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Memorial Record

ALABAMA

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE STATE'S POLITICAL, MILITARY PROFESSIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS, TOGETHER WITH THE PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF MANY OF ITS PEOPLE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

ILLUSTRATED.

VOLUME I.

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MEMORIAL RECORD

OF

ALABAMA.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE STATE.

By HANNIS TAYLOR, Mobile.

THE MODERN CONCEPTION OF THE STATE DEFINED — SPANISH DISCOVERY, CONQUEST AND SETTLEMENT — THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS ON THE ATLANTIC — FRENCH DISCOVERIES, CONQUEST AND SETTLEMENT — FLORIDA AND HER BOUNDARIES — GEORGIA AND HER TERRITORIAL CLAIMS — LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND SUBSEQUENT BOUNDARY DISPUTES WITH SPAIN — ANNEXATION OF THE MOBILE DISTRICT — THE THREE SETTLEMENTS BOUND UP IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY — BIENVILLE, THE FOUNDER OF MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS — THE MISISSIPPI TERRITORY, 1798-1817 — ALABAMA TERRITORY 1817-19 — ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, 1819 — EARLY INFLUENCES WHICH SHAPED LEGISLATION — THE FRENCH COLONY IN MARENGO — FROM 1820 TO 1860 — THE EXECUTIVE POWER — THE LEGISLATIVE POWER — THE JUDICIAL POWER — SECESSION AND THE CIVIL WAR — RECONSTRUCTION AT WASHINGTON — RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA — ALABAMA REDEEMED.

A GREAT French orator has told us that "words are things," and to this the philologist may add that, like all other human things, they are subject to the endless variations which are brought about by the changes of time, place, and circumstance. To the student of the science of politics this truth is of paramount importance, for the reason that the cardinal terms in which he has to deal often represent in one age a train of ideas which completely vanish in another. Of this fact the word "state" may be used as a typical illustration. As employed in modern times the word "state" presents to the mind a political conception which a statesman of the ancient world could hardly have grasped, for the

reason that the political organization which we call the state had in the ancient world no existence. If we turn to Greece, in which the science of politics was born, in order to ascertain the elements of political organization which there existed when authentic history begins, we find that the only conception of the state with which the Greek was familiar was embodied in the independent city which stood toward all other cities as a sovereign commonwealth whose internal affairs were regulated by its own domestic constitution. To the Greek mind the state, the city commonwealth, was an organized society of men dwelling within a walled city, with a surrounding territory not too large to allow its free inhabitants to habitually assemble within its walls to discharge the duties of citizens. When we pass from the Greek to the Italian peninsula, we there find the idea of the city commonwealth to be the leading political idea, although the conception of the state as an independent city was never carried out with the same completeness in Italy as in Greece, for the reason that the Italian cities, which were generally smaller than those of Greece, manifested a greater willingness to join together in confederations. And yet it was upon the soil of Italy that a group of village communities grew into a single independent city that centralized within its walls the political power of the world. The way in which Rome accomplished this marvelous result was by departing from the exclusive policy of the Greek cities, and by extending the right of Roman citizenship alike to her conquered enemies and her faithful allies. In the end, a right so widely bestowed became of course utterly worthless; but the theory upon which the right was conferred was never for a moment lost sight of. The freeman who received the franchise of the Roman city could only enjoy it within her own walls; it was only within the local limits of the ruling city that the supreme powers of the state could be exercised. And so, whether we take for illustration the exclusive Greek city, or the great Latin city extending its franchise to all the world, the ancient conception of the state as the city commonwealth stands forth clearly and distinctly defined.

Out of the settlements made by the Teutonic nations upon the wreck of the Roman empire has gradually arisen the modern conception of the state as a nation occupying a definite area of territory with fixed geographical boundaries—the state as known to modern international law. In the Mediterranean peninsulas the resultant of a union of tribes was the city commonwealth; in Teutonic lands the resultant of a union of tribes was not a city at all, but a nation. In ancient Greece and Italy the city became the heart, the center, of social and political life; while in countries inhabited by the Teutonic race the idea of the city never became dominant. It must not be supposed, however, that the new unit of organization which arose out of a union of Teutonic tribes at once ripened into the full modern conception of the state as a nation possessing a definite portion of the earth's surface, with fixed geographical boundaries. The

fact must be borne in mind that the primary bond which united the people who composed a Teutonic nation was a personal one—the national king was first, among the people, the embodiment of the national being, but not the king of a particular area or region of territory. Alaric was king of the Goths wherever the Goths happened to be, whether upon the banks of the Tiber, the Tagus, or the Danube. The general nature of the transition whereby this primitive notion of tribal sovereignty was gradually superceded by that of territorial sovereignty has been described as a movement from personal to territorial organization; from a state of things in which personal freedom and political rights were the dominant ideas to a state of things in which those ideas have become bound up with and subservient to the possession of land. The new conception of territorial sovereignty, which thus grew out of "the process of feudalization," did not become established, however, until after the breaking up of the empire of Charles the Great, out of whose fragments have arisen most of the states of modern Europe. The completion of the transition is marked by the accession of the Capetian dynasty in France. Hugh Capet and his descendants were kings in the new territorial sense; they were kings who stood in the same relation to the land over which they ruled as the baron to his estate, the tenant to his freehold. The form thus assumed by the monarchy in France was reproduced in each subsequent dominion established or consolidated; and thus has arisen the state system of modern Europe, in which the state, as the nation, endowed with territorial sovereignty, is the basis of all international relations. Thus did the modern conception of the state receive its final form in "the process of feudalization" through which the Teutonic nations passed after their settlements within the limits of the Roman empire.

Only in the light of what has now been said as to the historical origin of the modern state is it possible clearly to understand the process through which the Teutonic invaders, who came into Britain between the middle of the fifth century and the end of the sixth, and there built up that strange political organism known as the English kingdom, whose distinctive political features have been reproduced in the constitution of every state in the American union. All the evidence tends to show that the Teutonic invaders came into Britain in disconnected bands, more or less numerous, each under its own leader, who singled out some special district of country for conquest and settlement. After the native population had been either expelled or exterminated, within the limits which the conquerors had made their own, the whole fabric of Teutonic life was replanted in a practically free and unincumbered soil. The village community which appears in Germany as the mark, reappears as the tun or township in Britain, where it becomes "the unit of the constitutional machinery." The tun-moot elected its own officers, and also provided for the representation of its interests in the courts of the hundred and shire, where the gerefa and four discreet men appeared for the township. In

this arrangement appears the earliest form of the representative principle. "In these four discreet men sent to speak for their township in the old county assembly, we have the germ of institutions that have ripened into the house of commons and into the legislatures of modern kingdoms and republics. In the system of representation thus inaugurated lay the future possibility of such gigantic political aggregates as the United States of America." Out of a union of townships arose the larger aggregate known as the hundred, out of a union of hundreds arose the primitive kingdom—the civitas of Cæsar and Tacitus. But before the historic period begins these primitive states in which the settlers originally grouped themselves in Britain have ceased to exist as independent communities—they have become bound up in seven or eight larger aggregates, generally known as the heptarchic kingdoms. These larger aggregates were finally fused into a single consolidated kingdom, which is the ultimate outcome of a process of aggregation in which the local self-governing communities, out of whose union it arose, descend in status without the loss of their autonomy. The consolidated kingdom represents an aggregation of shires; the shire an aggregation of hundreds; the hundred an aggregation of townships. Upon the substructure thus made up of local self-governing communities the English political system has ever depended for its permanency, its elasticity, its expanding power. Without a clear comprehension of this process of state-building, by the binding together of a widening circle of self-governing communities into a larger whole, it is impossible to understand the making of that vast political aggregate which we call the federal republic of the United States. The great units in this aggregate are the states; "they existed before it; they could exist without it." It is therefore a matter of the first importance to the student of American institutions to fully understand the details of the political evolution through which the several states came into existence. A careful review of all the facts involved in this process will bear out the general statement that they either arose, as the mother kingdom arose, out of the aggregation of pre-existing local communities; or that they were formed by the subdivision of large areas into such communities as the growth of population demanded their organization. And it may also be stated, as a general rule, that the northern colonies were formed by the former process—the southern, by the latter. While in New England we generally find the state to be an after-growth, which arose out of a process of aggregation in which the township is the unit or starting point; in Virginia, which may be accepted as a typical representative of the colonial group to which she belonged, the colony was first created as an entirety, and then sub-divided into self-governing districts as rapidly as they were demanded by the growth of population. It made no matter, of course, in the end by which process the state was formed, as the practical result was everywhere the same. The completed state was invariably an aggregation of local self-governing communities,

formed after the old model, and bound together after the old model. Such was the outcome of that marvelous process of reproduction through which the English colonies in America were developed into a group of independent commonwealths, in which each member was, in its organic structure, a substantial reproduction of the English kingdom. In all of the states subsequently organized the same principle of construction has prevailed. No matter in what part of the territory now embraced within the limits of the United States a new state has been built up, it has been constructed strictly after the English model, regardless of the nationality of those by whom its first settlements were planted. The political instincts of the French and Spanish settlers of Louisiana and southern Alabama have made no impress whatever upon their political framework; their constitutional organization is as purely English as that of Massachusetts or Virginia.

From what has now been said the conclusions may be drawn that each member of the American union is such a political organism as is known to international law as the modern state, endowed with territorial sovereignty within fixed geographical boundaries; that the political history of each consists of the process through which its self-governing communities were formed, and through which they have been bound up in the corporate personality of the state, under the provisions of written constitutions. In the attempt which will here be made to outline the political history of Alabama a brief epitome will first be given of the history of the title to the soil upon which the state now stands; then will follow an account of the formation of the settlements which have been made upon that soil, and of their subsequent development under the several constitutions by which the state has been governed.

SPANISH DISCOVERY, CONQUEST AND SETTLEMENT.

The discovery of the new world, with which Columbus startled Europe at the close of the fifteenth century, was followed early in the sixteenth by a spirited competition between the European nations for its possession. A magnificent prize suddenly appeared to be within the grasp of each large enough, even when subdivided, to satisfy the necessities of all. How to regulate the competition for dominion, how to agree upon a principle which would confer title upon each discoverer who claimed a certain portion of the vast domain as his own, was the question of questions which demanded a prompt and definite solution. For that solution the continental jurists looked to the Roman jurisprudence, from which they were able to draw nothing more satisfactory than those rules which regulated the acquisition of such valuable objects of property as could be covered by the hand. As Sir Henry Maine, in his great work upon "Ancient Law," has told us: "In applying to the discovery of new countries the same principle which the Romans had applied to the finding of

a jewel, the publicists forced into their service a doctrine altogether unequal to the task expected from it. Elevated into extreme importance by the discoveries of the great navigators of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it raised more disputes than it solved. The greatest uncertainty was very shortly found to exist on the very two points on which certainty was most required, the extent of the territory which was acquired for his sovereign by the discoverer, and the nature of the acts which were necessary to complete the apprehension or assumption of sovereign possession." In the case of Johnson vs. McIntosh (8 Wheat., p. 573), the supreme court of the United States, speaking through Chief Justice Marshall, has told us that the European nations agreed "to establish a principle which all should acknowledge as the law by which the right of acquisition, which they all asserted, should be regulated as between themselves. This principle was that discovery gave title to the government by whose subjects, or by whose authority, it was made, against all other European governments, which title might be consummated by possession." Under this principle, which assumed that the Indian tribes found upon the soil were mere temporary occupants, a spirited competition began, early in the sixteenth century, between England, France, and Spain for the possession of that part of North America which is bounded on the north by the great lakes and the St. Lawrence, on the south by the gulf of Mexico, on the west by the Mississippi, and on the east by the Atlantic. The results of the first period of struggle for the possession of the heart of the new world may be summed up in the assertion that while Spain succeeded in securing a footing upon its southern, and France upon its northern, border, every attempt at settlement made by Englishmen in America during the sixteenth century, ended before its close in failure and disappointment. The only circumstance from which England could draw any consolation whatever was embodied in the fact that while her rivals had secured a hold upon Canada and Florida, their mutual hostilities and contentions prevented both from entering into possession of the vast and priceless central district in which the English settlements of the seventeenth century were destined to be established. During that period it was that the permanent English settlements were made which were incorporated in the thirteen colonies that finally grew into the federal republic of the United States. With the founding of these English settlements began that determined warfare which never ended until both France and Spain were forced to give up all dominion within the vast limits which were once their own. No part of the territory thus acquired from France and Spain ever became the subject of such prolonged and tangled controversy as that which borders upon the coast of the gulf of Mexico. A great historian and geographer once said to the writer of this chapter that the history of no part of the earth's surface had ever troubled him so much as that of the strip of land lying on the gulf between the limits of Louisiana and Florida—a strip which has in turn belonged, in whole or in

part, to Spain, France, England and the United States. In order to make a complete statement of the title to the territory upon which the state of Alabama now stands some account must be given of the claims which were asserted to each and every portion of it by the several possessors who have in turn exercised dominion within its present boundaries.

Not until after Columbus had gone to his grave, happy in the delusion that he had touched the confines of India, was the southern part of the mainland of North America, which Columbus never saw, added to the Spanish crown by the title of discovery. The earliest conception which the Spaniards formed of this vast region north of Cuba was vague and shadowy in the extreme. At first they regarded it as an island which we find under the name of "Illa de Beimeni, parte," on a map in the edition of Peter Martyr's Decades published in 1511. It was this inland, which was said to contain a fountain whose waters conferred perpetual youth, that John Ponce de Leon, who had accompanied Columbus on his second voyage, undertook to explore and conquer under a royal grant issued to him on the 23d of February, 1512, directing him "to proceed to discover and settle the Island of Bimini." If he succeeded, he was to be governor of Bimini for life, with the title of Adelantado. Sailing from Porto Rico in March, 1513, he discovered the main land on Easter Sunday (March 27), and from that circumstance named the country Florida, from Pascua Florida, the Spanish name for that day. The ill-starred expedition of Ponce de Leon was soon followed by other Spanish expeditions, each one of which added to a knowledge of the country. In 1520, the need for laborers to work in the newly discovered mines in Mexico prompted Vasquez de Ayllon to cruise along the coast of the island of Florida in quest of slaves, an undertaking in which he was eminently successful. In 1528 followed the expedition of Pamphilo de Narvaez who in April of that year landed in the bay of Espiritu Santo, the modern Tampa bay, with a force of three hundred men. After taking formal possession of the country in the name of his imperial master he undertook to penetrate northwardly into the interior in quest of some populous and wealthy empire like Mexico or Peru. After unparalleled hardships the whole band seems to have perished with the exception of Alvar Nunez and his four companions, who finally made their way to the Spanish settlements in Mexico. Such failures and misfortunes were, however, insufficient to deter the romantic adventurer, Hernando de Soto, who, in 1538, set out upon an expedition determined to rival the achievements of Cortez and Pizarro. In May, 1539, De Soto arrived in Tampa bay with his brilliant cavaliers, with whom he soon invaded the wilds of east Florida, whence he proceeded northwardly into the southwest section of what is now the territory of Georgia, through the country of the warlike Seminoles. In the next year traversing the state of Georgia northwardly they entered the barren region of the Cherokees in quest of gold; then, after passing down the valley of the Coosa, he proceeded southwardly down the

valley of the Alabama toward its junction with the Tombigbee. There, at the town of Maubila, upon the north bank of the Alabama, at a place probably twenty-five miles above its confluence with the Tombigbee the mighty chief Tuscaloosa, who had been held by De Soto as a hostage, escaping from the hands of his captors, inflicted upon these first European inavders of the soil of Alabama a terrible chastisement. After the disastrous battle of Maubila, by which his fighting strength was greatly reduced, De Soto passed on to the Mississippi, in whose waters he found his grave. During the twenty years which followed the sad ending of this unfruitful expedition the province of Florida was practically abandoned by the Spaniards as too poor for either conquest or settlement. Not until 1560 did a few zealous missionaries attempt to plant the cross at several points along the Atlantic coast; and not until 1565 did Melendez found the town of St. Augustine, the oldest now existing in the United States by perhaps fifty years. By virtue of these early explorations and settlements Spain set up a claim of title to an area of territory to which definite limits can hardly be assigned. Along the Atlantic coast she claimed as far north as the gulf of St. Lawrence, where the French had made some unsuccessful attempts to plant colonies; while along the coast of the gulf of Mexico, where she had no rivals, there were no limits whatever to her pretensions. But the time had now come when these vast and undefined limits were to be disputed by two powerful rivals. By the English settlements on the north, and by the French settlements on the west the limits of Spain were successfully restricted "until Florida, early in the eighteenth century, comprised only a narrow strip of sea-coast on the northeast side of the gulf of Mexico, chiefly south of latitude 31 degrees north, and east of the Perdido river and bay, and including the peninsula of East Florida."

THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS ON THE ATLANTIC.

The claim of the English crown to the territory upon which the English settlements in America were made was based upon the voyages of the Cabots made along the American coast during the years 1497-98. The first patent issued to the Cabots—the oldest surviving document connecting the old land with the new—gave to the patentees the right to sail under the royal ensign, and to set up the royal banner in any newly discovered land as lieutenants and vassals of the king. The inchoate right thus acquired by discovery at the close of the fifteenth century did not ripen into a perfect title until early in the seventeenth, when the permanent English settlements in America were made. The great title-deed under which the English settlers in America took actual and permanent possession of the greater part of the Atlantic seaboard is represented by the charter granted by James I., on the 10th April, 1606, to certain patentees, wherein he created two distinct corporations; and

then, in the same document, granted to the one, known as the London company, the section of North American sea-coast lying between 34 and 38 degrees north latitude; and to the other, known as the Plymouth company, the section lying between 41 degrees and 45 degrees, each having an indefinite western extension. The intervening expanse, lying between 38 degrees and 41 degrees, was placed as a march or border land between the domains of the two companies, and its common use was made subject to the limitation that neither should plant a colony within a hundred miles of one previously made by the other. Under the auspices of the London or southern company was founded in 1607 the Virginian settlement at Jamestown—the first permanent settlement made by Englishmen on the soil of the new world. As this colony grew and widened the time came, in 1651, when it became necessary to define its southern boundary, as against the indefinite claim of Spain northward. The colony claimed the latitude of 36 degrees as its southern boundary, and Spain after a feeble resistance substantially acceded to the demand of England by relinquishing all claims to lands north of latitude 36°, 30′, the present southern boundary of the state of Virginia. Regardless, however, of this settlement a further encroachment was attempted upon the limits of Spain by Charles II., who, in 1663, granted to Lord Clarendon and others all lands from the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude southward to what is now known as St. Mary's river, in latitude 30°, 45′. And a short time afterward the same king extended the limits of this grant on the south to the parallel of 29 degrees, so as to embrace the coast for nearly fifty miles south of St. Augustine. The proprietors were, however, unable for more than half a century to extent their settlements farther south than the parallel of 32 degrees, and Spain still upheld her claim to the unoccupied country. In 1679, north of the parallel of 32 degrees, an English colony which had settled on the Ashley river founded the colonial capital of Charlestown, the province being called Carolina after Charles II. of England. Finally in 1690, as a fresh settlement of the controversies which continually arose out of the advancing claims of the English, Spain agreed to further relinquish all territory north of 33 degrees, which was one degree north of the most southern settlements of the English.

FRENCH DISCOVERY, CONQUEST AND SETTLEMENT.

While the northern boundaries of Florida were being thus contracted by the growth of the English colonies on the Atlantic seaboard, another colonial power was gradually advancing along the St. Lawrence and down the Mississippi, which for a long time interposed an unbroken rampart against both English and Spanish expansion westward. As early as 1535, even before De Soto had landed in Florida, Cartier had conducted an expedition to the gulf of St. Lawrence, a name which was extended to the

great river of the north, while to the country along it shores Cartier was the first to apply the name of "New France." Not, however, until seventy-five years after Cartier's first voyage up the St. Lawrence did Samuel Champlain, in the summer of 1608, ascend the same river as far as the island of Orleans with a colony which then laid the foundations of a settlement which grew into the city of Quebec, a settlement contemporaneous with the first permanent English settlement made in Virginia. To the missionary field thus opened up by the French in Canada the Jesuit fathers came filled with an indomitable zeal which made them either the leaders or companions in every enterprise through which the cross could be borne farther into the wildness. Through the inquiries of Father Allouez, whose missionary work had taken him to the southern shores of lake Superior, it was learned that far to the westward there was a great river known to the natives as the Mesasippi, whose discovery was undertaken in 1673 by Father Marquette, who, together with Joliet, explored it for about eleven hundred miles below the mouth of the Wisconsin. The exploration of the Mississippi thus begun by Marquette and Joliet was revived in earnest by La Salle, who in 1682 traversed its entire course down its confluence with the gulf of Mexico. The path thus marked out by the explorer was soon followed by the colonist; in 1702 D'Iberville came over sea and founded Mobile, and in 1718 the French Mississippi company founded New Orleans. Thus did the French possess themselves of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, and between the mouths of the two mighty rivers were placed at points of the greatest strategic value a line of forts which were desinged to protect from English and Spanish intrusion that vast domain called New France, which now stretched on the west of the Alleghanies from New Orleans to Quebec. By such means as these did the French hope to retain for themselves the priceless valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio, and to confine the English colonies within that comparatively narrow strip of country lying between the Appalachian range and the Atlantic ocean. Prior to the founding of the French settlements upon the gulf of Mexico Spain had claimed the entire northern coast from Tampico eastward to the Appalachicola river as a part of the vice-royalty of Mexico. And yet she had done little or nothing to secure its possession by the establishment of colonies or fortifications. When the French exploration of the Mississippi began the entire district was in the possession of the Indian tribes, without a single Spanish settlement—a condition of things which continued up to the founding of the settlement at Pensacola in 1696. The close proximity of that settlement to the French colony at Mobile soon made it necessary that a line of demarcation should be agreed upon between them. A favorable opportunity for such an agreement arose in 1702, after war had been declared against both France and Spain by England. In the face of the common enemy the French and Spanish commandants agreed that the boundary on the gulf between Louisiana and Florida should be the Perdido river.

From the eastern limit thus fixed on the gulf unto the mouth of the St. Lawrence France did all in her power to secure herself in her priceless heritage. The practical foresight of the French engineers in the selection of sites for the long line of forts by which this vast domain was to be guarded is evidenced by the fact that the great and flourishing cities of Natchez, Vincennes, Peoria, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Detroit, Ogdensburg and Montreal have been built either on or near them. And yet in spite of all this foresight France's dominion in North America was destined to be of short duration. When the time for English expansion came, when the necessities of the English colonists who had settled down upon the Atlantic seaboard impelled them to pass, with their swelling numbers, the tops of the Alleghanies in order to possess themselves of the great valleys beyond, upon which France had first laid hold, the fact was revealed that the young giant of the Atlantic had only been bound with the thongs of Lilliput. When the English colonial system came in collision with the French colonial system, when the new self-governing soldiery which had been reared in the southern counties and in the New England townships went out together under the lead of the mother country to do battle with a colonial power which had never been trained in self-reliance, it "was like a Titan overthrowing a cripple." France's dream of empire in the west was broken; she was forced to give up her priceless possessions and to retire from North America. The details of the great surrender were all settled in the famous peace of Paris, evidenced by the treaty signed in that city in February, 1763, wherein France ceded to Great Britain all of her northern provinces, commonly known as New France or Canada, together with all that portion of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the island of New Orleans, including the port and river of Mobile. As compensation for the restoration of Havana, Spain at or about the same time ceded to Great Britain the whole of Florida, together with the coast line which extends from Perdido bay to the river St. Mary on the Atlantic. The remainder of her possessions, including all territory on the west side of the Mississippi, and the island of New Orleans to the east of it, France ceded to Spain. Thus ended the dominion of France in North America, and thus was her imperial domain divided between her rivals, Spain and England.

FLORIDA AND HER BOUNDARIES.

The southern portion of the great tract between the Mississippi and the Alleghanies that passed from France and Spain to Great Britain under the treaty of 1663, was divided by royal decree into two districts, called East and West Florida, which were governed, not like the Atlantic colonies, but as mere military departments, down to the revolution. As the northern line of West Florida subsequently became the subject of serious dispute, it may be well here to note that the boundaries of this province

as finally settled by the English crown were as follows: beginning at the mouth of the Yazoo, where that river flows into the Mississippi, the north line ran east to the Chattahoochee; thence down that river to the mouth of the Apalachicola; thence westward, along the coast of the gulf, and through lakes Borgne, Pontchartrain and Maurepas, up to the river Amite; then along Bayou Iberville to the Mississippi, and up the channel of that river to the place of beginning. While a large portion of the territory now embraced within the limits of Alabama fell below the northern line of 32°, 28′ as thus established, more than one-half of the state was embraced in the British province of Illinois, which stretched from the line of 32°, 28′ to Lake Michigan. Under this condition of things while the present site of Montgomery was in British West Florida, that of Wetumpka was in British Illinois. Such was the condition of things, at the time of the revolution, a time at which we must be careful to emphasize the fact that the history of the thirteen colonies that joined in the revolt is one thing, while the history of the vast British domain which stretched in their rear from the great lakes to the gulf is quite another. Loyal to the crown, the provincials of Florida took no part in the movement for separation, and gave neither aid nor comfort to the struggling colonies to the north of them. Thus isolated at home and insufficiently defended from abroad, Florida became a comparatively easy prey when in 1779 Spain resolved to reconquer what she felt she never should have lost. In that year, war having been declared between Spain and England, Galvez, the ambitious governor of Louisiana, took Baton Rouge with all West Florida east of Pearl river. In 1780 Fort Charlotte at Mobile, with all the territory to the Perdido river, was surrendered to the Spaniards, who in the next year took Pensacola. Subsequently east Florida yielded to Spain, whose title to the whole province was fully recognized and confirmed by England in the treaty of 1783, whereby the revolutionary war was terminated. Out of the terms of that treaty grew two serious misunderstandings, involving both the north and south boundaries of the territory guaranteed to the United States, which became in turn the subjects of numerable diplomatic negotiations. Not until 1842 did the Ashburton treaty finally settle the controversy which grew out of the ambiguity of the treaty of 1783 as to our northwestern boundary; not until 1795 did the treaty signed at Madrid in that year finally settle our southwestern boundary as between Spain and the United States. The character of the controversy last named can only be clearly understood when we recall the fact, heretofore referred to, that, after England had acquired Florida from Spain under the treaty of 1763, the crown defined the northern boundary of West Florida by a line beginning at the mouth of Yazoo and running east to the Chattahoochee river—a line which embraced within it large portions of territory now belonging to the states of Alabama and Mississippi. As Spain re-acquired West Florida by conquest from England during the progress of the revolution, she naturally claimed that

she thus became possessed of the whole up to the limits as England had previously defined them. Such she claimed was the natural effect of the retrocession of Florida made to her by England, although that retrocession was silent as to the northern boundary. Under that condition of things the treaty of peace between England and the United States was concluded wherein the western boundary of the latter was declared to be the Mississippi river, and the southern the 31st parallel of latitude. Spain protested against the southern line for the reason that it took away from her and vested in the United States a large portion of what she claimed was a part of her province of West Florida. After an angry controversy which was protracted for nearly ten years President Washington sent Mr. Thomas Pinckney as minister to Spain for the express purpose of bringing it to a close; and through his efforts it was that the treaty of October 20th, 1795, was signed at Madrid, wherein it was agreed: (1) that the future boundary between the United States and the Floridas shall be the 31st parallel of north latitude, from the Mississippi eastward to the Chattahoochee river; then down that river to the mouth of the Flint river; then along a line running due east from the mouth of the Flint to the head of the St. Mary's river, and thence down the middle of that river to the Atlantic ocean; (2) that the Mississippi shall be the western boundary of the United States from its source down to the southern "line of demarkation" as fixed by the treaty; (3) and that the whole width of said river, from its source to the sea, shall be free to the people of the United States.

GEORGIA AND HER TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

In the brief statement which has now been made of the origin and settlement of the prolonged controversy between this country and Spain touching our southern boundary, no reference has been made to the real party directly in interest in whose behalf the contention was carried on by the United States. The theory upon which the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States proceeded was that each state should have confirmed to it all lands to which it had a lawful claim under its charter. It was therefore the claim of Georgia which the United States set up against Spain, and which was finally vindicated by the treaty of Madrid. In 1663, by the grant made by Charles II. to Clarendon, and other proprietors, the territory to the south of Virginia was cut off from it and called Carolina. In 1729 that province was divided into North and South Carolina; and in 1732 Oglethorpe organized out of the southernmost part of it the colony of Georgia. As early as 1717 the proprietors of Carolina had granted the tract between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers, bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean, to Sir Robert Montgomery, to be held by him as a distinct province under the title of the margrave of Azilia. As Montgomery failed to comply with the terms of

the grant as to settlement, it lapsed to the proprietors, who, in June, 1732, granted it to Oglethorpe and others who were about to found a colony which was to stand as an asylum for persecuted debtors and protestant refugees, and at the same time serve as a rampart for the Carolinas against invasions from Florida of Spaniards and Indians. Under the grant thus made by the proprietors of Carolina to the founders of Georgia, and under the treaty of 1783, it was that that state made claim to all the territory on her western frontier, as far west as the Mississippi. To prevent an appeal to arms, which was threatened by the Georgians in order to expel the Spaniards from what they claimed was their western and southern limits, was concluded the treaty of October, 1795, at Madrid. No sooner had the United States thus perfected the title of Georgia to this splendid district than the necessities of the swelling population of the southwest demanded its organization under a territorial government. Therefore, with the consent of the state of Georgia, the territory finally surrendered by Spain was erected into a territory of the United States by an act of congress, approved April 7th, 1798, entitled, "an act for the amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory." The original Mississippi territory thus founded was bounded on the north by a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Yazoo to the Chattahoochee river, on the south by the line fixed by the Madrid treaty, on the east by the Chattahoochee, and on the west by the Mississippi. In the organization of this territory it was distinctly understood that Georgia was to suffer no impairment of her right to the soil upon which it was established—a right which she finally ceded in 1802 to the United States for the sum of $1,250,000, together with all claim to the district north of the territory and south of the state of Tennessee. That district the United States soon added to the Mississippi territory by the seventh section of the act supplementary to the "act regulating the grants of land south of Tennessee," approved March 27th, 1804. As thus completed and rounded out the boundaries of the territory now were the thirty-fifth degree on the north, and the thirty first degree on the south, the Mississippi on the west, and the Chattahoochee on the east, comprising the whole territory now embraced within the states of Alabama and Mississippi, excepting the strip of sea-coast lying within the confines of Florida between the Pearl and Perdido rivers, a strip over which the United States was soon to extend its jurisdiction.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND SUBSEQUENT BOUNDARY DISPUTES WITH SPAIN.

It was in a spirit of bitterness and humiliation that France, at the end of an ignominious war concluded by a dishonorable peace, consented in the secret treaty ratified in 1762, to deliver to Spain all of Louisana west of the Mississippi, together with the island of New Orleans on the east

side, south of the bayou Marechac. Conscious of the existence of that spirit Napoleon was not slow, when Spain became subject to his dictation, to satisfy the wounded pride of his country by forcing her to restore to France the American province which had been founded by her children. By the third article of the treaty of Ildefonso, concluded in October, 1800, and subsequently ratified at Madrid in March, 1801, the king of Spain agreed to cede to the French republic the colony and province of Louisiana, with the same limits which had defined it while in the former possession of France. But before Napoleon could press to his lip this fresh cup of glory, it became clear to his far-seeing eye that for Louisiana to become a province of France would be simply to expose it to British invasion, against which its sparse population had no power to defend themselves without assistance, which he was not then prepared to guarantee. In order, therefore, to save it from the clutches of the English Napoleon resolved to throw Louisiana into the hands of the United States, the friend of France and the foe of Great Britain, before his acquisition of it became known to his enemy. Near the close of 1802 Napoleon directed Talleyrand and Marbois to indicate his purpose to Mr. Livingston, American minister at Paris, to whom he declared, in a subsequent interview, "that he was compelled to provide for the safety of Louisiana before it should come into his hands, and that he was desirous of giving the United States a magnificent bargain, an empire for a mere trifle." Thus tempted by this splendid opportunity to acquire a domain more than double the area then possessed by the infant republic, Mr. Jefferson, the president of the United States, soon overcame his scruples as to the want of power in the federal government to buy and hold territory, and pressed on the momentous negotiation to a prompt and successful conclusion. For $15,000,000 the first consul, by a treaty signed on the 30th April, 1803, ceded to the United States the province of Louisiana with the same limits and with the same appurtenaces which the republic had acquired in the grant from Spain. What these limits were had never been expressly defined, and out of that uncertainty at once arose disputes between the United States and Spain, whose Mexican provinces bounded Louisiana on the west, and whose province of Florida bounded it on the east. Prior to the peace of 1763 the western limits of Florida were marked by the Perdido river and bay, while the territory west of the Perdido, and north of the bayou Iberville and lakes was, prior to 1763, a portion of Louisiana under the dominion of France, and was never attached to Spanish Florida. Through the treaty of 1763, Great Britain came into possession of that portion of Louisiana east of the Mississippi and by an order in council it was in 1764 annexed to West Florida, and as such it passed from England to Spain in the treaty of 1783. Such was the basis upon which Spain claimed the strip of gulf coast west of the Perdido river, after the cession of Louisana by France to the United States. The counter-claim of the United States which maintained that Louisiana

extended as far east as the Perdido, and as far north as her southern limits as defined in the treaty of 1783, rested upon the assumption that the United States had purchased Louisiana with the boundaries as fixed while in the original possession of France, prior to the peace of 1763, and with such boundaries as properly pertained to it, after the observance of all subseqnent treaties. So positive was Spain in the assertion of her claim that, for many years after the sale from France to the United States, she held possession of the disputed district, as a part of West Florida. Finally, in 1810, the population of the western portion of this territory, lying between the Mississippi and Pearl rivers, which had been erected into the "Government of Baton Rouge," threw off the Spanish yoke. Governor Holmes, under instruction from the federal government, took possession of the district in the name of the United States, and it was subsequently annexed to the territory of Orleans.

ANNEXATION OF THE MOBILE DISTRICT.

In 1813, the remaining portion of the disputed territory, including the bay and port of Mobile, shared the same fate. During the war with Great Britain the government of the United States claimed that such an important district should not be permitted to remain in the hands of a power unable to maintain its neutrality against her enemy. Congress, therefore, in February of that year authorized its occupation by the troops of the United States, and the president directed the general in command to take forcible possession of Fort Charlotte together with the district eastward to the Perdido, an order which was executed on the 13th of April. By an act of congress, approved May 12th, 1813, the Mobile district thus torn from the hands of Spain was annexed to the Mississippi territory.

THE THREE SETTLEMENTS BOUND UP IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

Having now drawn out in some detail the history of the process through which the title to the several districts ultimately combined in the Mississippi territory became vested in the United States, the attempt must next be made to give some account of the origin and growth of the several distinct settlements which were finally bound up, under the territorial organization, in a single political community. In 1813, when the making of the territory was completed by the annexation of the Mobile district, the settlements embraced within it consisted of three distinct groups, each remote from the other, and separated by wide stretches of territory in the possession of the Indian tribes. The principal of these seats of population was to be found in the west upon the banks of the Mississippi, in the Natchez district, which included the counties of Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, Wilkinson, Amite and Franklin, with an aggregate population of about twenty-two thousand. In the east were the Tombig-

bee settlements, including the annexed Mobile district, embraced within the counties of Washington, Clarke, Mobile and Baldwin, with an aggregate population of about seven thousand. As a part of this second group may be reckoned the four counties to the west of it, Hancock, Marion, Greene and Wayne, containing a sparse population not exceeding five thousand. The third and last important settlement was north of the Tennessee river, in the county of Madison, embracing a population of about eight thousand. The oldest of these settlements were those planted in the Mobile district by the French, which have a history of their own at once unique and important.

BIENVILLE, THE FOUNDER OF MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.

Although the Spaniards were the first of Europeans to traverse the soil of Alabama, the history of the expedition led by De Soto is devoid of all save romantic interest. As one of our own poetic sons has vividly expressed it, by his military parade, "the dark curtain that had covered her territory was suddenly lifted; a brilliant but bloody panorama passed across the stage; and then all was shrouded in primeval darkness." Not until after the lapse of more than a hundred and sixty years was the curtain again lifted, when the French came with their practical and persevering hands to lay the foundations of Mobile and New Orleans. During the twelve years which followed the death of the heroic La Salle, who fell upon the soil of Texas murdered by his companions in 1687, no serious effort was made in France to secure the control of the Mississippi, which he was the first to explore from its source to the sea. Not until 1698 was an expedition for the colonization of the lower Mississippi set on foot by the French king, who intrusted its command to Iberville, a native of Quebec, who had won distinction both as a successful founder of colonies in Canada, and as a naval commander in the defense of that province against the English. Iberville, who sailed with his colony from Rochelle in 1698, while in search of the mouth of the Mississippi, arrived in Pensacola bay in 1699, where he was told by the Spanish governor that he could not enter the harbor. Thus repulsed he sailed westward until he touched at Dauphin island near the entrance to the bay of Mobile, whence he proceeded to Ship island, off the mouth of the Pascagoula river. After careful examination, Iberville finally settled his colony on the northeast shore of the bay of Biloxi, where he built a fort as the symbol of French jurisdiction, which was to be asserted from the bay of Pensacola on the east to the Rio del Norte on the west. Having thus established his colony Iberville returned to France, leaving his two brothers, Sauvolle and Baiville, in command as his lieutenants, the former as commandant of the fort, the latter as director of the colony under him. When in 1700 Sauvolle died, the chief command passed to Bienville who was destined, during the next forty years, to indelibly impress himself

upon the history of the country as the founder of Mobile and New Orleans. Early in 1702, war having been declared by England against Spain and France, the king of the latter ordered the commandant to remove his headquarters from Biloxi to the west side of Mobile bay. There at the mouth of Dog river, Bienville founded the first European settlement ever made within the limits of Alabama, which was called Mobile, after the Indian tribe of Mobilians which inhabited the country adjacent thereto. The fortification erected for the defence of the settlement was known as Fort St. Louis de la Mobile. At this time it was, when France and Spain were striving against a common enemy, that the French and Spanish commandants agreed upon the Perdido river as the boundary line between the settlements upon the bays of Mobile and Pensacola. During the ten years which followed the feeble colonies planted at Biloxi and Mobile did not prosper. In 1706, Iberville died of yellow fever at Havana, and in 1711, owing to the floods which inundated the settlement at the mouth of Dog river, Bienville resolved to remove the colony to the present site of the city of Mobile, where he built a new fort, known in French times as Fort Condé, and in English and Spanish times as Fort Charlotte. Thus planted and fostered under the French paternal system, which did little or nothing to develop a hardy spirit of self-reliance in the colonists themselves, the Louisiana colonies which had already involved an expenditure of nearly two hundred thousand dollars upon the part of the crown, drooped, and became a burden upon the overtaxed exchequer of the mother country. In the hope of relieving this condition of things the king determined to turn over the colony to individual enterprise, and accordingly in 1712 a charter was granted to an opulent merchant, named Antoine Crozat, to whom was granted for the term of fifteen years the exclusive control of the commerce of all the country known as the colony of Louisiana, which, as then claimed by France, embraced the immense region from the Alleghany mountains on the east to the Rocky mountains on the west, and from the gulf on the south northward to the great lakes of Canada. Under this arrangement, which gave to Crozat the virtual appointment of the colonial officers, Bienville, after being superseded in the governorship by Cadillac, was retained by him as his first lieutenant. In that capacity it was that Bienville, in 1714, after making peace with the Creeks, proceeded up the Coosa, on whose east bank, four miles above its junction with the Tallapoosa, he established the Fort Toulouse, which, as fort and trading post, was intended to counteract the growing influence of the Carolinas. Two years later Bienville accomplished an equally important undertaking by settling a difficulty with the Natchez Indians, and by the establishment of a fort on the site of the town by that name, where no permanent settlement had been made up to that time. In 1717 Crozat, disgusted by his losses and disappointments in an enterprise which he thought would make him the richest man in the world, surrendered his charter to the king, who at once granted another to the "Western Com-

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pany," connected with Law's Bank of France, a corporation modeled after the British "East India Company," with similar powers and privileges. In the next year when Bienville was commissioned governor under the new arrangement he deemed it expedient to remove the headquarters of the colonial government from the sterile region of Mobile to the more fertile lands upon the banks of the Mississippi, where, upon the ground now occupied by the French quarter of the present city of New Orleans, he cleared a site for a town to which he gave the name of the regent of France. The director general, M. Hubert, however, refused to remove the offices of the company from Mobile, where they remained until 1720, when they were transferred to what is now known as New Biloxi. Not until 1723 was the advice of Bienville finally accepted, and the seat of the provincial government fixed at New Orleans. During the year which preceded this removal it was that the startling news came from France that Law's financial schemes had failed, and that three comimssioners had been entrusted by the regent with the directorship of the company. It was from these new commissioners that Bienville obtained permission to carry out his long cherished wish. Heretofore Louisiana had been gov erned as a mere dependence under the jurisdiction of the governor-general of Canada; but early in 1723 she became a distinct province, and as such was divided into nine districts for civil and military purposes, with Boisbriant as the king's lieutenant, and Bienville as governor and commandant-general. In this position the latter continued to administer the affairs of the colony with firmness and wisdom until 1724, when he was sumomned to France to answer certain serious charges that had been made against him. But in spite of his great services during a period of twenty-five years, services which have won for him the title of father of the province of Louisiana, he was denied justice by his sovereign, who in 1726 superseded him by the appointment of M. Perrier as commandant-general of the province. In that position Perrier remained until 1733, when "The Western Company," which for fifteen years had controlled the commerce and mines of the province, obtained permission of the king to give up its charter and retire from the enterprise. In the very next year, when the probabilities on a general Indian war made it necessary to place the leadership in the hands of a man of experience and courage, the king again commissioned Bienville as governor, who, early in 1734, returned regardless of his increasing years to lead his countrymen in fresh warfare with the savage. In 1736 he moved with a large force against the Chickasaws, and after constructing Fort Tombigbee, as a base of operation, he was defeated by them in a severe battle at a place called Ackia, near the present town of Cotton-gin Post in Mississippi. After several more disastrous campaigns against the Indians the military career of Bienville closed in failure and disappointment, which he frankly confessed in a touching letter, written to the minister in March, 1742, asking to be relieved from further responsibliity. When in 1743, Vaudreuil, his suc-

cessor, arrived at New Orleans, Bienville took his last leave for France where he died in 1768 at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Nothing specially memorable marks the administration of Vaudreuil who, upon his advancement in 1753 to the governor-generalship of Canada, was succeeded by M. Kerlerec, who continued in the governorship of Louisiana down to 1763, when the peace of Paris put an end to the French dominion. After the transfer by that treaty of Florida to the English, its territory was divided, as heretofore explained, into East and West Florida. Pensacola became the capital of the western district, and in 1764 Captain George Johnston became its first governor, with James Macpherson, already the author of "Ossian," as his secretary. Johnston was soon succeeded by Elliott, whose early death made way for Montefort Brown, whose administration continued until the coming of Peter Chester, who was governor down to 1781, when the victorious arms of Galvez ended the British dominion in Florida, and transferred the province to Spain, a condition of things which was fully recognized in the treaty of 1783, whereby the war of the revolution was terminated. As a province of Spain West Florida, with the Mobile settlement in the heart of it, continued to be governed down to the organization of the Mississippi territory. At that time the only other settlement of importance within the present limits of Alabama was that upon the Tombigbee and Mobile rivers, located within a small district to which the Indian title had been extinguished by the French and English, and consisting of about eight hundred souls. Far to the northwest of this Tombigbee settlement, with a trackless waste lying between, was the Natchez district to which reference has been made already. Such was the nature of the country, and such the character and extent of the three settlements now about to be bound together in a territorial government under the authority of the United States.

THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, 1798—1817.

By an act of congress, approved April 7th, 1798, entitled, "an act for the amicable settlement of limits within the state of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory," the district of country between the Mississippi and Chattahoochee rivers, and extending from the line 31 degrees to that of 32° 28′, was organized into a territorial government of the first grade, as defined in the famous ordinance of July 13th, 1787. The sixth section of the organizing act expressly provided "that from and after the establishment of said government, the aforesaid territory shall be entitled to and enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages granted to the people of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, in and by the aforesaid ordinance of July 13th, 1787, in as full and complete a manner as the same are possessed and enjoyed by the said last mentioned territory." Under the terms of the ordinance, in a territorial government of the first grade,

until such time as there should be in the territory five thousand free male inhabitants of full age, the administration was vested in a governor, secretary and three judges to be appointed by the federal executive. President Adams therefore appointed Winthrop Sargent, as governor, John Steel, as secretary, and Thomas Rodney and Daniel Tilton, as territorial judges of the supreme court, to put the wheels of government in motion. The governor and judges arrived at Natchez, the seat of government, in August, 1798, and in a short time such inferior officers as the governor had the right to name were appointed, and due provision was made for the preservation of order and the administration of justice. The powers of the governor, acting with his advisers, were broad and far-reaching. He could exercise supreme executive jurisdiction; he could appoint all magistrates, inferior judges, and all other civil officers, and all militia officers below the rank of general; he could by proclamation lay off counties and sub-divide them; and with the advice of the judges, he could ordain laws, which it was the duty of the latter to execute in their respective districts. The statement has heretofore been made that, in the south, the work of the state building has generally proceeded by the sub-division of a large area of territory into counties as the growth of population demanded their organization. Of this process the history of the Mississippi territory affords a striking illustration. Beginning in the most most populous region Governor Sargent, by proclamation dated April 2d, 1798, divided the Natchez district into the counties of Adams and Pickering, and on the 4th June, 1800, he provided for the local government of the Tombigbee settlement by laying off the county of Washington, whose original limits were the territorial boundaires on the north and south, the Chattahoochee on the east and the Mississippi on the west. Washington county, the first to be organized within the limits of Alabama, like the famous Augusta county of Virginia, has been the fruitful mother out of which a long list of other counties have been born. Out of its original domain sixteen counties in Mississippi and twenty-nine in Alabama have been formed wholly or in part. Owing to an increase in population, and to the dissatisfaction which arose of the exercise of the despotic powers vested in the governor, under a territorial system of the first grade, congress was induced, in 1800, and before the free white males numbered five thousand, to authorize the organization of a territorial system of the second grade, which guaranteed to the people the benefits of representative government. At that date the territory embraced only the three counties of Adams, Pickering and Washington, and from them were elected the members who were to compose the house of representatives—four from Adams, four from Pickering, and one from Washington, apportioned in the ratio of one representative to every five hundred free white males. This body with the council, consisting of five appointed members, composed the general assembly which convened for business at Natchez, in December, the time fixed for its annual meetings thereafter. No bill

enacted by the two houses could become a law until approved by the governor, who possessed the power to veto all acts which he deemed either unwise or unconstitutional. As soon as the new system went into effect Governor Sargent retired from office and William C. Claiborne succeeded him. In the year of his appointment, 1801, the new governor by the authority of the legislature removed the capital from Natchez to a village six miles to the east of it, called Washington; and in the next year Pickering county was sub-divided into Jefferson and Claiborne, while out of a part of Adams was organized the county of Wilkinson, in honor of the federal commander-in-chief. During the legislative session of 1801-2 it was that the first regular code of jurisprudence and judicial proceedings was adopted for the use of the territory, and in the spring of 1802, the first newspaper, the Natchez Gazette, was published. Before the end of this eventful year the compromise with the state of Georgia was fully carried out by the commissioners, and all claims set up by her to lands within the territory were relinquished in favor of the United States. The immigration induced by this settlement soon made necessary the act of March 3d, 1803, entitled, "An act regulating grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee," under which was established two distinct land-offices, for the record and sale of all lands duly surveyed. One of these was established at Fort Stoddart in Washington county for the district east of Pearl river, while the other was fixed at Washington, in Adams county, for the district west of that river. In December, 1803, Governor Claiborne accepted the formal surrender of the province of Louisiana, over which he had been appointed governor-general; and yet, despite the new duties which thus devolved upon him, he continued as the actual governor of the Mississippi territory until the arrival of his successor, Robert Williams, in January, 1805. In the year preceding, owing to the increase in judicial work in the settlements upon the Tombigbee and Mobile rivers, it was deemed expedient to erect the county of Washington into a judicial district; and to this end an act of congress, approved March 27th, 1804, was passed providing for the appointment of an additional judge, who was required to reside in or near the principal settlements of Washington county, where he was to hold two regular terms of the superior court annually on the first Mondays of May and September. To the new judgeship Mr. Jefferson appointed the Hon. Harry Toulmin, a gentleman of character and culture, born in Taunton, England, who was soon employed by the state "to compile a digest of the statutes now in force," together with a "set of forms and brief general principles for the information of justices of the peace and inferior courts," a task which he completed in 1806. With the appointment of Judge Toulmin, who was justly regarded by all as one of the most useful and accomplished men of his time, the judicial history of Alabama really begins. It is a coincidence no less pleasing than striking that, after the lapse of three-quarters of a century,

the increase in judicial work in the same section of the state should have made it necessary for congress to create a new judgeship, and that to the new office another Harry Toulmin should have been appointed by the president who renews the recollection of his grandfather's virtues as he illustrates in the daily administration of justice, the all important fact that the model judge must be the model gentleman.

The settlements upon the Tombigbee and Mobile rivers, which were fast growing into importance, were hampered with many difficulties. As the advance guard into the Indian territory, they were not only surrounded and cut off by powerful tribes from the other American settlements, but they were also cut off from the sea by the territory of Spain to the south of them, through which they could not pass with the produce of their lands until they had first paid upon it a duty of twelve and a half per cent. ad valorem to a foreign power. Every boat and vessel had to pass under the guns of Fort Charlotte, and submit to this oppression, which became so burdensome that Governor Claiborne, of New Orleans, in his despatches, in 1805, declared "that the settlements will be abandoned unless this exaction terminates." While these southern communities were thus struggling on, oppressed by the Spaniard and threatened by the savage, a new settlement was founded in the north which was destined to grow into importance. In 1805 a treaty was made between the federal government and the Chickasaws whereby the latter ceded the eastern portion of their country lying north of the "Great Bend" of the Tennessee river, comprising over three hundred thousand acres in the vicinity of Huntsville, upon which grew up the settlement which was organized as Madison county by a proclamation issued by Governor Williams in 1808. The town of Huntsville was founded in 1806 by John Hunt of Tennessee, after whom it was named; and in 1811 it was the first town in the state to receive the dignity of incorporation. So rapidly had the population of the territory increased that, as early as 1805, congress assented to the election of a delegate under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, and in May of that year Dr. William Lattimore, of Wilkinson county, was chosen the first delegate. In 1809 the first joint stock bank in the territory was chartered under the name of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Mississippi," the directors being made liable in their individual capacity for any emission of notes or bills over three times the amount of their capital stock during their administration While the work of political and financial organization was thus progressing, the territory became greatly excited by Burr's strange and mysterious military movements upon the Mississippi, which finally led to his arrest in 1807 by Captain E. P. Gaines, commanding at Fort Stoddart, while he was making his way down the Tombigbee in the hope of reaching Pensacola, where he expected to find protection upon an English vessel in that harbor. Governor Williams, whose administration had given great dissatisfac-

tion, and who was suspected of conniving at Burr's escape, was in 1809 superseded by David Holmes of Virginia, who continued in the governorship until 1817. He it was who, in 1810, when the western parishes of West Florida renounced the dominion of Spain, ordered out a detachment of militia from Adams and Wilkinson counties, and, under instructions from Washington, took possession of the country in the name of the United States. An explanation has already been made of the subsequent action taken by congress, by the act approved February 12th, 1813, under which General Wilkinson was instructed by the president to take forcible possession of the remaining portion of the territory held by the Spaniards between the Pascagoula and Perdido rivers, including the bay and port of Mobile. Not many months after this vitally important acquisition began the great Indian war, incited by the English, encouraged by the Spaniards and waged by the Creeks.

The time had now come when the government of the United States, which had expelled all foreign dominion from the soil of the Mississippi territory, was to be called upon to break once for all the power of the Indian tribes by whom its three isolated settlements were surrounded and menaced. The powerlessness of the territory to defend itself against Indian attack grew out of the fact that its three great centers of population were so remote from each other as to render concert of action impracticable. The vast and tractless wilderness upon whose borders the three settlements were situated interposed such a barrier to anything like commercial or social intercourse as to render them practically strangers to each other. Until that condition of things was brought to end, there was no opportunity for anything like vigorous and healthy expansion. Such was to be the happy consummation of a war which was set on foot with a very different intention. Although the Creeks, the most powerful tribe with which the settlers were brought into contact, had since the end of the Revolution shown a hostile disposition to the American people, when instigated by Spanish influence, their enmity had been greatly mitigated by the temperate policy of the federal government, which had made with them formal treaties of peace and friendship. That condition of things would no doubt have continued had it not been the policy of Great Britain, after the beginning of the war of 1812, to incite both the northern and southern Indians to wage war against the whole southern and western frontier of the United States. The most powerful agent employed by the English was the revengeful Tecumseh who, with his brother, the "Prophet," came among the Creeks to incite them to commence hostilities against the border settlements of Georgia, Tennessee and the Mississippi territory. In 1813 the torch was lighted and the war began in earnest with the fearful massacre at Fort Mimms, a stockade into which large numbers from the settlements on the Tombigbee and the Alabama had gathered for safety. This shocking catastrophe, in which neither women nor children were spared by the ferocious Weatherford

was a bugle call to arms which soon brought the volunteers from Georgia and Tennessee to the rescue. The splendid victories won under the leadership of Major-General Jackson in the battles of Tallushatches and Talladega in the campaign of 1813 were followed in the next year by a series of successes which culminated in the terrible battle of Tohopeka, wherein the power of the Creeks was broken forever. The important practical outcome of this victory over the Creek confederacy, which had so long hindered the growth of the Mississippi settlements, was the treaty, concluded on the 9th of August, 1814, at Fort Jackson on the Tallapoosa, between the American commissioners and the chiefs of the Creek nation, whereby the latter ceded to the United States all the Creek territory lying east of the Tombigbee and west of the Coosa river. While this happy consummation was being reached, the British emissaries were actively engaged in arousing the Creeks and Seminoles in Florida to renew hostilities. In the very month in which the treaty of Fort Jackson was signed the British brig Orpheus landed officers and men in East Florida, who were to organize and lead an Indian force against Mobile for the avowed purpose of restoring to Spain that portion of country which the United States had seized west of the Perdido. General Jackson, who had been appointed commander-in-chief of the seventh military district in place of General Flournoy, early in the fall of 1814, undertook to secure the gulf coast from British invasion. He at once strengthened the defense at Mobile Point known as Fort Bowyer, which was placed in command of Major Lawrence, who in September successfully defended it against a combined attack made by the British and the Indians from land and sea. Thus repulsed the British fell back upon Pensacola, upon which General Jackson advanced not as a menace to Spain but to dislodge an enemy which was making Spanish territory a base of operations against the United States. After carrying the defenses at Pensacola at the point of the bayonet in November the general returned with his army to Mobile, whence he proceeded westward to Louisiana to superintend the defense of New Orleans.

During the year which followed the conclusion of the peace which secured the people of the Mississippi territory against the aggressions of both the British and the Indians, several important treaties were made with the latter which greatly facilitated the extension of population into the Indian country. By the treaty made at Fort Jackson in 1814 the vast area of territory lying east of the Tombigbee and west of the Coosa rivers, equal to nearly half the present area of the state, had been acquired from the Creeks, and out of this acquisition Governor Holmes had by proclamation, in June, 1815, created the county of Monroe, which formed a connecting link between the eastern settlements on the upper and lower Tombigbee, and those further north, contiguous to Madison county. The advancing population upon the headwaters of the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers, which was now fast encroaching upon

the contiguous territories of the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Cherokees, next made it necessary for the United States to obtain relinquishments from these co-terminous nations with which they were in friendly alliance. Commissioners were therefore appointed on the part of the federal government who, in the fall of the year 1816, concluded three several treaties for the cession of all the territory from the head waters of the Coosa, westward to Cotton-gin Port on the Tombigbee, and to a line running thence direct to the mouth of Caney creek, on the Tennessee river. Immediately after the making of these treaties, which were the last for the relinquishment of Indian lands within the territory prior to its division, the white population began to press forward from the Tennessee valley into the beautiful region thus made available for settlement. Thus, before the end of the year 1816 the civilized inhabitants of the territory, including slaves, had increased to more than seventy-five thousand, of which about forty-six thousand were distributed through the counties west of Pearl river, while the remainder were divided between the settlements upon the Mobile and Tombigbee rivers, and in the valley of the Tennessee. The growth which had thus taken place, coupled with the great inconvenience which the eastern settlements suffered in being so far removed from the capital, now made it highly desirable that the territory should be divided into two distinct governments—a wish which had been expressed, before the close of 1815, in a memorial laid before congress from the general assembly, as well as from the people upon the Tombigbee and the Alabama. To this memorial congress made a favorable response through appropriate legislation passed early in 1817.

ALABAMA TERRITORY, 1817–19.

By an act of congress, approved March 1st, 1817, the Mississippi territory was divided, and the people of the western portion of it were authorized to form a state government, preparatory to their admission into the union as a separate state. Delegates were duly elected to a convention which met on the first Monday of July; on the 15th of August a constitution was adopted; and on the 10th of December, 1817, the "State of Mississippi" was admitted into the sisterhood of states. The eastern limit of the new state was "a line to be drawn direct from the mouth of Bear creek, on the Tennessee river, to the northwest corner of Washington county, on the Tombigbee river, thence due south with the eastern limit of said county to the sea." By another act, approved March 3d, 1817, the remaining portion of the Mississippi territory east of the line just indicated was erected into a separate territorial government to be known and designated as the "Alabama Territory," a name taken from the principal river within its limits. The organizing act declared that St. Stephens should be the seat of government of the new territory, until otherwise provided; and that the president should appoint a governor with authority

to there convene such members of the legislative council and house of representatives of the Mississippi territory as should reside after the division within the Alabama territory. William Wyatt Bibb, of Georgia, was appointed governor, and the first session of the territorial legislature began at St. Stephens, January 19, 1818, when the fact appeared that Mr. James Titus, of Madison, was the only member of the old legislative council who resided within the limits of Alabama. Nothing daunted by this strange condition of things, he sat during the entire session in a separate chamber, and adopted or rejected the measures from the lower house with all the formalities usual in parliamentary bodies. The seven organized counties remaining in Alabama after the division were Washington (June 4th, 1800), Madison (December 13, 1808), Baldwin, (December 21, 1809), Clarke (December 10, 1812), Mobile (April, 1813), Monroe (June 5, 1815), and Montgomery (December 6, 1816); and in them remained all the powers and duties with which they were clothed before the division, it being provided in the act of March 3d, "that all the offices which may exist, and all the laws which may be in force within said boundaries, shall continue to exist and be in force until otherwise provided by law." From these counties came the represenatives who met together in the first session of the territorial legislature at St. Stephens under the chairmanship of Gabriel Moore of Madison. During that session the following counties were created: Blount, Conecuh, Cotaco, Cahawba, Dallas, Franklin, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Marengo, Marion, Shelby, and Tuscaloosa. At the second and last session of the territorial legislature held at St. Stephens in November, 1818, Cahawba was designated as the future seat of government, and Huntsville selected as the temporary capital, until the town of Cahawba could be laid out and the public buildings erected. At that session were created the counties of Autauga and St. Clair. In order to facilitate the survey and sale of lands in the "Northern Land District," a new land office was organized which was located at Huntsville; and on February 27th, 1819, a treaty was signed between the federal government and the Cherokees, whereby the latter parted with their lands north and west of the Tennessee river. That portion of this cession which fell within the limits of Alabama is now embraced in the counties of Jackson, Madison and Marshall. The Alabama territory, which at the time of the division contained not many more than thirty-three thousand souls, exclusive of the native tribes, had before the end of the year 1818, increased to more than seventy thousand; the seven counties which existed at the time of the organization had increased since that time to twenty-two. Under this changed condition of things it was not strange that an application should now be made to congress for the admission of Alabama as a state of the union.

ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, 1819.

On the 2d March, 1819, was approved the act for the admission of Alabama, an act whose provisions are so important and so compact that they should be reproduced without abridgment:

An act to enable the people of Alabama territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admisson of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states.

1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the territory of Alabama be, and they are hereby, authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they may deem proper; and that the said territory, when formed into a state, shall be admitted into the union upon the same footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever.

2. And be it further enacted, That the said state shall consist of all the territory within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point where the thirty-first degree of north latitude intersects the Perdido river; thence east to the western boundary line of the state of Georgia; thence along said line to the southern boundary line of the state of Tennessee; thence west along said boundary line to the Tennessee river; thence up the same to the mouth of Bear creek; thence, by a direct line, to the northwest corner of Washington county; thence. due south, to the gulf of Mexico; thence, eastwardly, including all islands within six leagues of the shore to the Perdido river; and thence, up the same, to the beginning.

3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee and the surveyor of the public lands in the Alabama territory, to run and cut out the line of demarkation between the state of Mississippi and the state to be formed of the Alabama territory; and if it should appear to said surveyors, that so much of said line designated in the preceding section, running due south, from the northwest corner of Washington county to the gulf of Mexico, will encroach on the counties of Wayne, Green or Jackson, in said state of Mississippi, then the same shall be so altered so as to run in a direct line from the northwest corner of Washington county to a point on the gulf of Mexico ten miles east of the river Pascagoula.

4. And be it further enacted, That all male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and have resided in said territory three months previous to the day of election, and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly of the said territory be, and they are hereby, authorized to choose representatives to form a constitution, who shall be appointed among the several counties as follows:

For the county of Madison, eight representatives.
For the county of Monroe, four representatives.
For the county of Blount, three representatives.
For the county of Limestone, three representatives.
For the county of Shelby, three representatives.
For the county of Montgomery, two representatives.
For the county of Washington, two representatives.
For the county of Tuscaloosa, two representatives.
For the county of Lawrence, two representatives.

For the county of Franklin, two representatives.
For the county of Cotaco, two representatives (afterward Morgan).
For the county of Clarke, two representatives.
For the county of Baldwin, one representative.
For the county of Cahawba, one representative.
For the county of Conecuh, one representative.
For the county of Dallas, one representative.
For the county of Marengo, one representative.
For the county of Marion, one representative.
For the county of Mobile, one representative.
For the county of Lauderdale, one representative.
For the county of St. Clair, one representative.
For the county of Autauga, one representative

And the election for representatives aforesaid shall be holden on the first Monday and Tuesday in May next, throughout the several counties in the said territory and shall be conducted in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as prescribed by the laws of the said territory, regulating elections therein for the members of the house of representatives.

5. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention thus duly elected be, and they are hereby authorized to meet at the town of Huntsville on the first Monday in July next; which convention, when met, shall first determine by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be or be not expedient, at that time, to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory; and if it be determined to be expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby are, authorized to form a constitution and state government: Provided, That the same, when formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the principles of the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, between the people and states of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, so far as the same has been extended to the said territory, by the articles of agreement between the United States and the state of Georgia, or of the constitution of the United States.

6. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the conveniton of the said territory of Alabama, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States:

First. That the section numbered sixteen in every township, and when such section has been sold, granted, or disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, shall be granted to the inhabitants for the use of schools.

Second. That all salt springs within the said territory, and the lands reserved for the use of the same, together with such other lands as may, by the president of the United States, be deemed necessary and proper for working the said salt springs, not exceeding in the whole the quantity contained in thirty-six entire sections, shall be granted to the said state, for the use of the said state, the same to be used under such terms, conditions and regulations as the legislature of the said state shall direct: Provided, That said legislature shall never sell nor lease the same for a longer term than ten years at any one time.

Third. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the said territory, and which shall be sold by congress, from and after the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be

reserved for making public roads, canals, and improving the navigation of rivers, of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the said state under the direction of the legislature thereof, and two-fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the said state, under the direction of congress.

Fourth. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, to be designated by the secretary of the treasury, under the direction of the president of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning, and vested in the legislature of the said state to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the legislature. And the secretary of the treasury, under the direction as aforesaid, may reserve the seventy-two sections, or two townships, hereby set apart for the support of a seminary of learning, in small tracts: Provided, That no tract shall consist of less than two sections. And provided always, That the said convention shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the people inhabiting the same territory do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the waste or unappropriated lands lying within said territory; and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and, moreover, that each and every tract of land sold by the United States, after the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by the order, or under the authority, of the state, whether for state, county, township, parish, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the respective days of the sales thereof; and that the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States; and that all navigable waters within the said state shall forever remain public highways, free to the citizens of said state, and of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor, imposed by the said state.

Seventh. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of a section of land, provided to be reserved for the seat of government of the said territory, by an act entitled, "An act respecting the surveying and sale of the public lands in the Alabama territory," there be granted to the said state, for the seat of government thereof, a tract of land containing sixteen hundred and twenty acres, and consisting of sundry fractions and a quarter section, in sections thirty-one and thirty-two in township sixteen, and range ten, and in sections five and six, in township fifteen, and range ten, and in sections twenty-nine and thirty, in the same township and range, lying on the both sides of the Alabama and Cahawba rivers, and including the mouth of the river Cahawba, and which heretofore has been reserved from public sale by order of the president of the United States.

Eighth. And be it further enacted, That, until the next general census, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives of the United States.

Ninth. And be it further enacted, That in case the said convention shall form a constitution and state government for the people of the territory of Alabama, the said convention, as soon thereafter as may be, shall cause a true and attested copy of such constituiton to be transmitted to congress for its approbation.

The forty-four delegate selected under the provisions of this act assembled in convention at Huntsville, July 5th, 1819, and organized with John W. Walker of Madison as president, and John Campbell as secretary. The labors of the convention, which terminated on the 2d of August, resulted in the production of a constitution which was duly forwarded for the approval of congress. In the meantime, in order to prepare for the organization of the new government, an election was held for the choice of members of the general assembly, a governor, and representatives in congress. The first general assembly thus chosen, consisting of forty-five representatives and twenty-two senators, was convened at Huntsville, October 25, 1819, and on the 9th of November, William Wyatt Bibb, the only governor of the Alabama territory, who had been chosen the first governor of the new state, was duly inaugurated. On the 14th of December, President Monroe approved the four resolutions of congress admitting Alabama into the union. Thus at the close of the year 1819, the state of Alabama, fully endowed with all the high attributes incident to her changed relations, entered upon a career of rapid growth and almost unexampled prosperity. Before the close of the year 1820, her population had increased to one hundred and twenty-seven thousand nine hundred souls, and, in less than seven years, natural increase, together with immigration, had swelled that number to 244,000. In 1830, the total was 309,756, and in 1844, 625,000.

EARLY INFLUENCES WHICH SHAPED LEGISLATION.

This population came in the main from the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, and while no distinct ascendency can be awarded to those who came from any one of these states, we are told that, in the early days, when the general assembly met, it was not difficult to tell what state a man came from by his ideas of legislation. From Mr. Garrett's "Reminiscences of Public Men in Alabama" we learn that "The man from Georgia was very apt to inquire for Prince's Digest, and was altering the law so as to introduce some change in unison with the statutes of that state The Georgians were opposed to the judicial system of Alabama generally, especially the supreme and chancery courts, preferring the Georgia plan of a 'special jury,' instead of the tribunals where no jury trials existed. * * * The Virginians were a different class, and probably manifested more of the old state leaven than others. Not a great many of Virginians, comparatively, sought places in the legislature. They came to Alabama mostly as planters, wealthy, independent, and little disposed to engage in the scramble for place. But it was easy to distinugish them; for they had little use for any other law beyond the 'Revised Statutes of 1819,' and the laws therein, especially those relating to descents; and in other respects looking to the improvement of the laws of Alabama by engrafting the provisions of the Virginia

code, which had, in part, the sanctity of a hundred years to recommend them. * * The South Carolinians were less wedded to their state legislation, and were less marked in that respect, while they frequently inquired for the statutes at large of that state, and examined with attention that portion relating to marriage contracts. As a class they were enlightened and well informed upon the general scope of legislation, and contributed no little to an improvement of the laws of Alabama, though they did not favor a penitentiary system, or the law of divorce—things unknown in the statutes of South Carolina. Tennesseeans were generally known by their reference to 'Haywood's Digest,' or that of a later date by Caruthers and Nicholson, and were in favor of engrafting upon our system the Tennessee laws for the redemption of real estate; and every member originally from that state voted for the bill making that provision, which was proposed by a Tennesseean, and they all rejoiced when the bill became a law, and that notions of Tennessee jurisprudence had obtained in favor of unfortunate debtors in Alabama. They were also generally in favor of changing the mode of assessing the taxes, so as to conform to the laws and practice of the old state, making it the duty of a justice of the peace in each beat to assess, etc. * * * The North Carolinians were proud of their state for its fixed, steady habits and principles, and of the character of the men whose names adorned her annals, as Gaston, Stanly, Bulger, Haywood, Macon, Manginn and others, not to mention those who distinguished themselves in the revolutionary period of 1776." In this connection it may be instructive to note the nativity of the able men who framed the first constitution of the state, so far as the places of their birth can be ascertained. Clement C. Clay, Henry Chambers, Henry Minor, John W. Walker, John M. Taylor, John Watkins, Thomas Bibb, Nicholas Davis, Arthur F. Hopkins and Richard Ellis were all from Virginia; Gabriel Moore, John Murphy, George Phillips, Israel Pickens, Marmaduke Williams and William R. King were from North Carolina; John Brown and Hugh McVay were from South Carolina; Reuben Saffold was from Georgia; Henry Hitchcock was from Vermont; Harry Toulmin was from Taunton, England. The remaining members, John Leigh Townes, Samuel Mead, James Pickens, Thomas Wiggins, Isaac Brown, Gabriel Hanby, Beverly Hughes, Thomas A. Rogers, John D. Bibb, James W. Armstrong, John L. Tindall, Daniel Wright, William Metcalf, Melkijah Vaughan, Thomas D. Crabb, James McGoffin, Littlepage Sims, Samuel Cook, Washington Thompson, John D. Terrell, David Conner, James Jackson and S. H. Garrow have not been fortunate enough to have their birth-places recorded in the state's history. The men who dominated the convention were no doubt from Virginia and North Carolina. The sub-committee which drafted the instrument was composed of William R. King of North Carolina, John M. Taylor of Virginia, and Henry Hitchcock of Vermont. It is not strange then that the constitution thus constructed, while it was fully in accord with the spirit of the

age, should have restated all of the general principles of the ancient freedom in their simplest and purest form.

THE FRENCH COLONY IN MARENGO.

In considering the various elements which entered into the population of the state at the time of its organization, some reference should be made to a colony which was planted by a band of French exiles, of high degree, who determined to settle in the district of country now known as the county of Marengo. These exiles, who had been driven from France by an ordinance of Louis XVIII. on account of their devotion to Napoleon, who was then in exile at St. Helena, upon their arrival in Philadelphia in the winter of 1816–17, at once dispatched one of their number to Washington in order to procure from congress a tract of land upon which they could settle in a body. In response to this application the federal government authorized the sale to them of four townships of land at two dollars and a half an acre, payable in seventeen years, upon condition that they would devote forty acres in each section to the cultivation of the vine and the olive. In order to give organization to their project a company was formed in Philadelphia, which consisted of three hundred and forty allotees, among whom the land to be settled was divided in varying proportions. The secretary of this company was the late George N. Stewart, who for fifty years was a prominent member of the bar of Mobile. Among the leaders of the enterprise were many who had stood close to Napoleon through all his vicissitudes. Among these may be mentioned the famous Marshal Grouchy, whose son came to Alabama in his father's stead and settled his grant near Demopolis. Scarcely less distinguished than Grouchy himself was the real leader of the colony, Count Charles Lefebvre-Desnouettes, who was aid-de-camp to Napoleon at Marengo, and promoted by him for gallantry at Austerlitz. Upon Napoleon's departure for Elba, as he took leave of his sorrowing officers at Fontainbleau, he embraced Desnouettes in behalf of them all, and upon his return he made him a lieutenant general and count of the empire. As a last tribute of devotion Desnouettes erected near his house, in the wilds of Alabama, a log cabin which he called his sanctuary, in the center of which stood a bronze statue of his fallen chief, and around its feet the cherished trophies of many a battlefield. Among those of less note were M. Peniers, a republican member of the national assembly who had voted for the death of Louis XVI.; Colonel Nicholas Raoul, who, after comamnding Napoleon's advance guard on his return from Elba, was at last forced to keep a ferry near Demopolis; and I. I. Cluis, an aid to Marshal Lefebvre, who ended his days in Mobile. Under the leadership of such men as these this ill-starred colony sailed from Philadelphia, intent upon finding in Alabama an asylum from Bourbon persecution under their own vine and fig-tree. In May, 1818, the ship bearing the romantic voyagers ar-

rived in the bay of Mobile, at whose entrance they barely escaped shipwreck. From Mobile they proceeded in a barge, furnished by the collector of the port, up the river to White Bluff, in whose vicinity, upon the advice of Mr. George S. Gaines, they determined to make a settlement. In accordance with their project they laid out a town which they called Demopolis—the city of the people—and in the territorial legislature an act was passed, Ferbuary 7th, 1818, creating a new county to which, upon the suggestion of Judge Lipscomb, was given the name of Marengo, in honor of the great battle won in the days of the republic. The names of the city and county thus established have become parts of the history of Alabama, but the colony for whose special benefit they were created has vanished. The enterprise, which was based upon the false assumption that the land selected was adapted to the cultivation of the olive and the vine, was further hampered by the fact that the exiles themselves were utterly unfit for the work of colonization and settlement. Many of the more wealthy and distinguished of the colonists returned to France, while a few remained in Marengo, or removed to Mobile, where their descendants are among the worthiest of our citizens.

FROM 1820 TO 1860.

Having now recounted the leading facts touching the population of the state at the time it emerged from a territorial condition, together with the facts incident to the making of the first constitution under which the state was admitted into the union, the attempt will next be made to epitomize the leading events in the executive, legislative and judicial history of the state from that time down to the beginning of the civil war.

The history of the executive power in Alabama can be made to embrace but little more than brief notices, personal and official, of those who have in succession filled the executive office. From what has already been said it appears that the first governor of the Mississippi territory was Winthrop Sargent of New England, who held office from 1798 to 1802, when he was succeeded by William C. C. Claiborne of Virignia, who held from 1802 to 1805, when he was succeeded by Robert Williams of North Carolina, who held from 1805 to 1809, when he gave way to David Holmes of Virginia, the last governor of the territory, who held from 1809 to 1817, when the state of Mississippi was admitted into the union. The first and only governor of the Alabama territory was William Wyatt Bibb, who held office as such from its creation in 1817 down to its transformation into the state of Alabama in 1819, when he was chosen the first governor of the new commonwealth. The history of the executive office could hardly have begun with a worthier man.

Governor Bibb (November, 1819, to July. 1820), who was born in Amelia county, Virginia, October 2, 1781, removed with his family to Elbert county, Georgia, where his father, who had been a colonial officer, died in 1796, leaving a widow and eight children, of whom William was the eldest.

After completing his education at William and Mary college he began life as a physician at Petersburg, Georgia. As soon as he reached his majority he was sent from Elbert county to the legislature, where he served for four years. When he was barely twenty-five he was elected to the lower house of congress, in which he served from 1806 to 1813, and there became a fearless advocate of the war of 1812, and an earnest supporter of Mr. Madison's administration. After missing by only a few votes the speakership of the house, he was sent by his state in 1813 to the senate, to which he failed of re-election in 1816, having been defeated by George M. Troup. Immediately upon his defeat he resigned from the senate and went into retirement, from which he was called a few months later by President Monroe, who appointed him governor of the Alabama territory. After the territory became a state his competitor for the executive office was Marmaduke Williams, over whom he prevailed by a respectable majority. On the 9th of November, 1819, he was inaugurated, and in July, 1820, he died at his residence in the county of Autauga in the thirty-ninth year of his age, in consequence of a fall from his horse. The name of this youthful statesman, thus cut off in the midst of his usefulness, has been perpetuated in the names of two counties; one in the state of his birth, the other in the state of his adoption.

Upon the death of his brother, Thomas Bibb of Limestone (July, 1820, to November, 1821), who had been elected president of the senate at the first meeting of the general assembly at Huntsville, succeeded to the executive office as the second governor of the state. He, too, was born in Virginia in 1874, and grew to manhood in Georgia, where he became planter and merchant. In 1811 he removed to the county of Madison and thence to Limestone shortly after the territory which constitutes it was purchased from the Indians. As a representative of that county he appeared in the convention that framed the first constitution, and shortly after was elected by the same constituency to the senate of the new state. During his administration it was that the three electors chosen by the general assembly in 1820 cast the first electoral vote of the state for James Monroe of Virignia and Daniel D. Tompkins of New York.

Israel Pickens of Greene (November, 1821, to November, 1825), who succeeded Thomas Bibb as the third governor of the state, was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, January 30, 1780. After completing his education at Washington college, Pennsylvania, he served as a senator in his native state in 1808–10, and was a member of the federal house of representatives from that state from 1811 to 1817, in which latter year he was appointed register in the land office at St. Stephens. From Washington county he went as a representative to the constitutional convention, but shortly thereafter removed to the county of Greene. There he resided when he was elected governor in 1821 over Dr. Chambers of Madison, whom he again defeated two years after that time. During his four years in office the opportunity was given Governor Pickens to or-

ganize and perfect the administrative system of the new state, a task which he performed so efficiently as to win for himself the honorable distinction of having been one of the most useful executives the state ever had. In 1826 he was appointed by Governor Murphy to the United States senate, an office which he very soon resigned on account of lung disease, from which he died in Cuba, April 24, 1827.

John Murphy of Monroe (November, 1825, to November, 1829), the fourth governor, was born in Robeson county, North Carolina, about the year 1785, of Scotch parents who had settled there some years before; with them he removed to South Carolina where, after graduating at South Carolina college in 1808, he was clerk of the senate from 1810 to 1818. In the year last named he removed to Alabama and settled in the county of Monroe where, after being admitted to the bar, he devoted himself to planting. From Monroe he went as a representative to the constitutional convention of 1819, then in 1820 to the house of representatives, and finally in 1822 to the senate of the state. In 1825 he was elected governor without opposition, an honor which was repeated two years later under the same circumstances. After having served one term in congress, to which he was elected in 1833, he was beaten for the same office by Mr. Dellett in 1839. In the following year he died.

Gabriel Moore of Madison (November, 1829, to March, 1831), the fifth governor, like his two predecessors, was a North Carolinian, having been born in Stokes county in that state about 1785. In 1810 he removed to Huntsville to practice law. Not long thereafter he was chosen to represent Madison county in the legislature of the Mississippi territory, and upon the creation of the Alabama territory he became speaker of its only legislature. From Madison he went as one of her eight representatives to the constitutional convention; and in the senate of the new state, to which he was sent as the first senator from Madison, he was chosen president in 1820. After having been four times elected to congress, the last time defeating Judge Clay, he was chosen governor without opposition in 1829, an office which he resigned in February, 1831, in order to accept a seat in the United States senate, to which he had been elected over John McKinley of Lauderdale. During his six years in the senate the most notable incident that occurred grew out of his vote, as a member of the anti-Jackson coalition, for the rejection of Mr. Van Buren as minister to Great Britain. Although requested by the legislature in 1833 to resign, he continued in office as an enemy of Jackson until the end of his term. After having been defeated in 1837 for the lower house of congress by Reuben Chapman, he removed in 1843 to Texas where, two years later, he died.

Samuel B. Moore of Jackson (March, 1831, to November, 1831), the sixth governor, was the president of the senate when Gabriel Moore resigned the governorship as above set forth. He therefore succeeded to the vacant office whose duties he discharged until the end of the term. Born

in Franklin county, Tennessee, in 1789, he removed to Alabama in the early days, and settled in Jackson county, which he represented in the house in 1823. In 1828 he was elected to the senate, whose presiding officer he was in 1831, when the duties of the executive office fell upon him. At the end of his term he removed to the county of Pickens, which he represented in the senate from 1834 to 1838. After having served as judge of the county court from 1835 to 1841 he died at Carrollton, November 7, 1846.

John Gayle of Greene (November, 1831, to November, 1835), the seventh governor, was born in Sumter district, South Carolina, September 11, 1792. After graduating at South Carolina college in 1813, he removed to this state, and settled at Claiborne, in Monroe county, where, after reading law in the office of Judge Lipscomb, he was licensed to practice in 1818. In that year, by an appointment from President Monroe, he became a member of the legislative council of the Alabama territory, a position which he resigned to accept the solicitorship of his circuit, an office which he held for two years. After having represented Monroe in the lower house of the legislature in 1822–23, he was chosen by that body as a member of the supreme court, a position which he retained until 1828, when he resigned. About this time it was that he removed to Greene county, where he was again sent to the lower house, of which he was elected speaker in 1829. In 1831 he was elected governor, and re-elected in 1833. During the last year of his term, when a difficulty with the Creek Indians seemed to be impending, President Jackson sent a military force to Alabama, which it was supposed was intended rather to restrain the governor than to prevent disturbances. In order to remove the friction which grew out of the president's supposed interference, Francis S. Key, of poetic fame, was sent as a special commissioner to settle the points in controversy, and through his mediation perfect good feeling between governor and president was soon restored. At the end of his term he removed to Mobile to practice law, and in 1847 he was elected to congress over John T. Taylor of that city. Two years later, upon the death of Judge William Crawford, he was appointed United States district judge, an office which he administered with ability down to his death, on July 21, 1859.

Clement C. Clay of Madison (November, 1835, to July, 1837), the eighth governor, was born in Halifax county, Va., December 17, 1789. Removing with his parents to Granger county, Tenn., while yet a youth, he completed his education at a college in Knoxville, where, after reading law under Hon. Hugh L. White, he was licensed to practice in 1809. Two years later he removed to Huntsville, and in 1817 he began his public career as a representative of Madison county in the territorial legislature of Alabama. From that time onward public honors fell thick and fast upon him. In 1819 he represented his county in the constitutional convention, and was chairman of the committee that reported the constitution to that body. In the same year the legislature elevated him to the supreme bench, and although the youngest member of the court he was made by

his associates chief justice. After serving for four years in that capacity he resigned in order to resume the practice, and shortly thereafter he became engaged in a duel with Dr. Tate of Limestone, in which they were both severely wounded. In 1828 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, of which he was chosen speaker, and the next year he was sent to the federal house of representatives, where he remained until 1835. Then it was that he was elected governor over Enoch Parsons of Monroe. The most notable event which occurred during his administration grew out of the hostile demonstrations made by the Creek Indians within the limits of Alabama in the year 1836. To suppress these disturbances the governor ordered out the state troops and took the field in person in co-operation with the commander of the federal troops. After a few battles and skirmishes the Indians submitted and were removed west of the Mississippi. Before the end of his term he was elected, in June, 1837, to the United States senate, where he remained until his resignation from that body in 1841. After that it was that he was appointed to prepare a new digest of the laws of Alabama, which was approved by the legislature and published in 1843. In that year it was that he was again made a member of the supreme court by an appointment from Governor Fitzpatrick. After having been appointed one of the commissioners to wind up the business of the banks in 1846, he retired from public life and lived in dignified repose at his home in Huntsville, where he died, September 7, 1866.

Hugh McVay of Lauderdale (July, 1837, to November, 1837), the ninth governor, was a native of South Carolina, where he was born about 1778. In 1807 he came to Alabama and settled in Madison county as a planter, and in 1811 he represented that county in the territorial legislature of Mississippi, serving in that capacity up to the organization of the Alabama territory, when he removed in 1818 to the county of Lauderdale, which he represented in the convention which framed the first constitution. Between the years 1820 and 1844, when he left the senate, he served five years in the lower and seventeen years in the upper house of the legislature. Having been elected president of the senate in 1836 he was still an incumbent of that office in June, 1837, when the resignation of Governor Clay elevated him to the executive office, which he filled until the end of the term. His death occurred in 1851.

Arthur Pendleton Bagby of Monroe (November, 1837, to November, 1841), the tenth governor, was born in Louisa county, Va., in 1796. While the details of his youth are obscure, it seems to be clear that he came to Alabama while she was still a territory—he was certainly located as a lawyer at Claiborne as early as 1819, and in 1821 he represented Monroe county in the state legislature. Upon his re-election in the following year, he was made speaker of the house, a position with which he was again honored in 1836. When, in 1832, General Jackson issued his famous proclamation against the nullifiers of South Carolina, Mr. Bagby went over to his sup-

port, and in 1837 he was made the democratic candidate for governor, an office to which he was elected over Samuel W. Oliver of Conecuh. In 1839 he was re-elected without opposition. At the close of his term, which was uneventful, he became a successful candidate for the federal senate, in which a vacancy had occurred by the resignation of Hon. C. C. Clay. In the next winter he was re-elected for a full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1843. In 1848 he resigned his place in the senate to accept an appointment as minister to St. Petersburg, a position to which his remarkable graces of person specially adapted him. A biographer who knew him well has told us that, "seldom has such a specimen of nature's nobility appeared in any age. Governor Bagby was a little more than six feet high, perfectly erect in his figure, with a symmetry of form and limb equal to that of Apollo. And such a head and face—the very personification of intellect and beauty. His walk was stately and graceful—the very beau ideal of the Chesterfield model. In all the etiquette and dignity of official station, never departing from the highest standard, and yet withal so courteous and polite; no president, no governor, no wearer of a crown ever excelled him." After his return from his high station in Russia he was appointed to his last public trust. To a committee composed of Messrs. Ormond, Clay and himself, was intrusted the task of codifying the statutes, a work which finally appeared as the code of 1852. After having resided for some years at Camden, Wilcox county, he removed in 1856 to Mobile, where he died of yellow-fever in the fall of 1858.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Autauga (November, 1841, to November, 1845), the eleventh governor, was born in Greene county, Georgia, in the year 1800. Before he reached his majority he removed to Alabama and read law in Montgomery where he was licensed to practice in 1821. After having been solicitor of his circuit he was forced by ill health in 1827 to retire to his plantation near Wetumpka, where he lived the quiet life of a planter for many years. In 1840 he was an elector on the Van Buren ticket, and in the next year he was chosen governor over James W. McClung of Madison, a position to which he was re-elected two years later without opposition. In November, 1848, he was appointed by Governor Chapman to the seat in the federal senate made vacant by the death of Dixon H. Lewis, and a year later he was defeated by a combination of twelve members of his own party with fifty-four whigs, who elected Mr. Clemens of Madison in his stead. When, however, in 1853, he was appointed by Governor Collier as the successor in the senate of W. R. King he was able to retain the place in the election which took place in the following winter by an overwhelming majority. During the administration of Buchanan he was chosen as president pro tempore of the senate, a position which he held for four sessions of congress. At the national convention of his party in 1860 he was nominated for the vice-presidency on the ticket with Douglas, but he declined the use of his name

in that connection. Although opposed to secession, he retired with his colleagues from Washington at the breaking out of the war, and at its close he was chosen to represent Autauga county in the constitutional convention of 1865, of which he was unanimously elected as the presiding officer. This was his last public service. His death took place November 21.1869.

Joshua L. Martin of Tuscaloosa (November, 1845, to November, 1847), the twelfth governor, was born in Blount county, Tenn., December 5, 1799. After reading law for a short time in his own state he came to Alabama in 1819, where he completed his studies under his brother in Russellville, Franklin county. Before entering upon the practice he removed to Athens, Limestone county, which he represented in the legislature almost without intermission from 1822 to 1828. After serving as solicitor for several years he was elected in 1834 circuit judge. In the next year he was elected to the lower house of congress and re-elected in 1837. At the end of his second term he removed to Tuscaloosa, and in 1841 he was elected chancellor, an office which he held until his election in 1845 as governor over Nathaniel Terry of Limestone. During his administration it was that the Mexican war occurred, and in his last message to the legislature he gave an account of his efforts to respond to the call of the president for volunteers. At the end of his term as governor he returned to the bar, and in 1853 he again represented his county in the legislature, his last public service prior to his death, which occurred November 2, 1866.

Reuben Chapman of Madison (November, 1847, to November, 1849), the thirteenth governor, was born in Caroline county, Va., in 1802. After completing his education at home he came to Huntsville in 1824; and after reading law in the office of his brother Samuel, he was admitted to the bar in the following year. Some years later he removed to Morgan county, from which he was sent to the senate in 1832. At the end of his term in 1835 he was elected to the lower house of congress, in which he was continued until 1847, when his congressional career was terminated by his election as governor over Nicholas Davis, Sr., of Limestone. Although the management of the banks was at the time mainly in the hands of Hon. F. S. Lyon, Governor Chapman did all in his power to relieve the financial embarrassments of the state by a prudent and economical administration. After being defeated for a re-election to the office of governor he went into retirement, from which he emerged in 1855, when he was elected by his party to the lower house of congress.

HenryW. Collier of Tuscaloosa (November, 1849, to November, 1853), the fourteenth governor, was born in Lunenburg county, Va., January 17, 1801. In his early youth his parents removed to South Carolina, where he was taught in the famous school of Dr. Moses Waddell, at Willington. After completing his legal education in Tennessee he came to Alabama and settled in Huntsville, but soon removed to Tuscaloosa, representing that county in the legislature in 1827. In the next year he was elected to succeed

Judge Gayle as judge of the third circuit. Upon the resignation of Judge Saffold in 1836 Governor Clay appointed him to the vacant seat on the supreme bench, an appointment which was soon confirmed by the election of the legislature. At the June term, 1837, upon the resignation of Chief Justice Hopkins, he became chief justice, a position which he filled for twelve years, the record of his services during that time extending through thirty-five volumes of the reports. In 1849 he was elected to the office of governor without opposition, and two years later was re-elected. At the end of his second term he retired from public life, and two years later he died, August 28, 1855.

John Anthony Winston of Sumter (November, 1853, to November, 1857), the fifteenth governor, and the first native of the state to hold that office, was born in Madison county in 1812. After completing his education at LaGrange college and at the university at Nashville, he settled in Sumter county, where he began life as a planter. As a representative of that county he appeared in the lower house of the legislature in 1840, and in 1842. A year later he was transferred to the senate, in which he served for ten years, presiding over it in 1847. In 1853 he was elected governor without serious opposition and was re-elected in 1855. Owing to his unbending opposition to what he considered unconstitutional legislation and a wasteful expenditure of the public money, he often came into collision with the legislature; and he was known as the "Veto Governor" on account of his frequent refusal to sanction the measures of that body. He went as a delegate at large to the Charleston convention, and afterward headed the Douglas electoral ticket. In 1861 he was sent as a commissioner to Louisiana, and upon his return was appointed colonel of the Eighth Alabama infantry, with which he served in Virginia until forced by ill health to resign. In 1865 he was elected to the constitutional convention, and two years later to the United States senate, in which he was never allowed to take his seat. He died at Mobile, December 21, 1871.

Andrew B. Moore of Perry (November, 1857, to November, 1861), the sixteenth governor, was born in Spartanburg district, S. C., March 7, 1807. After completing his education at home he came to Perry county in 1826, where, after teaching school for two years, he read law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. In 1839 he went as a representative of his county to the lower house of the legislature, where he served for four consecutive terms, during which period he was three times elected speaker. In 1852 he was elected circuit judge, an office which he held until 1857, when he was elected governor without opposition. In 1859 he was re-elected over William F. Samford of Macon. During his second term he was called upon to take part in the acts of revolution which severed for a time Alabama's relations with the union. In obedience to joint resolutions adopted by the legislature in 1859, Governor Moore, after the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, issued his proclamation ordering an election of delegates in the several counties, who were to meet in convention at Mont-

gomery, in January, 1861, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for the withdrawal of the state from the union. The ordinance of secession was adopted on the 11th of January. Prior to the meeting of the convention, but after the secession of South Carolina, the governor directed the state troops to take possession of Forts Morgan and Gaines, at the entrance of Mobile bay, and Mount Vernon arsenal, on Mobile river, in order to prevent their reinforcement by the army of the United States. In 1865, when he was again a private citizen, Governor Moore, together with several other distinguished southerners, was for a short time imprisoned, by order of the federal government, in Fort Pulaski.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

We have already observed that the territorial legislature, at its second and last session held at St. Stephens, provided that the future capital should be situated at the mouth of the river Cahawba, and that, pending the preparation of the public buildings, Huntsville should be the temporary seat of government. Under that arrangement the constitutional convention met in that town on the 5th of July, 1819; and there the first general assembly of the new state was convened on the 25th of the following October. In order to provide for the wants of the growing population, this body was called upon to add the counties of Greene, Jefferson, Perry, Henry, Wilcox and Butler to those already created. Greene was organized upon the territory taken from Marengo and Tuscaloosa; Jefferson upon territory taken from Blount; Perry upon territory at one time nominally a part of Montgomery; Henry upon territory taken from Conecuh; Wilcox upon territory taken from Monroe and Dallas; Butler upon territory taken from Conecuh. By an act passed December 19, 1820, Pickens was carved out of Tuscaloosa; and by acts passed in December, 1821, Pike was organized out of portions taken from Henry and Montgomery, and Covington out of territory taken from Henry. By acts passed in December, 1824, Dale was carved out of Henry and Covington; Fayette from Tuscaloosa and Marion; and Walker from Tuscaloosa and Marion. By an act passed in January, 1830, Lowndes was created out of territory taken from Montgomery, Dallas and Butler. In 1832, at Cusseta, in the present county of Chambers, was consummated the negotiations which culminated in the treaty of Cusseta, in the first article of which "the Creek tribe of Indians cede to the United States all their land east of the Mississippi." Out on that portion of this cession, within the state of Alabama, the general assembly hastened, during the year 1832, to create the counties of Coosa, Benton (now Calhoun), Talladega, Tallapoosa, Russell, Randolph, Chambers, Macon, and Barbour. At the same time was created the county of Sumter out of territory acquired in 1830 through the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, whereby the state was relieved of the presence of the Choctaws. By acts passed in 1836 the counties of DeKalb, Cherokee and Marshall were created in the main out

of the last cession from the Cherokees. By an act passed in December, 1847, the county of Choctaw was carved out of Sumter and Washington; and in February, 1850, an act was passed creating the county of Winston (first called Hancock) out of territory taken almost entirely from Walker. Winston was the last county created prior to the civil war.

Governor W. W. Bibb, in his first message to the state legislature, was careful to call their attention to the liberal donations made by congress, in the act already set forth in extenso, whereby seventy-two sections of lands were reserved for a seminary of learning; the sixteenth section in every township for the use of schools, five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands (sold after the first of September, 1819), for purposes of internal improvement; and sixteen hundred and twenty acres of land, at the confluence of the Cahawba and Alabama rivers, for a seat of government. The donation thus made for the establishment of "a seminary of learning" led to the founding in due time, by the legislature, of the university of Alabama, which was so organized as to make it a part of the state government. The governing body is a board of trustees, chosen by the general assembly from certain districts, of which the governor is ex-officio president. By this board the faculty are chosen and by-laws made for the government of the teaching and student body. Not until April, 1831, was the university opened to students, with Alva Woods, D. D , as its first president. In 1837 he was succeeded by Basil Manly, D. D., who continued in office until 1855, when he was succeeded by Landon C. Garland, LL.D., who presided until 1865. In April of that year it was that the original university buildings were burned by order of General Croxton.

In 1820 the second general assembly met at Cahawba, which continued to be the seat of government until 1826, when, by an act of the legislature passed in that year, the honor was transferred to Tuscaloosa. During the interval the state was involved in a disastrous enterprise which seriously affected her after history. In 1823 the legislature incorporated the state bank, and between 1832 and 1836 branches were established at Montgomery, Mobile, Decatur, and Huntsville. Through these agencies the state pledged her credit and entered actively into the banking business in the hope of realizing sufficient profit not only to defray the entire expenses of the state government, but also to maintain a system of popular education. Into the capital of the bank went the university funds, the funds from the sales of the school lands, the three per cent. fund, and all other public funds of the state. For a time the institution was well managed; the loans well secured, and the profits large. So prosperous was its condition in 1836 that, in January of that year, in order to carry out the main purpose of its creation, an act was passed abolishing the collection of taxes from the people—an act which remained in force six or seven years. But with the financial convulsion of 1837, which pervaded the entire union, the trials of the bank began. Specie payments

were suspended, and so general was the distress that Governor Clay was forced to call the general assembly together in May, in special session, in order that some kind of relief might be provided. At that time a loan of $5,000,000 on state bonds was authorized, to be divided among the state bank and its branches, the amount to be issued in bank notes for circulation. From this time onward the affairs of the bank and its branches went from bad to worse; the interest on the state debt was paid by purchases of cotton, which was resold at a heavy loss; and worst of all, the public mind was alarmed by rumors of fraud and peculation in the bank's management. In 1842 it was found that the public debt of the state, created through the bank and its branches, amounted to nearly $14,000,000, against which the state held assets of the bank, to which alone it could look for indemnity. The cautious and far-sighted Fitzpatrick was now governor, and he called to his aid two of the great lawyers of the state, Hon. Henry Goldthwaite and John A. Campbell, Esq., in the hope of formulating with their aid a definite policy through which the bank could be put into liquidation, and the state extricated, as far as possible, from its difficulties. It was agreed that Mr. Campbell should come to the legislature in order that he might prepare appropriate legislation to accomplish the end in view. On the 19th December, 1842, as chairman of the committee on the state bank and its branches, he made a comprehensive report, which can be found in the journals, in which the plan of liquidation to be followed was fully set forth. By this measure the branch banks at Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville and Decatur were placed in liquidation, a process which in the following year was applied to the mother bank at Tuscaloosa. At the session of 1845 the legislature transferred the whole assets of the bank to three commissioners—F. S. Lyon of Marengo, C. C. Clay, Sr., of Madison, and William Cooper of Franklin—who were clothed with high and delicate powers in order that they might efficiently execute the great trust cast upon them. At the session of 1847 they made to the legislature a satisfactory report of their acts and doings, and at that time Mr. Lyon was constituted sole commissioner and trustee, in order that he might the more expeditiously complete the entire transaction In November, 1853, Mr. Lyon made a report to the legislature, in which was set forth the history of his wise and judicious management up to that time. That report was referred to a joint select committee, from whose report, signed by Mr. Jemison, on the part of the senate, and by Mr. Bell, on the part of the house—the following extract is taken:

Our bonded debt when the banks were placed in liquidation, as will be seen from the accompanying tabular statement, was	$9,232,555.55
Bearing an annual interest of	472,757.77
Which debt is now reduced to	3,584,666.67
Bearing an annual interest of	178,573.33
The entire circulation of the banks outstanding 1st November, 1847, was	457,177.00
Which is now reduced to	290,237.00

During the process of winding up the banks, the outstanding circulation has not been redeemed in specie, but the fact of its having been received in payment of taxes and other public dues, and the general confidence felt in the skillful management of the commissioner in closing up the affairs of the banks, and in the good faith of the state, has caused the bills to pass at or near par, and they are at this time, for all ordinary business purposes, quite equal to the notes of the specie paying banks of the state.

While the community has sustained no loss by their circulation, the state has derived very great and important advantages therefrom. The most sanguine friends of the system adopted and pursued in winding up and closing the affairs of the banks had not, in its commencement, ventured to predict or hope so favorable a result as has been witnessed.

As the above statement shows, the original liability of the state was greatly reduced through Mr. Lyon's exceptionally wise administration of the assets of the banks which passed into his hands, and yet in the end the loss to the state through this unfortunate venture was large, and that loss was the beginning and the basis of her public debt.

During the session of 1847 the finances of the state were severed from the bank and restored to normal conditions through a new revenue bill, which provided for the raising of a fund sufficient to pay the expenses of the state government, the interest upon the trust funds (16th section and university) and interest on the state bonds, leaving the remaining assets of the bank to be used for the redemption of its outstanding indebtedness. The state fully admitted its liability for the 16th section fund, and provided for the payment of interest upon it annually to the trustees of the proper townships for school purposes.

In spite, however, of some financial disaster, the state, from the time of its organization, steadily advanced in prosperity, and the legislature was ever ready to further the good work by conferring charters upon corporate enterprise. As early as 1818 the territorial legislature incoprorated the St. Stephens Steamboat company; in 1820 was incorpoarted the Steamboat company of Alabama, and in 1821 the Mobile Steamboat company. In 1832 the first cotton factory—the Bell factory in Madison—was incorporated, and about the same time was completed the first railroad constructed in the state, that from Tuscumbia to Decatur, a distance of about forty-four miles. In 1839 the penitentiary system was adopted, and the buildings ordered to be erected at Wetumpka, which, however, were not ready for use until 1841. Prior to 1840 the members of the popular branch of congress had always been elected by districts. As the whigs, under the system, were able to elect two out of the five representatives, the democrats determined to deprive their opponents of this advantage by the adoption of the "general ticket system," by means of which they could secure the entire delegation by virtue of their majority in the state at large. At the session of 1840 this measure was carried after a bitter partisan struggle, but it was repealed in the next year. During the period between 1850 and 1860 many important railroad enter-

prises were projected and incorporated, among which may be mentioned the Mobile & Ohio; the Memphs & Charleston; the Selma & Rome; the Alabama & Mississippi rivers (from Selma westward); the Montgomery & Pensacola, the Mobile & Girard, and the Alabama & Chattanooga. In 1860 the asylum for the deaf and dumb and blind was put in operation at Talladega, and in 1861 the State Insane asylum was opened at Tuscaloosa.

The first constitution provided for the revising, digesting and publication of the statutes within five years after its adoption, and once every ten years thereafter. An act was, therefore, passed, March 28th, 1821, which provided for the election of a suitable person to digest and publish the statutes. Hon. Harry Toulmin, who was elected, published, in 1823, "Laws of Alabama," which had been reported to and approved by the general assembly. In 1831, in obedience to the constitutional mandate, John G. Aiken, Esq., was appointed to digest the statutes; and at the session of the general assembly of 1832–33 he reported a digest which was adopted and published in 1833. In 1836 a second edition of this work appeared with a supplement containing the public acts passed in 1833, '34 and '35. In 1841, Hon. C. C. Clay was appointed to digest the law, and the result of hs work was reported to the general assembly of 1842–43, and published in 1843. On the 5th February, 1850, the general assembly, by an act, entitled, "An act providing for a code of the statutes of Alabama, and for a preparation of a code of practice in the courts of this state," appointed John J. Ormond, George Goldthwaite, and John Erwin, "to arrange and codify the public statute laws of this state." Mr. Erwin declining the appointment, Hon. A. P. Bagby was appointed in his place. The labors of the commission resulted in what was entitled the "Code of Alabama," which, after being adopted by the general assembly at the session of 1851–52, went into operation on the 17th January, 1853. By an act approved February 21st, 1860, the appointment of a commissioner to prepare a revised code of Alabama was authorized, but by an act approved 9th of December, 1861, the work was suspended until after the end of the war. In the spring of 1866, Hon. A. J. Walker succeeded Hon. Turner Reavis, resigned, and the result of his work was the revised code of 1867, which in that year was published by legislative authority. Since then, at intervals of ten years, the work of revision has been performed according to law.

Before passing from this branch of the subject, mention should be made of the fact that in 1845 the questions of removing the capital of the state, and of substituting biennial in lieu of annual sessions of the general assembly, were submitted to the people, and both answered in the affirmative. After an animated contest Montgomery was chosen by the legislature as the future capital, and in the fall of 1847 the archives were removed to that place just prior to the meeting of the legislature in the new capitol on the 6th of December. Two years later, while the houses

were in session, the capitol was found to be on fire, and was destroyed, without, however, any very serious loss of public records.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

By the fifth article of the first constitution the judicial power of the state was vested "in one supreme court, circuit courts to be held in each county in the state, and such inferior courts of law and equity, to consist of not more than five members, as the general assembly may from time to time direct, ordain, and establish." Art. 5, section 1. Although appellate jurisdiction only was conferred on the supreme court, ample power to exercise a general superintendence and control over inferior jurisdictions was conferred with the right to issue the necessary original and remedial writs. Art. 5, section 2. The supreme court was to be held at the seat of government, but if dangers from disease, or a public enemy, made it necessary, it could adjourn to some other place. At the outset no separate staff of judges was provided for the supreme court; the judges of the circuit court were vested with the powers and required to perform the duties of the supreme court, until the general assembly should otherwise prescribe. Art. 5, section 3. The judges of the several courts were to be elected by the joint vote of the two houses of legislature, and were to hold office during good behavior. Art. 5, sections 12, 13. The state was originally divided into five judicial circuits, to which were elected as many circuit judges: Abner S. Lipscomb to the first; Reuben Saffold to the second; Henry Y. Webb to the third; Richard Ellis to the fourth, and Clement C. Clay to the fifth. The first term of the supreme court, held under the constitution, began at Cahawba, then the seat of government, on the second Monday of May, 1820. All of the circuit judges, except Hon. A. S. Lipscomb, were present, and the youngest of the number, Hon. C. C. Clay, was appointed the first chief justice. In 1821 a sixth circuit was added, to which Andrew Crenshaw was elected; and when, in 1823, a vacancy occurred in the third circuit through the death of Judge Webb, Henry Minor was appointed until the meeting of the general assembly, when John Gayle was elected to the third, and Henry Minor to fill the vacancy in the fifth circuit caused by the resignation of Judge Clay. At the election held in 1825 for circuit judges, pursuant to the provisions of the third and thirteenth sections of article fifth of the constitution, A. S. Lipscomb was elected judge of the first circuit, Reuben Saffold of the second, John Gayle of the third, John White of the fourth, John M. Taylor of the fifth, and Andrew Crenshaw of the sixth. At this session, the seat of government having been changed from Cahawba to Tuscaloosa, an act was passed requiring the supreme court to be held there on the first Mondays of July and January of each year. Upon the resignation of Judge Clay in 1823, Judge Lipscomb was made the second chief justice, an honor which was again bestowed upon him upon the meeting of the court, after the election in 1825. In January,

1828, a seventh circuit was created, to which Sion L. Perry was elected judge, and in the same year, upon the resignation of Judge Gayle, Henry W. Collier was elected in his stead as judge of the third circuit. In 1830 the constitution was amended, and the tenure of office of the judges fixed at six years—it being provided that the judges then in office should hold until the meeting of the general assembly in 1833, when a new election was to take place. In 1832, before the new election could be held, an act was passed which provided a distinct staff of three judges for the supreme court, the three to be elected by a joint vote of the two houses for the term of six years. The three judges elected under the new statute were Lipscomb, Saffold and Taylor, the first named being continued as chief justice. When at the January term, 1834, Judge Taylor resigned, he was succeeded by Harry I. Thornton; and when, in the next year, Judge Lipscomb resigned, Judge Saffold became the third chief justice, and Henry Hitchcock was appointed to the vacancy. During the January term, 1836, Judge Thornton was succeeded by A. F. Hopkins, and at the June term, upon the resignation of Judge Saffold, Judge Hitchcock became the fourth chief justice, and Henry W. Collier succeeded to the vacancy. Upon the resignation of Judge Hitchcock, Judge Hopkins became the fifth chief justice, at the January term, 1837, and Henry Goldthwaite was elected to the vacancy. Upon the resignation of Judge Hopkins, Judge Collier became the sixth chief justice, at the June term, 1837, and John J. Ormond was elected to the vacancy. Thus constituted, the court remained until the winter of 1847, with the exception of the June term, 1843, when Judge Goldthwaite, who resigned to become a candidate for congress, was succeeded by C. C. Clay. After Judge Goldthwaite's defeat for congress, he was elected by the legislature to the supreme bench, where he reamined down to his death, in 1847. At the election, during the session of 1847–48, Edmund S. Dargan was elected to the vacancy caused by Judge Goldthwaite's death, and William P. Chilton was elected to succeeed Judge Ormond, who declined a re-election. Upon the resignation of Judge Collier, Judge Dargan, at the June term, 1849, became the seventh chief justice, and Silas Parsons was appointed to the vacancy, an appointment which was soon confirmed by the legislature. Upon his resignation in 1851, George Goldthwaite was elected to the vacancy. When at the session of 1851–52 the court was increased to five members, David G. Ligon and John D. Phelan were elected as the additional judges. Upon the resignation of Judge Dargan, 1852, Judge Chilton became the eighth chief justice, and Lyman Gibbons succeeded to the vacancy by executive appointment. At the session of 1853–54 the legislature repealed the statute increasing the number of judges, and elected Samuel F. Rice as the third judge. Upon the resignation of Judge Chilton in December, 1855, Judge Goldthwaite became the ninth chief justice, and A. J. Walker succeeded to the vacancy. Upon the resignation of Judge Goldthwaite shortly thereafter, Judge Rice became the tenth

chief justice, and George W. Stone succeeded to the vacancy. Upon the resignation of Judge Rice in 1859, Judge A. J. Walker became the eleventh chief justice, and R. W. Walker was appointed to the vacancy. His election by the legislature at the session of 1859–60 was the last before the war began.

The first volume of Alabama reports, embracing the decisions from May, 1820, to July, 1826, although published by Henry Minor in 1829, under the title, "Alabama Reports," is known to the profession as "Minor's Reports." George N. Stewart, who succeeded Minor as reporter, in 1830, published his first volume under the title of "Stewart's Reports," embracing the decisions made in 1827–28. In 1832 he published a second volume, embracing the decisions up to and including the January term, 1830; and in 1833 a third volume, bringing the decisions to the close of the January term, 1831. The decisions from the January term, 1831, to the January term, 1834, were published in five volumes, under the title of "Stewart and Porter," by Benjamin F. Porter, who was appointed upon Mr. Stewart's resignation. The decisions from June term, 1834, to January term, 1840, were published by Judge Porter in nine volumes, under the title of "Porter's Reports." In 1840 the legislature imposed the duty of reporting on the judges themselves, by whom the decisions were reported until June term, 1847, in eleven volumes, entitled, "Alabama Reports. New Series." After the re-establishment of the office of reporter, John J. Ormond was appointed at January term, 1848, and he continued the publication of the new series until he was succeeded by N. W. Cocke, who continued the work until 1851, when he resigned. John W. Shepherd was then appointed, who continued in office until after the war, publishing during that period twenty-two volumes.

In 1839 separate courts of chancery were established, and under the original statute the state was divided into two divisions, to each of which a chancellor was assigned The divisions were sub-divided into chancery districts, each of which embraced a group of counties. As the chancery business of the state has expanded the number of chancellors has been increased in the proper proportion.

SECESSION AND CIVIL WAR.

Secession and the Civil war which followed it mark the first great turning point in the political and industrial history of Alabama. Through the results of the war the state has been emancipated from a system which sacrificed all other interests to that of agriculture. Under the new conditions which now exist Alabama has become one of the great mineral producing states of the union, and as such she is now entering upon a career of almost unexampled prosperity. In the train of political events which led up to the Civil war Alabama occupies a conspicuous place, not only by reason of the fact that she was one of the most powerful of the slave-owning states, but by reason of the further fact that her

central position designated her capital as the most suitable place for the organization of the Confederate government.

The only federal systems with whose internal organizations the builders of our federal republic were really familiar, and whose histories had any practical effect upon their work, were those which had grown up between the Low-Dutch communities at the mouth of the Rhine, and between the High-Dutch communities in the mountains of Switzerland, and upon the plains of Germany. Down to the making of the second constitution of the United States, the federation of Swiss cantons, the united provinces of the Netherlands, and the German confederation, really represented the total advance which the modern world had made in the structure of federal governments. Such advance was embodied in the idea of a federal league made up of a union of states, cities or districts—representatives from which composed a single federal assembly whose supreme power could be brought to bear not upon individual citizens, but only on cities or states as such. The fundamental principle upon which all such fabrics rested was the requisition system, under which the federal head was simply endowed with the power to make requisitions for men and money upon the states or cities composing the league for federal purposes; while the states alone, in their corporate capacity, possessed the power to execute and enforce them. The first advance made by the English colonies in America in the path of federal union ended with the making of the first constitution of the United States, embodied in what is known as the articles of confederation. Up to that point nothing new had been achieved; the fruit of the first effort was simply a league upon the old plan with the federal power vested in a single assembly which could only deal through the requisition system with the states as states. Federalism, which as a system of government already stood low enough in the estimation of mankind, was put in no better plight by the first American experiment. Not until the making of the second constitution of the United States was any real effort ever made to adapt the federal idea to the union of states, in such a manner as to create a self-executing and self-sustaining fabric broad enough and strong enough to maintain the idea of nationality as against the disintegrating force of the provincial spirit. The radical difficulty which made the first constitution worthless grew out of the inherent weakness of the requisition system, a system upon which every other federal commonwealth had rested that had ever existed down to that time. In the effort to depart from the ancient idea of a federal league, in the effort to create a new tpye of federalism, which would prove adequate to the wants of the new nationality, America gave birth to a novel and irresistible idea,, what the Germans would call a path-breaking idea. This new conception contemplated a system of federal government which should act not on the states as states, but directly upon individuals, through an independent system of self-executing federal machinery. The incorporation of this new principle into the present

constitution of the United States made it something very different from a league, something very different from any federal system that had ever preceded it. As Mr. Bryce has well expressed it: "Its central or national government is not a mere league, for it does not wholly depend on the component communities which we call the states. It is itself a commonwealth as well as a union of commonwealths, because it claims directly the obedience of every citizen and acts immediately upon him through its courts and executive officers." As soon as it was settled that the new idea was to be made the premise upon which the work of the convention of 1787 was to proceed, the builders of the more perfect union were forced to give to it a completely organized constitution, "with the usual branches, legislative, executive and judicial; with the direct power of taxation, and the other usual powers of a government; with its army, its navy, its civil service, and all the usual apparatus of a government, all bearing directly upon every citizen of the union without any reference to the governments of the several states." Prior to the invention of this new conception of federalism America had also given birth to the new idea of constitutional limitations upon legislative power, a principle with which the old world was not familiar. The application of that principle to the new federal system drew after it as a necessary consequence the creation of the supreme court of the United States, an institution which has no prototype in history, the first and only judicial tribunal which ever possessed the power to pass upon the validity of a national law. In the new federal system thus built up there was left but one great hiatus to break its theoretical perfection. Although the fundamental notion upon which the new fabric rested was that it was to operate directly upon the individual citizen, the fact remained that it had no citizens. The obvious reason of this grave omission was that at the time of the adoption of the present constitution the sense of nationality had not sufficiently developed to permit the statement of the ultimate and inevitable conclusion, that every citizen of the union is primarily a citizen of the United States as such, and not by indirection, by virtue of the fact that he is a citizen of one of the states which compose them. Not until after the end of the Civil war was this principle, which completed the logical symmetry of the constitution, embodied in the fourteenth amendment. It is therefore evident that the new conception of nationality to which the present constitution gave birth was not, at the time of its adoption, a fully developed conception—it was nothing more than an imperfect aspiration which had to mature and ripen slowly in the light of time and experience. Among all the English speaking peoples new political ideas have ever developed slowly. To this rule the growth of the new idea of nationality to which our federal republic has given birth constitutes no exception. In this simple historical fact can be found the key which unlocks all the mysteries of American politics. The making of the present constitution drew the line between two classes of men whose differences, in a diminished

form, continue to the present time. The one class was composed of those whose conceptions of a federal system were, in general terms, those which the original league embodied—a league in which the power of the state was everything, the power of the federal head practically nothing. The other class was composed of those who recognized the fact that the present constitution embodied a new creation which was not a league, but a commonwealth of commonwealths, claiming obedience of every citizen, and acting immediately upon him through its courts and executive officers. The greatest struggles of American politics have grown out of the refusal of the class first described to yield assent to the theory of nationality asserted by the second. From the beginning of our political life until the present time the league theory, with its correlative ideas, has been used as a weapon of political warfare against those who have attempted to assert and enforce the growing national idea. The disposition to use that weapon has not characterized any particular section of the union; it can no more be attributed as a reproach to South Carolina than to Massachusetts. The history of our political struggles, from the adoption of the constitution down to the Civil war, show that whenever the federal or national power has been asserted in such a manner as to injuriously affect any particular section, resistance has been organized upon the league theory of the right of defiance within the league, or of the right of withdrawal from it. Hardly had the machinery of the new government been set in motion when the popular opposition in western Pennsylvania to the new excise law, which manifested itself in 1794, gave rise to the threat that the insurgent district would secede from the union, and that any attempt at coercion upon the part of the federal government would justify such action. While Jefferson feared that the excise law would produce disunion, Wolcott expressed the hope that the insurgent district would be either coerced or expelled from the union. The active spirit of resistance thus manifested in Pennsylvania drew support and courage from the famous resolutions adopted by the Virginia and Kentucky legislatures in 1789, in which Madison and Jefferson, as a counter blast to the alien and seditious laws, formulated the theory that the new government was nothing more than a league or "compact" between the states, and that the states which had made the compact had reserved to themselves the power to restrain their creature, the federal government, whenever it should attempt to pass the limits of its delegated authority. In the Virginia resolutions Madison contended that the states "are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil," while in the Kentucky resolutions Jefferson contended "that a nullification by those sovereignties of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument is the rightful remedy." More vitally important, however, even than that declaration was the one which preceded it, "that the federal government was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself." No man of his day was more opposed than

Jefferson to any recognition of the legitimate position and influence of the great federal court, whose powers were in embyro, and whose authority Marshall was to expound and define. No organ of our federal system is more distinctly a growth than the supreme court. With no prototype in history, there was no standard by which its possible powers could be measured, by which its possible usefulness could be estimated. Slowly and painfully the idea had to grow that the great aim and purpose of the new fabric was to create a central government subject to express and implied limitations—limitations of which its own supreme court should be the only final judge. Nothing did more, perhaps, to strengthen the growth of the new idea of nationality, which Jefferson had been so careful to oppose, than his own official action when, in 1803, he was confronted with the temptation held out to him by Napoleon to purchase Louisiana. Nothing could have been more obvious than the advantage which would arise out of the purchase, for a trifling sum, of a vast territory which would not only double the then area of the United States, but also give to them control of all the great river systems of central North America. Under Jefferson's theory, the constituiton gave the federal government no power to buy and hold territory, but under the force of the great temptation he broadened his ideas, and won the great prize for his country, while he quieted his conscience by talking for a time of an amendment which would grant the necessary power. This Louisiana purchase opened up the great controversy between the north and the south which was closed by the Civil war.

When in November, 1777, the articles of confederation were submitted by congress to the states for adoption, they were promptly signed by all except Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland, who refused to enter into the confederacy until the controversy should be settled as to the ultimate ownership of the great western territory of which France had been dispossessed. Delaware and New Jersey finally withdrew from the controversy and signed the articles, but Maryland held out to the last. She claimed that this western territory "should be considered as common property, subject to be parceled out by congress into free, convenient, and independent governments, in such manner and at such times as the wisdom of that assembly shall hereafter direct." Not until that claim had been fully admitted by both Virginia and New York did Maryland complete the first constitution by her assent to it on March 1, 1781. In that way the new government became the sovereign possessor of the northwestern territory, embracing the area of the great states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio (excepting the Connecticut reserve), an area which under the articles of confederation it had no express right either to hold or govern. The preliminary plan for the government of this territory was reported to congress, April 23, 1784, by a committee of which Jefferson was chairman—a plan which contemplated the creation of seventeen states in which, "after the year 1800 there shall be neither

slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said states, other than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." Although Jefferson's plan failed of adoption, a final plan was reported in 1787, by a committee of which Dane of Massachusetts was chairman, in which the prohibition of slavery was made perpetual, and a fugitive slave clause embodied. Thus by the great ordinance of 1787 was the question of slavery settled in the vast territory north of the Ohio. When, by the Louisiana purchase, a very much larger area was added to the United States, no stipulation was made excluding slavery from the new territory. As an institution it already existed there; it was established by custom and recognized by both French and Spanish law. Congress did not attempt to interfere with the existence of such laws, and in 1812 Louisiana was admitted to the union as a slave state. The admission of Louisiana was followed by that of Indiana in 1816, by that of Mississippi in 1817, by that of Illinois in 1818 and by that of Alabama in 1819. Then came the memorable struggle over the admission of Missouri, the second state to be carved out of the Louisiana purchase, when she applied under a constitution in which slavery was recognized. The opposition to her admission came from the north and west, whose numerical superiority in the house of representatives was marked, while the compact southern vote, with one or two northern allies, dominated in the senate. The struggle ended at last in what is known as the Missouri compromise of 1820, whereby it was agreed that both Missouri and Maine should be admitted; that the former should be admitted as a slave state, subject to the understanding that slavery should be forever prohibited throughout the rest of the Louisiana purchase north of latitude 36° 30′, the main southern boundary of Missouri. Although no express agreement was made as to the territory south of the compromise line, it was understood that any state created south of that line could adopt slavery if it so determined. The consequences of the Louisiana purchase, which were thus compromised for the moment, had been clearly foreseen from the beginning by northern statesmen, who protested at the time against the purchase itself. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts declared from his seat in congress that if the bill for the purchase of Louisiana should become a law that it would amount to a virtual dissolution of the union, and that it would become the duty of some to prepare for a separation, amicably if they could, violently if they must. The cry for disunion thus raised by Massachusetts was soon heard again when the New England states, oppressed by the consequences of the war of 1812, sent delegates to the Hartford convention, in which it was declared that "when emergencies occur, which are either beyond the reach of judicial tribunals, or too pressing to admit of delay incident to their forms, states which have no common umpire must be their own judges and execute their own decisions." This league doctrine, drawn by New England from the resolutions of 1789, was repeated in still stronger tones by South Carolina

when in 1830–32, by opposing the tariff, she broke the peace between the sections which for a decade the Missouri compromise had secured. During this controversy it was that Mr. Calhoun, as a counter blast to the exercise of the power of federal taxation formally announced the monstrous doctrine of "nullification," which took definite form in the ordinance adopted by the convention of his state, wherein it was declared that the tariff of May 19, 1828, and that of July 24, 1832, were null and void, and in which the legislature was instructed to pass laws looking to the resistance of the federal tax collectors. At the same time the convention announced the more plausible doctrine of secession, in the declaration that any attempt to coerce the state would be regarded "as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the union." The inherent weakness and absurdity of the doctrine of nullification was almost as generally recognized at the south as elsewhere. It was never countenanced by southern statesmen as a class; and it passed away with the emergency which evolved it from the metaphysical brain of its over-acute author. But while nullification passed away secession remained, as the practical outcome of the league theory, to be used by the south against the north in the bitter controversy over slavery which was yet to come.

With the admission of Texas, the last slave state ever received into the union, the final and real struggle between the north and south over the question of abolition began in earnest. The great ordinance of 1787 had settled once and forever the question of slavery so far as the northwestern territory was concerned; the constitution had settled it so far as the states were concerned; and the Missouri compromise of 1820 had settled it so far as the Louisiana purchase was concerned. But the difficulty was that, with every new acquisition of territory, the subject was re-opened, the irrepressible question recurred whether or no the new territory was to be dedicated to slavery or to freedom. As early as 1833 the National Anti-Slavery society had been formed, and its branches had multiplied rapidly. The fruit of its work was seen in numberless petitions to congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the mass of incendiary literature with which the mails were flooded. The demand for immediate abolition was now being made, and the south felt that she was threatened. The line of defense which the southern leaders adopted rested upon the determination to preserve sufficient influence over the administration of the federal government to defeat any action hostile to slavery through the agency of congress. Not until that policy should fail was an effort to be made to withdraw from the union. As the more rapid growth of population in the north and west had turned the scale against the south in the composition of the house, her only hope was to preserve herself in the senate, where, down to 1850, by balancing the admission of every free state by the admission of a slave state, she, with the aid of a few northern allies, had preserved her preponderance. In support of that policy, upon which her whole hope depended, the south of course

favored the admission of Texas, which had been settled by her own people. From the time of the secession of Texas from Mexico in 1835, the south hoped by her admission into the union to widen the area of slave territory, and by the ultimate division of her broad expanse to add materially to the southern forces in the senate. In the teeth of the opposition from the north, which this plan naturally excited, in 1845 Texas, as a slave state, was admitted into the union. Not content with this, the Polk administration, which went into office in 1844, desired to make further acquisitions from Mexico. The opportunity for this soon arose, when, to settle the dispute as to the undefined western boundary of Texas, Polk directed Taylor, the American commander in Texas, to cross the Nueces river and seize the disputed territory. The first bloodshed which resulted from this movement was followed by a declaration of war against Mexico, which was ended in 1848, after her overthrow, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Under this treaty the soil of California, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico passed to the United States. The vast area thus acquired, as the south claimed mainly through her valor, afforded a new and tempting field for the old controversy. As the Mexican law had forbidden slavery n the new territory, the free soil party of the north claimed that congress should not permit its introduction. On the other hand, the south maintained that any attempt in that direction by congress would be an unwarranted assumption. As a practical settlement of the difficulty, the democrats of the North now brought forward the expedient known as "squatter sovereignty," a doctrine under which congress could permit the people of each territory to settle the question of slavery for themselves through the agency of its territorial legislature. Prior to the suggestion of that expedient, when in August, 1846, the president had asked congress to appropriate money for the purchase of Mexican territory, Wilmot, a democrat of Pennsylvania, offered a proviso, that any newly acquired territory should be subject to the provision of the ordinance of 1787, which declared that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted." While these counter propositions, embodied in "squatter sovereignty," and in the Wilmot proviso, were the subjects of discussion, the territory of California, to which the discovery of gold had caused a sudden influx of population, formed a constitution in which slavery was forbidden, and applied for admission into the union. To settle the difficulty thus presented was devised what is known as the compromise of 1850, in which was agreed that California should be admitted with her free constitution; that the rest of the Mexican cession should be divided into the territories of Utah and New Mexico without mention of slavery; that the slave trade, but not slavery, should be forbidden in the District of Columbia; and that a fugitive slave law should be passed, whose administration should be committed to United States commissioners and marshals.

As the time for compromise had passed, the peace brought about by the understanding of 1850 was only established to be broken. The enforcement of the new fugitive slave law intensified the anti-slavery feeling at the north, a fact which clearly manifested itself when, in 1854, the act was passed by congress authorizing the organization of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. If the Missouri compromise was still in force, the soil of these territories was to be free forever. But the idea was now advanced that the compromise of 1820 had been superseded and set aside by the compromise of 1850, and that under the latter all territory, even that north of the Missouri compromise line of 36° 30′ was subject to the new doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." Infatuated by this theory Douglas, who hoped by the aid of the southern vote to win the presidency, brought forward an amendment to the bill providing for the organization of Kansas, which declared that, "when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the union with or without slavery, as their constitution may provide at the time of their admission." Thus was the oldest of the compromises roughly set aside, and the whole question of slavery in the territories reopened to fresh and angry discussion. Kansas now became the battle ground, and upon her soil took place the memorable struggle in which the vital question involved was whether she should apply for admission to the union under a free or a slave constitution. In the heat of this struggle, which assumed at times the form of civil war, took place the presidential election of 1856. Early in that year the "anti-Nebraska men," the men who held, in oppostion to "squatter sovereignty," that the federal government had the power to control slavery in the territories, appeared as the republican party, and nominated Fremont as their candidate. The remnant of the whig party, including the know-nothings of the north, and those southern men who deprecated a further discussion of slavery, nominated Fillmore. The democrats, who re affirmed the principle of "squatter sovereignty" asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act nominated and elected Buchanan The last stage of the struggle was now near at hand. The democratic party, which stood as the only bulwark between the south and the bold and aggressive republican organizaion of the north, which openly declared its purpose to destroy her favorite institution, was soon to be broken and divided by those who should have been most eager to preserve is unity and cohesion intact.

At this time there lived at the capital of Alabama a man who did far more than any other to disrupt the democratic party, and to precipitate the events which ended with the secession of the southern states. William L. Yancey, who was born in South Carolina, and who had inherited the political ideas peculiar to his state as his birthright, had for a long time been a leading figure in the Montgomery district, which he had more than once represented in the lower house of congress.

Although he had won distinction at the bar, it was as a political agitator, as a tribunician orator of the very highest order, that he had impressed himself upon public attention. By virtue of his great endowments, and by virtue of his advocacy of the tenets of the states' rights school, the disciple of Calhoun became his successor as the acknowledged leader of the states'-rights wing of the democratic party. When the commercial convention met in Montgomery in May, 1858, we find Mr. Yancey a member of that body; and in his utterances made it is possible to ascertain just what were his political plans and motives upon the eve of the impending conflict. In his address of welcome in behalf of the mayor and council of Montgomery, he said: "I must be allowed, at least on my own behalf, to welcome you, too, as but the foreshadowing of that far more important body, important as you evidently will be, that, if injustice and wrong shall still continue to rule the hour and councils of the dominant section of this country, must, ere long, assemble upon southern soil, for the purpose of devising some measures by which not only your industrial, but your social and political relations shall be placed upon the basis of an independent sovereignty, which will have within itself a unity of climate, a unity of soil, a unity of production, and a unity of social relations; that unity which alone can be the basis of a successful and permanent government." As the work of the convention progressed a report was made which ended with the recommendation that certain resolutions be adopted, among which was the following: "That it is expedient and proper the foreign slave trade should be reopened, and that the convention will lend its influence to any legitimate measure to that end." During an exciting debate which took place, upon the adoption of that resolution, between Mr. Yancey and Mr. Pryor of Virginia, the former made a separate report which concluded with the following resolution: "Resolved, That the laws of congress prohibiting the foreign slave trade ought to be repealed." As to Mr. Yancey's political views at this time there can be neither doubt nor question. He denied the binding force of the compromise in the constitution by which the slave trade, after 1808, was to come to an end; he denied the validity of the restriction upon slavery contained in the Missouri compromise of 1820; he denied the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," which was a part of the compromise of 1850, upon the ground that congress, in establishing rules and regulations for the government of a territory, had no power to exclude slavery therefrom, or to empower its agent, the territorial legislature, to enact such exclusion. Mr. Calhoun had taken that position in a series of resolutions presented to the senate in 1847; and Mr. Yancey repeated the idea in a series of resolutions presented to the democratic state convention which met at Montgomery in 1848. The second of his resolutions provided "that those who hold that such restrictions may be enforced, should not be recognized as democrats." This extreme doctrine, which the democrats of the north, who were advocating "squatter sovereignty"

as the last hope of peace, could not possibly accept, was the apple of discord which Mr. Yancey took with him to the Charleston convention. And here should be noted a circumstance which pointedly illustrates the willingness of all men, in political warfare, to use any weapon which may come to their hands, no matter how emphatically they may have condemned its legitimacy. The leading tenet of the states' rights school had ever been that each state was the ultimate judge of every infraction of the constitution, and that the federal supreme court could not be considered as the final arbiter in political questions which involved a construction of the constitution. But it so happened that two days after Mr. Buchanan's inauguration that court had rendered its opinion in the case of Dred Scott vs. Sanford (19 Howard, p. 393), in the course of which it had clearly indicated that the federal government could not interfere with the possession of slave property in a slave territory, and could not authorize the local government to do so, and that it was the duty of the government to protect such property there. Forgetting in a moment his prejudices against the supreme court, as an arbiter in constitutional questions, Mr. Yancey at once seized upon this declaration, which his adversaries denounced as a mere dictum, as conclusive of his views; and in his memorable speech before the convention he bore the aged Chief Justice Taney away to heaven in a perfect apotheosis. For the moment he even surpassed Mr. Webster himself in his recognition of the supreme court as the real and legitimate arbiter of all constitutional questions. In the democratic state convention which met at Montgomery in January, 1860, Mr. Yancey, who was its leading spirit, carefully prepared for the part which he was soon to play in the larger body which was to meet in Charleston in April. Under his influence a series of resoluions was adopted which reasserted the extreme views as to the impotency of congress to deal with slavery in the territories, which had been asserted in the Calhoun resolution of 1847, and which it was now claimed had received the sanction of the supreme court in the Dred Scott case. These views the delegates to the approaching national convention at Charleston were instructed to present for adoption; and in the event of a refusal they were directed to withdraw.

During the same month this action was supplemented by the adoption of joint resolutions in the Alabama legislature which provided in substance that, in the event of the election of a republican president, the governor should call together a state convention to consider and do whatever the rights, interests and honor of the state should require under the circumstances. The friends of peace and union, and of the national democracy, were not unmindful of the motives of those who had led the convention and the legislature to the adoption of these measures. Mr. John Forsyth of Mobile, the valiant supporter of Douglas, said in the legislature that no true democrat could support the action of the convention which had prepared to send to Charleston a platform "which

it is known beforehand cannot be granted without scattering the democracy of the union to the winds." It was no secret to Mr. Forsyth that Mr. Yancey had deliberately planned to break in twain the national democracy at Charleston by the forcing of his impossible resolutions; and then, after the election of a republican president, which would inevitably result, to force the secession of Alabama from the union. The sad details of the success of the great agitator in the execution of his designs need not be recounted. Suffice it to say that when the convention met, from the high eminence to which he had climbed, he discharged the poisoned arrows of discord into the ranks of the only organized host which stood between the south and her foes. After all efforts at compromise had failed, that wing of the democracy which had refused to abandon popular sovereignty in the territories nominated Douglas and Johnson; while the southern wing, which would yield nothing of their demands as formulated by Calhoun and Yancey, nominated Breckinridge and Lane. The American party, which now assumed the name of constitutional union, nominated Bell and Everett; while the republicans, who claimed that freedom was the normal condition of the territories which congress was bound to preserve and defend, nominated Lincoln and Hamlin. The outcome was the election of the last named, a consummation which the states' rights party of the south had declared beforehand would be regarded the casus belli which would compel the separate secession of the southern states from the union. Upon the night of the eventful 6th of November, 1860, the news of the result of the election was received in Montgomery, and in a mass meeting, which was soon called, Mr. Yancey declared for secession in a burning oration, which concluded with the dramatic announcement that rather than suffer longer the ills which the union inflicted, "I would in the cause of my state gather around me some brave spirits who, however few in number, would find a grave, which my countrymen, the world and all future ages, should recognize as a modern Thermopylæ!" Alabama was now face to face with the supreme question, and Mr. Yancey was soon to find that there was a great and patriotic body in her midst who demanded something more substantial than turgid rhetoric as a reason for her withdrawal from the union.

On February 24, 1860, the legislature of Alabama adopted the resolutions which required the governor, in the event of the election of a black republican to the presidency, at the election in the following November, to order an election of delegates to a constitutional convention. The contemplated contingency having happened, the governor, immediately after the meeting of the electoral college, had writs of election issued in the several counties, and the one hundred delegates who were elected on December 4th met and organized at Montgomery, in the hall of the house of representatives, on the 7th of January, 1861. From existing data it is hard to so analyze the vote as to determine just how many

of the voters were in favor of immediate secession, and just how many were in favor of co-operative and continued efforts to preserve the union. The secession journal at Montgomery computed the vote at the time at 36,000 for secession and 27,000 for co-operation, while the opposition journal computed it at 24,000 for secession and 33,000 for co-operation. Certain it seems to be that not more than 36,000 votes were cast for immediate secession by a population which at the preceding presidential election had polled over 90,000 votes. In the face of such meager popular support the secessionists were tremulous for the fate of their measures. At first it was believed that the co-operationists would have a majority in the convention, and finally when the truth was ascertained it appeared that there were only fifty-four members for secession against forty-six for co-operation. And yet within and without the state events were fast drifting in the direction of revolution. Prior to the meeting of the convention the governor had assumed the responsibility of seizing the forts at the mouth of Mobile bay, and the United States arsenal at Mount Vernon. The senators from those southern states which had called conventions had met in caucus at Washington and had adopted resolutions favoring immediate secession, with the recommendation that a congress of all the seceding states be held at Montgomery on the 15th of February. South Carolina had already seceded and her commissioner, Andrew P. Calhoun, had on the second day of the convention presented his credentials and delivered an effective address, in which he urged that Alabama at once unite with South Carolina in the formation of a confederacy of the cotton states. In the face of all this pressure, attended with great popular excitement, the resolute and devoted band which still stood for the union began their defensive tactics by proposing, on the third day of the convention, a resolution that its action should be submitted to the people for their ratification. Thus did the minority justly challenge the right of a convention, which was called simply to consider the question of secession, to pass upon and settle that question without any farther popular authority. After this proposition to submit the work of the convention to the people had been rejected by a strict party vote, a resolution was offered pledging the power of Alabama to aid in resisting any attempt upon the part of the federal government to coerce a seceding state. The debate upon that resolution brought matters to a crisis; it called Mr. Yancey to his feet, who, in a defiant and passionate speech, undertook to threaten with a traitor's doom those who still dared to pause before breaking the tie which bound Alabama to the union. Impressed with the unwisdom and impolicy of this ill-timed assault, Mr. Watts, an old whig who had all through the coming storm been wise, courageous and conservative, rose to his feet, and in that winning way peculiarly his own, did all he could to draw the sting which Mr. Yancey's bitter words had planted. But the effort was unavailing. The blow had been struck, the offense had been given, the

time had come for the men from the mountains to teach the aggressive apostle of secession that there were limits to their patience. Mr. Jemison of Tuscaloosa, who was the first to rise, inquired by what authority any one should say that he who should dare to array himself against the ordinance of secession after its passage would be a traitor to Alabama; that such a one would occupy toward the true people of the state the relation which the tories bore to the whigs of the revolution? "Sir," said Mr. Jemison, "when the great leader of the majority shall call the minority parties tories, shall denounce us as traitors, and pronounce against us a traitor's doom, were I to pass it in silence the world would properly consider me worthy of denunciation and the doom." Stirred by the force of this response Mr. Yancey was quick to seek shelter in the avowal that what he had said was not intended for the minority of the convention, but for those in certain portions of the state where it was said the ordinance of secession, if passed, would be resisted. In this unfortunate attempt at an apology the original offense was double, because it was clearly understood on all hands that, although the people of north Alabama had not been mentioned by name, it was against them that the imputation was directed. Thus aroused by an assault upon those who had honored his father and himself from the foundation of the state, Nicholas Davis of Madison, in reply to Mr. Yancey's suggestion that he had not named the people of north Alabama, said: "No, sir, you did not, but it is very well understood by every member upon this floor to whom your remarks were applicable. If it should turn out that the popular vote is against the act of secession, should it pass, I tell you, sir, that I believe it will and ought to be resisted. The minority of this state ought not to control the majority. But we are told that this is a representative government—not a pure democracy, and in this form minorities may rule. If our state government be representative in this sense, who made it so? The people, who in convention framed its constitution and organic law. They set it on foot, and whilst it moves in the orbit which they prescribed, I grant that it is representative and has the feature which it is claimed. Secession, however, destroys that constitution, and the people are muzzled in this convention by a legislature which derived its existence from the instrument to be destroyed. But I do not propose to discuss the matter. Judging from the speech of the gentleman from Montgomery, this is not the mode in which it is to be decided. We are told, sir, by him, that resistance to the action of this convention is treason, and those who undertake it traitors and rebels. The nomenclature of the revolution is to be revived, and the epithet of tory in future may ornament the names of Alabamians. I cannot accept this as applicable to my constituents; nor do I perceive the fullness or force of the intended illustration. The whigs of the revolution were the friends of this government, the tories its enemies. If names shall hold the same relation to the government now as then, I shall have no

objection to the historical reminiscences. And not less odious than the name of tory, is the doctrine which is claimed of the right to coerce an unwilling people. We must be dealt with as public enemies. But yesterday this convention condemned this doctrine. With one voice you declared against it, and expressed your determination to meet such an invasion of your rights as it ought to be met, with arms in your hands. It will be asserted as readily against a tyrant at home as abroad; as readily by the people of my section against usurpation and outrage here as elsewhere. And when compelled to take this course, they will cheerfully, no doubt, assume all the responsibilities that follow the act. I seek no quarrel with the gentleman from Montgomery or his friends. Toward them personally I entertain none other than the kindest feelings. But I tell him, should he engage in that enterprise, that he will not be allowed to boast the character of an invader. Coming at the head of any force he can muster, aided and assisted by the executive of this state, we will meet him at the foot of our mountains, and there, with his own selected weapons, hand to hand, and face to face, settle the question of the sovereignty of the people." Strange to say, at this supreme moment, when the sovereignty of the people of a state was the paramount contention, not in a single instance, with the exception of Texas, were the sovereign people of any southern state permitted to speak directly upon the question of secession. After the voter had expressed his choice of delegates to his state convention, called only to consider the question of secession, he was not farther consulted. The conventions thus called resolved themselves into constituent assemblies which, without any further authority from the people, finally settled the question of secession, and then sent delegates to meet those chosen by the other seceding states for the purpose of forming a new national government. Such was the course pursued in Alabama. After the memorable proceedings of the 9th of January, which concluded with the speech of Mr. Davis, denouncing the refusal of the convention to submit its action to the people, an adjournment was taken to the 10th, when Mr. Yancey, in behalf of the majority and the committee of thirteen, reported the ordinance of secession, which provided "That the state of Alabama now withdraws, and she is hereby withdrawn from the union known as 'the United States of America,' and henceforth ceases to be one of said United States, and is, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and independent state." At the same time an invitation was extended to the other slaveholding states inviting them "to meet the people of the state of Alabama, by their delegates, in convention assembled, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, at the city of Montgomery, in the state of Alabama, for the purpose of consulting with each other as to the most effectual mode of securing concerted and harmonious action in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for our common peace and security." Mr. Clemens then submitted a minority report, signed by six of the thirteen

members, in which the convention was informed that the minority failed to see in separate secession the wisest course of action; that an effort should first be made to obtain the co-operation of all the states interested before a final conclusion should be reached; that in a matter so vitally important the people should again be consulted. The report then concluded with a recommendation that a convention of all the southern states be called to meet at Nashville on the 22d of February, to consider the wrongs of the south, and the surest means by which to right them. Upon a motion by Mr. Clemens to substitute the minority for the majority report, the motion was lost by a vote of forty-five ayes to fifty-four noes. Mr. Yancey then moved the adoption of the ordinance of secession, which brought about an adjournment of the convention to the next day, the 11th. On that day, in that majestic spirit of self-abnegation which so generally characterized that large and influential body of union men who were eager, when war had become inevitable, to share the fortunes of their people, Mr. Clemens said: "For the present it is enough to say that I am a son of Alabama; her destiny is mine; here people are mine; her enemies are mine. I see plainly enough that clouds and storms are gathering above us; but when the thunder rolls and lightning flashes, I trust that I shall neither shrink nor cower—neither murmur nor complain. Acting upon the convictions of a life-time, calmly and deliberately I walk with you into revolution. Be its perils, be its privations, be its sufferings what they may, I share them with you, although as a member of this convention I oppose your ordinance. Side by side with yours, Mr. President, my name shall stand upon the original roll; and side by side with you I brave the consequences." In this we have no idle babble about peaceful secession, but the clear foresight of a man who knew that a terrible civil war was at hand, a civil war which would inevitably inflict untold sufferings upon his people. Although he could not approve of the acts of those who were about to precipitate that war, he was willing, when he could no longer restrain them, to go with them even to the extent of sharing responsibility for that which to the last had received his condemnation. Animated by such motives as these seven of the minority went with Mr. Clemens over to the majority, and the result was that when final action upon the ordinance was taken it was adopted by a vote of sixty-one for it to thirty-nine against it. After announcing the vote, the president of the convention declared that Alabama was a free, sovereign and independent state—a conclusion which the supreme court of the United States afterward declared (Texas vs. White, 7 Wall., 700) unsound as a matter of law.

On the 16th of January the special committee of thirteen reported favorably upon the formation of confederate relations with the other seceding states upon the basis of the constitution of the United States, and advised the election of delegates to the provisional congress called to meet at Montgomery on February 4th. When a motion was made that the

plan for confederate constitution should be submitted for ratification or rejection to a new convention, to be elected by the people, for the reason that the present convention, after having adopted the ordinance of secession was functus officio—the motion was laid upon the table by a vote of forty-nine to thirty-nine. On the 12th of March, when the permanent constitution of the Confederate States was submitted to the convention for ratification, an effort was again made to refer it to a direct vote of the people. But the effort failed; and after its ratification a resolution was on the same day unanimously adopted, approving the election of Mr. Jefferson Davis as president and Mr. Alexander H. Stephens as vice-president of the provisional government of the Confederate States. The permanent constitution of the new government thus ratified was a substantial reproduction of that of the United States, with variations designed to emphasize the doctrine of state sovereignty, to prevent the grant of bounties, the protective features in the tariff, as well as the maintenance of internal improvements at the general expense, and to recognize and protect "the institution of negro slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States." The only really novel feature of the new instrument was that which gave to the ministers seats in congress, a provision which had its origin with the Hon. Robert H. Smith of Mobile, one of the greatest lawyers of his time, whose perfect knowledge of the political system of the mother country naturally led him to attempt to transfer to our shores, at least in part, that practical expedient which is the driving force of the English constitution in its modern form. The delegates who were chosen to the provisional congress of the Confederate States met at Montgomery on the 4th of February, 1861, formed a provisional constitution, and elected the provisional president and vice-president, who were there inaugurated on the 18th. After the ratification of the permanent constitution in March, the seat of government was moved from Montgomery to Richmond.

The constitutional convention, after establishing annual instead of biennial sessions of the legislature, and after making some other minor changes in the fundamental law, adjourned sine die on March 21. To complete its work, the general assembly was in the same month convened in extraordinary session in order to enact such legislation as was made necessary by the state's changed relations, and in order to prepare for the coming of the war which was formally declared by the proclamation of President Lincloln on the 15th of April. At a second called session, which was held in October, Governor Moore reported in his message that, up to that time, the state had already furnished fully 27,000 men, and that five more regiments were forming. In November Governor Moore, after a service of four years which ended with the launching of the state upon the troubled sea of revolution, yielded the executive office to Hon. John Gill Shorter of Barbour, who, while he was serving in the

provisional congress at Richmond, had been elected the first war governor over the Hon. Thomas H. Watts of Montgomery. The task which the new executive was called upon to assume proved a difficult one indeed. Borne into office by a call from a large majority of the people, he found his popularity soon passing away under the strain of dissatisfaction which naturally arose out of the vexed questions involved in the conscription, in the quota of state troops to be furnished the confederacy, in the collection of a tax in kind for the support of the army, in the collection of a revenue and specific tax under acts of congress, in the collection of a tax for the support of the state government and for the redemption of its bonds. Overcome by the popular feeling which grew out of his efforts to do his whole duty to the cause in which he had enlisted, he was beaten for re-election by a large majority by Mr. Watts, over whom he had triumphed in the preceding election.

Thomas Hill Watts, a native of the state, after he graduated at the university of Virginia, began his professional career as a lawyer in the county of Butler, which he several times represented in the legislature prior to his removal to Montgomery in 1846. From that time dates his career as a leader of the Alabama bar, which he has ever since adorned. By political conviction a whig, he soon became a leader of his party, and in 1855 he was one of its nominees for the lower house of congress against Colonel Dowdell of Chambers, who was successful by a very small majority. During the exciting years which preceded the war his voice was ever for peace and union, as long as there was a hope of honorably preserving either. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1861, and in that year it was that he received what should be considered as a large complimentary vote for governor, as he only consented to the use of his name a very short time before the election. Then it was that he was elected colonel of the Seventeenth Alabama infantry, and while in command of it at Corinth in the March following, he was surprised by a notice of his appointment to the cabinet as attorney general of the Confederate States, an office whose duties he ably discharged up to October 1, 1863, when he resigned in order to accept the governorship of Alabama. During the eventful year and a half which followed, Governor Watts discharged with patience and fortitude all of the painful and perplexing duties which devolved upon him up to the occupation of the capital of Alabama by the federal troops on April 12, 1865, by which event his authority as chief magistrate was brought to an end.

RECONSTRUCTION AT WASHINGTON.

As on such event had ever happened before, the process by which the southern states attempetd to sever their connections with the union opened up a new chapter in American constitutional law. The closing of that chapter is made up of the equally novel process through which the federal government re-established the relations of

those states with the union, after the results of the war had left them really in the condition of conquered provinces. As early as 1861 Mr. Thaddeus Stevens announced the proposition that those who, by seceding, had defied the constitution could not invoke its protection, and that congress could legislate for the states in rebellion outside of and without regard to the constitution. Early in 1862 Mr. Sumner indorsed this idea in resolutions which declared that, by attempting to secede, the southern states had committed suicide, and that their soil was therefore subject to the supreme control of congress. This theory, which claimed for congress the supreme and exclusive power to regulate the matter of reconstruction, and which denied to the president any independent power whatsoever, was rudely assailed when, in his message of December 8th, 1863, President Lincoln said to congress that, "Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to a resumption of the national authority within the states wherein that authority had been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted." In that proclamation he offered pardon to all who would swear to henceforth support the constitution of the United States; and he further proclaimed that when those who, accepting the amnesty, shall have taken the oath of allegiance, each "being a qualified voter by the election laws of the state, existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a state government, which shall be republican and in no wise contravening said oath, shall be recognized as the true government of the state." Under the plan, as formulated by the president, the whole work of reconstruction would devolve upon the executive, who would be fully competent to restore, without congressional aid, civil authority in the insurgent states, with the aid of the military power, by simply committing the reorganization of the several state governments to those who were qualified to vote under the laws existing at the date of secession. This theory rested of course upon the doctrine, afterward so clearly announced by Chief Justice Chase, in Texas vs. White (7 Wal., 700), that the ordinances of secession were null and void, and that the insurgent states had never, as a matter of law, been out of what he declared to be "an indestructible union composed of indestructible states." Mr. Lincoln's policy thus defined was in perfect accord with the declaration made by congress in July, 1861, to the effect that the war was being waged "to defend the constitution and all laws in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired; that as soon as these objects were accomplished, the war ought to cease." This scheme of the president's, which rested upon the assumption that each of the insurgent states could settle for itself the question of negro suffrage as it might deem best, at once aroused the fierce antagonism of those republican leaders in congress, who claimed that congress had exclusive jurisdiction over the whole question of reconstruction under that

clause of the constitution which declares that: "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government." As a counter blast to the president's plan, which seems to have been accepted in certain quarters, as a challenge, congress in July, 1864, passed a bill, by a small majority in each house, "to guarantee to certain states a republican form of government." This bill, which, while it did not attempt to confer the suffrage upon the negro, fully asserted the jurisdiction of congress by providing that the president should not recognize any state government organized under it until "after obtaining the consent of congress," perished by a "pocket veto." Aroused by what they pleased to term this "studied outrage on the legislative rights of the people," Senator Wade and Representative Henry Winter Davis filed an angry protest, in which they openly charged that "the president, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel states at the dictation of his personal ambition." Unmoved by this unwarranted assault upon his patriotism, the president held firmly to his original plan, which he was just about to carry into effect when his great life was cut short by the insane act of a theatrical assassin. There seems to be no doubt that the proclamation for the restoration of North Carolina, which as issued by President Johnson, May 29th, 1865, and which became the basis of his reconstruction policy, was the identical instrument which his predecessor had prepared upon that subject. Mr. McCulloch, in his "Men and Measures of Half a Century," p. 378, tells us that, "The very same instrument for restoring the national authority over North Carolina and placing her where she stood before her attempted secession, which had been approved by Mr. Lincoln, was, by Mr. Stanton, presented at the first cabinet meeting which was held at the executive mansion after Mr. Lincoln's death, and, having been carefully considered at two or three meetings, was adopted as the reconstruction policy of the administration." President Jonhson not only adopted Mr. Lincoln's plan of reconstruction, but along with it the cabinet which had approved it; and thus armed and equipped he attempted to put it into execution. Within little more than a month after his inauguration he issued the proclamation which his predecessor had prepared for the restoration of civil government in North Carolina. William H. Holden was appointed provisional governor, with authority to call a convention to frame a constitution for the state; and in a short time similar action was taken in reference to South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and other states. Shortly after the assembling of congress in December, 1865, the president was able to report that the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee had reorganized their state governments. The conventions of all the seceding states had repealed or declared null and void the ordinances of secession; the offices were everywhere filled either by original union men, or by those who, having been pardoned, had taken the oath of alle-

giance; and the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery, had been adopted by twenty-seven states, the requisite three-fourths of the whole number, the reconstructed governments of five of the seceding states having been counted as parts of the twenty-seven. The machinery of government was everywhere in motion, and senators and representatives from most of the reorganized states were in Washington ready to be seated in congress. With the presidential policy as an accomplished fact the thirty-ninth congress entered upon the task of reversing it, and of establishing something radically different in its stead. The battle opened with the resolution passed on the first day of the session, at the instance of Mr. Stevens, for a joint committee of fifteen to report on the condition of "the states which formed the so-called Confederate States of America"—a proposition to which the senate assented, with the proviso that neither house should admit any member from any of the seceding states, until the report of the joint committee on reconstruction, thereafter to be made, should it be acted on. The history of the bitter struggle which ensued is well known. The committee of fifteen prosecuted their ex parte inquisition; and the dominant party reassembled in the last session of the thirty-ninth congress, which began on the first Monday of December, 1866, intent upon removing the lion from their path by the impeachment of the president. While this effort was in progress the congressional programme of reconstruction, which contemplated the granting of the suffrage without qualification to the whole negro race, was put in motion by the passage of a bill providing for the extension of suffrage to the colored race in the District of Columbia—a measure which the president returned with his objections on January 7, 1867. But as the dominant party had now a two-thirds majority in both houses vetoes were unavailing. Under this condition of things were passed, over the president's veto, the reconstruciton acts of March, 1867. After having determined for itself, as an historical fact, that the war was not over, congress, in the act of the 2d March—in order, as the preamble recites, "to protect life and property in the rebel states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas," "until loyal and republican state governments can be legally established"—provided that those states should be remanded to military rule, and divided into military districts. By the supplementary act passed on the 23d of March, provisions were added through which the general design defined in the first act could be more fully carried out. By these extraordinary acts the reorganized state governments were torn down; the negroes were enfranchised, while all who had participated in the war, whether pardoned or not, provided they had previously held any executive, legislative or judicial office under the state or general government, were disfranchised. Provision was at the same time made for the calling of conventions, the framing and adopting of state constitutions, and for the election of state officers upon the

new basis of suffrage which these acts established. In the meantime, until these new governments could be built up upon the ruins of the old, the military officers in command were to have absolute power over life, liberty, and property, with the sole proviso that death sentences were to be subject to the approval of the president. The only hope of breaking down this unconstitutional legislation was in drawing the validity of these acts before the supreme court of the United States—an end which was supposed to have been attained when the case of McCardle, who denied the power of a military court to punish him, was taken before that court. But after this case had been argued, a bill was passed, March 27th, 1868, over the president's veto, which deprived the court of jurisdiction over such appeals. Such in brief was the character and the history of the legislation under which the minions of reconstruction were permitted by the American congress to inaugurate an epoch of violence and crime in the southern states.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.

As the Lincoln-Johnson theory of reconstruction proceeded upon the assumption that the war in "its revolutionary progress" had deprived Alabama of all civil government, there was an interregnum of two months between the beginning of the military occupation of the state by the federal forces in April and the 21st of June, 1865, when President Johnson issued his proclamation restoring civil authority in Alabama, and appointing Lewis E. Parsons, a union man, provisional governor. In accordance with the presidential scheme the provisional governor was authorized to call a constitutional convention, the delegates to which were to be chosen by those white voters who were qualified by the election laws at the time of secession, and who would swear to henceforth support the constitution of the United States. This convention, which was authorized to so alter and amend the existing constitution as to secure such a republican form of government as would restore the state to her constitutional relations with the federal government, met in Montgomery, on September 12, and in order to legalize facts accomplished by the war, adopted among others three ordinances; one abolishing slavery; another declaring void the ordinance of secession; and a third annulling all ordinances of the convention of 1861 in conflict with the federal constitution. Before its adjournment to September 30, the convention, over which presided the venerable Benjamin Fitzpatrick, provided for the election of a governor and general assembly in November. Robert M. Patton of Lauderdale, who was elected to the executive office over William R. Smith of Tuscaloosa, and Michael J. Bulger of Tallapoosa, succeeded the provisional governor on the 20th of December. The legislature elected at the same time, after adopting with practical unanimity the thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery, proceeded to the enactment of such legislation as was deemed necessary to remedy the evils which then grew

out of the disorganization of the whole system of labor consequent upon emancipation. The great outcry which then arose at the north by reason of the enactment of these laws will be found to have had no reasonable foundation when their provisions are compared with similar enactments touching vagrancy, and the relation of master and servant, to be found in Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut. We have already seen that the hopeful effort thus made by the president to restore the seceding states to the union received its first great check when, on the 4th of December, 1865, a resolution was adopted by congress that neither house would admit a southern senator or representative, until after the report of the joint committee on reconstruction should be finally acted on. Under this resolution the senators and representatives chosen to represent the state were refused their seats, and thus matters remained until after Alabama had passed under the dark waters of congressional reconstruction.

The spring of 1866 found the people of Alabama disheartened by the refusal of congress to admit their representatives, and alarmed by the threat that their relations with the federal government should never be restored until a new state system could be built up upon the basis of universal suffrage. The new candidates for political honors, who had so lately emerged from a condition of slavery, had been taken in hand by a paternal institution known as the Freedmen's bureau, established by the act of congress of March 3d, 1865—an instituiton which extended its long and powerful arms into every southern state the moment that hostilities ended. The agents of this bureau, who were clothed with great power and responsibility, were no less than guardians of the freedmen, with authority to make their contracts, settle their disputes with employers, and do all other needful things in the way of paternal supervision. By the evil influence of these agents, most of whom were looking forward to political preferment when negro suffrage should be established, the minds of the newly emancipated were poisoned with all kinds of impossible expectations. As General Grant reported to the president, in December, 1865, "the belief widey spread among the freedmen of the southern states that the lands of their former owners will, at least in part, be divided among them, has come from the agents of this bureau. This belief is seriously interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year." Under the widely extended influence of these official organizers of mischief and discontent a situation, sufficiently difficult and perplexing in itself, was aggravated to an extent which no doubt served well the purpose of those who during the campaign of 1866 aroused afresh the passions of the north, and rekindled the dying embers of the Civil war. An account has already been given of the nature of the reconstruction acts of March, 1867, which the congress of 1866-67 passed over the president's veto, in order to overthrow the reorganized governments of the southern states, and to degrade them

to the level of military departments. Under this "thorough" and dreadful system the states of Georgia, Alabama and Florida were reduced to a military district, the command of which was given to "an officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier-general, who was authorized by the acts to "allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference under color of state authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void." By the terms of the reconstruction acts the state of war created by them was not to cease "until the people of any one of said rebel states shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said state, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous conditions, who have been resident in said state for one year previous to the day of election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to congress for examination and approval, and congress shall have approved the same, and when said state, by a vote of its legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said state shall be declared entitled to representation in congress, and senators and representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said state: Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel states, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention." There was a large and influential body of men in the south who advised acquiescence and participation in the policy of reconstruction thus devised by congress, "not because we approve the policy of the reconstruction laws, but because it is the best we can do." Those who opposed this view of the situation were drawn together in Alabama in what was known as the conservative party by General James H. Clanton, a wise and courageous man of singular force of character, who had been an old whig, and to the last a friend to the union, and yet as was to be expected one of the bravest and

most devoted of confederate soldiers. General Pope was appointed to the command of the military district of which Alabama was a part, while General Wager Swayne, his subordinate, was placed in the local command of Alabama, with headquarters at Montgomery. The first political duty which the military commander had to perform under the acts consisted of the making of a registration, which was to precede the election "of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such state loyal to the union." When on May 21st, 1867, General Pope ordered the registration of voters, General Swayne appointed for each of the forty-two districts three republicans "to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and to make return to him of the votes." On August 31st, General Pope ordered an election for delegates to the constitutional convention, the voting to begin October 1st, 1867, and last three days. It was not long after the meeting of this conventon, on November 5th, 1867, before it became apparent that the black man's party, which the politically ambitious General Swayne, with the aid of the Union League, had been careful to organize, was in complete control—a fact which was made painfully manifest not only by the refusal of the convention to prohibit the amalgamation of races, but also by its authorization of mixed schools. How to defeat the ratification of this constitution was the perplexing question which addressed itself to the conference of the leaders of the conservative party, which met at the Exchange hotel in Montgomery on the 1st of January, 1868. Under the terms of the reconstruction acts the constitution could only be ratified "by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting, upon the question of such ratification." It was therefore decided by the conference, after long and anxious consideration, to attempt to defeat the constitution by registering and then by staying away from the polls. The greatest danger in this course grew out of the fact that the state and county officers, who were to hold office under the new constitution when ratified, were to be voted for at the same time. If, therefore, the plan failed, the republicans would win a double victory. The venture was however made, and it was completely successful. Although the election, which was fixed to take place on the first, second and third days of February, 1868, was by order of General Meade, who had relieved General Pope, extended two days longer, the necessary vote was not cast—less than one-half of the registered voters, required by the acts, failed to vote upon the question of ratification. In spite of all the pressure put upon him to say otherwise, General Meade reported that "the constitution fails of ratification by 8,114 votes.' And yet, in spite of the plain facts, of the case, which General Meade scorned to conceal, the house committee on reconstruction dared to report to that body on the tenth of March that the constitution had been ratified. The flimsy pretext of this disgraceful statement was found in the fact that congress,

after the election had been held under the terms of section 5, of the act of March 23, 1867, had passed a new law which provided that a majority of the votes cast should govern. The conclusion of the committee rested, therefore, upon the proposition that the result of an election could be entirely changed by a law passed after the election was over. In order to conceal as far as possible this monstrous assumption, congress waited until certain other states had held elections under the new law, and then placing Alabama with them, admitted them all in one act which declared in its preamble that they had all adopted their constitutions "by large majorities of the votes cast at the election held for the ratification or rejection of the same." Thus, in the teeth of the fact that the new constitution had been beaten in Alabama, and with it the whole band of republican office holders who were to hold under it, congress, by its unauthorized mandate, forced both at the point of the bayonet upon the people of the state. Governor Patton, who held office for seven months longer than his term by permission of the military commander of the district, was succeeded on the thirteenth of July, 1868, by William R. Smith, of Randolph, the defeated candidate for governor, who assumed the executive office by virtue of the act of congress already referred to. All other officers voted for in the February election were in the same manner clothed with public authority. In this way it was that Justices Walker, Byrd, and Judge, who composed the supreme court, were forced to give way to E. W. Peck, Thomas M. Peters, and Benjamin F. Saffold, who claimed under the common title. The saddest phase of this strange condition of things manifested itself when those who claimed to be legislators began the work of destruction by holding three sessions in their first year, beginning respectively July 13th, September 16th and November 2d. Never before had the destinies of the state passed under the control of the ignorant, the vicious and the irresponsible. Such was certainly the character of a majority of this incongruous assembly into whose composition entered twenty-seven negroes, twenty-six in the house and one in the senate. And to heighten the danger this body, which felt none of that responsibility which attaches to elected representative of the people, was beset by a gang of greedy railroad monopolists who were intent upon prostituting the good credit of the state to their own private purposes. To the credit of Governor Smith be it said that, mainly through his instrumentality, a bill was passed at the first session, which was marked by very little other important legislation, removing the disabilities of those who were disfranchised by the new state constitution. Not until the second session did the real work begin when the act, which had been passed February 19th, 1867, extending the state's indorsement to railroads to the extent of $12,000 a mile, under conditions no one would comply with, was taken up and so amended that such aid might be obtained to the extent of $16,000 a mile. Under this act it was that, through bribery of legislators, corrupt practices upon the part of railroad builders, coupled

with gross carelessness in the executive office, the state was involved in the serious financial difficulties which increased her debt four-fold and dragged down her high credit in the money markets of the world. Many roads begun under this law were constructed after a fashion for a few miles and then abandoned, while the building of the only one actually completed, the Alabama & Chattanooga, was marked by the grossest peculation. This road, which when completed in its entirety would have been entitled to only $4,420,000, had received, when lacking one hundred miles of completion, indorsed bonds to the extent of $5,300,000. Notwithstanding this a subsequent demand upon the legislature for $2,000,000 straight bonds was made and granted. To widen evils of this character the legislature by an act approved December 31st, 1868, authorized cities and towns to subscribe to these railroad ventures, and as their administration was generally in the hands of the irresponsible a great increase in local indebtedness was thus inflicted upon unrepresented taxpayers.

In 1870 an election was held for governor and other state officers, and for members of the lower house of the legislature. No election was held for senators, as they all held over by refusing to classify so as to permit one-half of their number to be elected as the constitution required. The democrats were successful throughout, a result which was acquiesced in with the exception of the defeated Governor Smith, who undertook to challenge the result by enjoining the president of the senate, R. N. Barr, of Ohio, from counting the vote for that office. But as the newly elected house of representatives contained a large majority of democrats, they, with two senators, constituted a majority of the general assembly, which at once proceeded to qualify the lieutenant-governor-elect, Edward H. Moren, of Bibb. As he had not been enjoined he at once canvassed the returns, obtained by his order from the secretary of state, and declared that Mr. Lindsey had been duly elected. Although Governor Smith still attempted to hold possession of the executive chamber, with the aid of a platoon of federal soldiers drawn from the garrison at Montgomery, he was soon forced to yield possession under a writ issued from the circuit court.

In November, 1872, Grant carried the state against Greeley, and at the same time D. P. Lewis, republican, was elected over Thomas H. Herndon, democrat, of Mobile. The democrats, who according to the returns had elected a majority in both houses, met in the capitol, according to law, canvassed the returns which were in their possession, and in due time declared Lewis duly elected. But it so happened that an unscrupulous adventurer by the name of George E. Spencer, who had been born of the spawn of reconstruction, now desired a re-election to the senate of the United States at the hands of an Alabama legislature. In order to create such a body, favorable to his aspirations, upon his advice, the republicans assembled, in what from its place of meeting was called the court house legislature, which claimed that they had a duly elected quorum in both

branches. Governor Lewis, who recognized this body, at once telegraphed for federal troops who, upon their arrival, "reported to Mr. Strobach, who stationed them on a vacant lot adjoining the capitol." The next move of the governor was to appeal for aid to the attorney-general of the United States, who telegraphed terms of settlement between the two rival bodies; and under these terms the two houses organized on December 17, 1870. When it appeared that under the attorney-general's plan the democrats still had a majority on joint ballot McKinstry, the republican lieutenant-governor, announced that he had changed his mind, and that the senate could not be organized under the "plan" until a pending contest of Miller, republican, against Martin, the democratic incumbent, could be settled. When Mr. Hamilton of Mobile, a democrat, appealed from this decision of the chair, McKinstry, as an act of brute force, refused to allow the appeal, and the democrats, believing that the acts of the presiding officer would be upheld by the troops near by, submitted. During the interval required for taking testimony in the Miller-Martin case, Edwards, a democratic senator, called home by sickness, paired on this case with Glass, republican, who, when the case was brought up, broke his pair and voted. When Parks, a democrat, changed his vote and moved a reconsideration in order to get time to send for Edwards, McKinstry refused to entertain it. Parks then offered to put the motion himself, but his colleagues begged him to desist, believing, as they said, that resistance to the presiding officer would involve military interference. In order to complete the conspiracy and to re-elect Spencer, it became necessary for certain republican friends to entertain a democratic member of the house, convivially inclined, who was too sick next day to attend the election. The absent member claimed that his liquor was drugged. By such devious and revolutionary means as these Spencer was enabled to sit for six years more in the senate of the United States.

ALABAMA REDEEMED.

In 1874 the people of Alabama, worn out by the insult, the outrage, the plunder to which they had been so long subjected at the hands of home-born traitors and foreign adventurers, resolved to rise in their might, and, by peaceful means, reassert their right to control their own destiny. The republicans, who had long ago forced the color line upon the white people of the state really interested in her welfare, were then met by them, marshaled in the ranks of the democracy. Under the lead of George S. Houston of Limestone, the democrats carried the state, electing large majorities in both branches of the legislature. The political control thus won has never been lost, and under its influence has been matured the wonderful advance which Alabama has made since that time. The choice of Governor Houston was a most happy one; by temperament, by political and personal training he was peculiarly adapted to the arduous task of reorganization which a disordered state cast upon him. By

his long service in the federal house of representatives, where he was an experienced member of the committee of ways and means, he was specially qualified for the task of restoring the state finances to a healthy condition—a work in which he was most ably seconded by Levi W. Lawler and T. B. Bethea, his colleagues upon the commission appointed for the settlement of the state debt. When the republicans went into power their auditor, Mr. Reynolds, in his first report said: "Alabama stands in a proud position in the financial world. * * * Nothing but gross mismanagement of her finances will cause her credit to decline." At that time Mr. Reynolds reported that the

Bonded debt of the state was	$5,270,000.00
Educational fund and miscellaneous	3,085,683.51
	$8,355,683.51

The "gross mismanagement" was so liberally supplied that the republican governor, Lewis, was obliged to report to the legislature, November 17th, 1873, that he was "unable to sell for money any of the state bonds." The reason of that condition of things appeared in the official report of September 30th, 1874, which disclosed the fact that the debt of $8,355,683.51 had grown to the sum of, including straight and endorsed railroad bonds, $25,593,593.30. To the task of readjusting and settling this vast debt, then beyond the ability of the state to bear in full, was for years the work of the funding commission, whose highest praise may be summed up in the statement that, through their wise efforts, the burden was so reduced by amicable settlements with the creditors of the state that, on the 30th September, 1888, the total was but $12,085,219.95. As a part of the good work of reorganization the constitution born of the bayonet in 1868 was superseded in 1875 by the present constitution under which the state is now governed—an instrument whose severe restrictions upon official salaries, and upon the power of the legislature to indulge in financial extravagance, clearly indicate the spirit of rigid economy out of which it was born. Since the completion of Governor Houston's wise and fruitful stewardship the executive power has passed in turn to Governors Cobb, O'Neal, Seay and Jones, who, by their prudence, zeal and fidelity, have made the administration of the state's affairs a model of efficiency and economy.

It should be the source of the greatest comfort to every Alabamian, now that the trials, the dangers, the humiliations incident to civil war and reconstruction have yielded to the repose of peace and to the security of good government, to feel that with every curse there has been mixed a blessing, with every trial a compensation. No matter how righteous the institution of slavery may have been in its origin, no matter how humanely it may have been administered, the fact remains that, by its abolition, the white people of the state have been emancipated from a system which must inevitably have hindered for a long period of time

that wider industrial development which will soon make of Alabama the foremost mining, if not manufacturing, state of the union. No state that hugs to herself the delusion that she is very rich, because she has millions of capital invested in her own peasantry, can possibly be as well off as she would be if those millions were invested in all kinds of industrial pursuits, while she still enjoys all the actual benefits arising out of the labor of such peasantry without owning them. Such has been the practical effect of the war upon the material wealth of Alabama which, as it increases, will be invested in all forms of really productive property. As the results of the war have thus added to the actual wealth of the state, those results have also brought to her a peace more profound than she has enjoyed for fifty years. Certainly from the year 1840 down to 1874, the sectional strife, which was ceaseless, fevered the public mind and made the future uncertain. Heavy has been the price which has been paid for the peace we now enjoy, but the comfort is in the thought that it must be permanent and lasting, because all of the great causes which divided the union against itself have been forever eradicated. And here it may be well to note a mistaken idea, born of a natural and noble impulse, that the revolting death of the wise and patriotic Lincoln, and the consequent destruction of his conservative plan of reconstruction, was to the south an unqualified misfortune. It is no more true that revolutions never go backward than that revolutions in their onward progress never stop short of their inevitable and logical conclusion. No matter what the intentions of the republican party may have been at the beginning of the war, at its close the fruit of victory was declared to be not only the emancipation of the negro, but his complete enfranchisement as a citizen. The triumphant party which held in its grasp the destinies of the republic at once decreed that there should be no peace until that end was attained, and the states of the south reorganized upon the basis of negro suffrage. Great as he was, determined as he was, Mr. Lincoln, had he lived, could not have stayed the tide more than a moment—the task was beyond the power of any one man. As we now look back upon it all, terrible as it was, it is clear that it was best for the south that there should have been no delay, that she was not to be harried by a second conquest. The conqueror at once put the knife to the bottom of the wound; he at once subjected the conquered to the full force of his revolutionary theory; nothing was left for future experiment. With a heroism and a patience which were superb the south passed through the ordeal, and with that genius for governing inferior races which is the distinguishing trait of that English folk of which her people is a part, she has arisen triumphant, with her political power in the union rather increased than diminished. The result is a peace which can never be broken so long as the north is faithful to the settlements made by the war as she has defined them in our state and national constitutions.

CHAPTER II.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE STATE.

By GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER, Lawrence Co.

EARLY WARS — DE SOTO — INDIAN — SPANISH — FRENCH — ENGLISH — AARON BURR — MASSACRES — JACKSON'S EXPLOITS — TREATIES — ADMISSION TO THE UNION — MEXICO — THE CIVIL WAR — ALABAMA TROOPS IN THE WAR OF SECESSION — THE INFANTRY — THE CAVALRY — THE ARTILLERY — REVIEW OF THE CIVIL WAR IN ALABAMA.

THE MILITARY history of Alabama commenes with our first knowledge of that section of our country. Hernando de Soto, with about one thousand chosen men of the best blood of Spain and Portugal, reached the coast of Florida in May, 1539. He moved through Florida and Georgia by difficult and dangerous marches, often being surrounded by hostile tribes, and everywhere confronted by a trackless wilderness. In one of their first conflicts with the natives, the Spaniards discovered one of their own countrymen who had long been kept prisoner by the Indians. This man, Jean Ortiz, was the only person left of Narvaez' ill-starred expedition of a few years before. He was immediately rescued and attached to the person of the commander, to whom he became invaluable as an interpreter.

De Soto found a delightful camping ground among the friendly and generous people of Chiaha, upon the spot where the city of Rome, Ga., now stands. After resting here for about thirty days and recruiting the strength of his weary men and their famous war-horses, he broke up his camp and proceeded further west. Seven days' slow march brought him to Alabama, which he entered July 2, 1540, at the Indian city of Costa, on the banks of the Coosa, in Cherokee county. Never before had the foot of the European trodden the soil of the state; and the natives looked with delight and astonishment upon the strangers who came into their land, not in the guise of weary mariners or foot-sore pilgrims, but as handsome, dashing cavaliers, in magnificent apparel and glittering armor, bestriding those strange and wonderful animals whose hoofs struck fire and whose nostrils seemed to breathe forth smoke and flames.

De Soto pitched his tent near the town of Costa, and, with eight of his guard, approached the chief, by whom he was received in a friendly

manner. Meanwhile, some of his foot-soldiers committed depredations which aroused the anger of the Indians, who fell upon them with clubs. De Soto, with great presence of mind, seized a cudgel and commenced beating his own men to appease the wrath of the natives, who instantly became pacified. He then artfully led the chieftain inside his lines and detained him as a hostage, as was his usual policy in order to extort provisions and slaves. Fifteen hundred savages, with angry shouts and yells surrounded his camp, but, by his coolness and the influence of an Indian interpreter, he soon overcame their resistance.

On the 26th of July, they came in sight of the town of Coosa, whose inhabitants, the most friendly and hospitable yet met with, received the fair-faced strangers with open arms. Their chief came forth to meet De Soto, riding upon a chair borne on the shoulders of his principal men. He was followed by a thousand dusky warriors, tall, sprightly and active, arrayed in gorgeous robes and feathers, chanting songs and playing upon flutes. The Indian prince is described as a young man twenty-six years of age, well formed, intelligent, with a face beautifully expressive and a heart honest and generous. He received De Soto with the most unsuspecting kindness and generosity, offering him a spot anywhere in his dominions upon which to establish a colony. Yet in spite of this, the Spanish chieftain, with his usual craftiness, gained possession by strategy of the young chief and kept him about his person as a hostage to preserve peace and to extort whatever ransom he chose to demand. This policy gradually turned the hospitable Coosas into deadly enemies.

De Soto treated in the same manner the haughty and gigantic chief of the Mobilians. As the Spaniards drew near his dominions, Louis de Moscosa, the camp-master, was despatched with a small but brilliant escort, to inform the chief of their coming. Tuscaloosa was forty years of age, of extraordinary stature and immense limbs. He was handsome, but grave and impassive, never deigning to notice the Europeans except by contemptuous smiles. Being more impressed with their strength than he chose to admit, he unwillingly accompanied them to his capital city, Maubila, now Choctaw Bluff, Clarke county, meanwhile, as it afterward appeared, making secret arrangements for their destruction. The largest pack-horse in De Soto's train was selected for the use of the Indian chief, and even then his feet nearly trailed on the ground; but with haughty composure he rode beside the Spanish leader and occupied himself by sending couriers in advance to herald his coming. On this journey, the Spaniards being much troubled with a very painful disease arising from the want of salt, the Indians showed them how to cure it by mixing with their food the ashes of certain weeds.

Upon reaching Maubila, the chief and the Spanish escort entered the city amid the sound of the music upon Indian flutes and the graceful dancing of beautiful girls, and the strangers were given commodious quarters; but De Soto, whose suspicions were already aroused, found there

were about 10,000 armed men in the town with an abundance of military supplies, ready at any moment to attack his forces. The battle was precipitated by a dispute between an Indian brave and a Spanish officer, Baltasar de Gallegos, who, with one sweep of his sword cleft his antagonist in two. The savages poured upon the Spaniards like a swarm of angry bees. De Soto by desperate bravery succeeded in getting outside the gates, while the cavalry rushed to the rescue of their horses, which the enemy were trying to kill. For three long hours the conflict raged, the Indians in their desperation dropping down from the walls upon the invaders, and seizing in their naked hands the sweeping swords and piercing lances of the cavaliers. The natives used missiles of all kinds, and their deadly arrows were thrown with great skill; while in hand to hand conflicts they used enormous clubs and wooden cleavers. They fought almost entirely without armor, sometimes using wooden breastplates, while the Spanish soldiers were protected by heavy steel armor.

By a series of desperate charges, De Soto drove his assailants within Maubila, closing after them their ponderous gates. As soon as the rear guard under Moscoso, who had imprudently loitered on the way, reached the spot, the Spaniards made a desperate assault and scaled the walls to rescue some of their men who had been shut up within the city since the beginning of the fight. Then followed a scene of the most horrible carnage. All the inhabitants were slain except a handful who escaped by flight. Not one surrendered or asked for quarter; the women fought beside the men and shared in the indiscriminate slaughter, to which were added the horrors of fire.

In the final charge, De Soto was closely followed by the brave Nuno Tobar. Prodigies of valor and endurance are related of these cavaliers. The commander, while rising to cast his lance, received a winged arrow in his thigh. Unable to sit in his saddle, he fought the rest of the battle standing in his stirrups. This terrible conflict, one of the bloodiest in the annals of history, occupied nine hours. The Mobilians were completely crushed; some historians think that eleven thousand of them were killed that day. It was most disastrous, also, to the victors, who lost eighty-one of their men, many horses, provisions, clothing, and stores of every description. Among the killed were two nephews of the commander, Diego de Soto, and Don Carlos Enriquez, also Men-Rodriguez, a noble Portuguese. Every one of the survivors was covered with wounds; they were in the midst of a hostile wilderness, without provisions or medicines, reduced to the most pitiable condition; but the mercurial temperament of the soldiers and the indomitable will of their leader enabled them to overcome all these obstacles. It was a strange coincidence that this famous battle took place upon a spot not far distant from the site of Fort Mims, long afterward rendered famous by a somewhat similar tragedy.

It had been the intention of De Soto to proceed directly to Pensacola

bay, where Maldinado awated him with ships laden with provisions and stores of all descriptions; but learning that many of his followers had determined to forsake his fortunes and return to Spain or to Peru, he changed his plans, and to the surprise and chagrin of many, he turned deliberately toward the northwest in the middle of November. He threatened with death the first man who should even think of Maldinado and his ships. His course lay heneforward through a wilderness peopled not by hospitable friends, but by savage enemies, burning for revenge. After traversing the counties of Clarke, Marengo and Greene, they reached the Black Warrior, and after severe fighting with the Indians, who stubbornly resisted them, they crossed the river and proceeded through a portion of Greene and Pickens counties toward the Little Tombigbee, wintering amid great hardships in the vicinity of the modern Columbus, at an Indian village called Chickasa.

With the departure of De Soto from the soil of Alabama ends the first chapter of the military history of the state. The passage of the Spaniards had occupied nearly five months. They had been welcomed by the most generous and hospitable nation of North America, but their course was marked by cruelty and injustice; like a whirlwind of fire and blood, they had left ruin and desolation behind them.

The next invaders of the soil were the Muscogees, a powerful tribe of Indians from northwestern Mexcio. After their conquest by Cortez and the death of Montezuma, these people, unwilling to submit to the sway of the European, emigrated to the northeast. Crossing the Red river and proceeding up through the Mississippi valley they drove before them the weaker and more peaceful tribes; but the account of their conquests exists only in vague legends preserved among their descendants. It was nearly a century and a half after the departure of De Soto before the foot of a European again trod the soil of Alabama.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century the French Canadians were very active in founding settlements along the Mississippi river and the gulf coast. La Salle took possession of the mouth of the Mississippi in April, 1682, but his attempts at colonization were not successful. The Spaniards settled at Pensacola in 1699, and laid claim to Mobile bay. Iberville and Bienville founded a colony on the Mississippi at Natchez, and in 1702 they built Fort St. Louis de la Mobile, at the mouth of the Dog river. They had already explored the islands in the vicinity. Dauphin island was first called the island of Massacre from the great quantity of human bones found there. The French made treaties of peace with the Alabamas and the Muscogees; and though they often endeavored to act as meditators between the hostile tribes, their early occupancy of the country was constantly disturbed by wars with the Indians. The Alabamas, incited by the English, made war upon the French, who were assisted by the Chickasaws and Choctaws, but these two tribes going to war with one another, the French were involved between them. France

and Spain having united against England, Bienville, in 1707, went to the relief of Pensacola with one hundred and twenty Canadians, but the English and their Indian allies retired before his arrival.

In 1711, a permanent settlement was made on the site where Mobile now stands, and in the following year the province was given into the care of Crozat. Bienville succeeded in making advantageous treaties with the Indians, and in 1714 he sailed up the Alabama river with the intention of establishing forts and trading posts. Passing the sites of Washington and Montgomery, he erected Fort Toulouse at Tuskegee, now the town of Wetumpka. This fort contained four bastions, each mounted with two cannon, and was manned by a French garrison until 1763. Settlements at Montgomery and Jones' bluff were made later, the latter place being called Fort Tombecbee.

The peace between France and Spain being broken in 1719, Bienville attacked Pensacola, May 14, and captured the garrison, which he sent to Havana. Here they were armed by Matamora, the governor of Cuba, and sent back to recapture Pensacola. They landed thirty-five men on Dauphin island, and afterward bombarded Philippe, where they were repulsed by Serigny with one hundred and sixty soldiers and two hundred Indians. A French fleet arriving in the bay, Pensacola was again taken by the French and the perfidy of Governor Matamora punished; a Spanish vessel loaded with provisions was captured in the bay, De Lisle was put in command, and a number of deserters were hung. The French retained Pensacola until 1723, when it was restored to Spain by treaty, about which time the seat of government was removed from Mobile to New Orleans, when the former city lost something of its importance. In 1722, a mutiny broke out at Fort Toulouse and the garrison deserted after killing their commander.

In 1733, D'Artaguette and Bienville returned to Mobile, and it was about this time the French lost seventeen men in an attack upon a smuggling vessel. The English from the Carolinas lost no opportunity of exciting trouble among the natives under the control of the French, and a serious war took place in 1736, in which the Choctaws were allied with the French and the Chickasaws with the English. The great battle of Ackia, May 26, 1736, resulted disastrously to the French under Bienville, who returned to Mobile, while part of his troops under D'Artaguette, being unable to rejoin him, were defeated, and taken prisoners. They were held for some time as hostages, and were finally massacred. The Chickasaws, against whom these expeditions were directed, were never conquered by armed force. They are described as the bravest of all the American Indians. They were again unsuccessfully attacked by De Vaudreuil with his French troops and Choctaws in 1752. The remnant of the tribe, which was dwindling away before the advance of civilization, finally emigrated to Arkansas.

Alabama was occupied by the English in 1765. The partition line

dividing West Florida from the territory of Illinois was 32° 28′, about the latitude of Demopolis, Ala., and Columbus, Ga. This division gave rise afterward to many contentions between the Spaniards, the Georgia settlers, and the federal government. The Spaniards claimed possession of West Florida by their treaty with England in 1783; and for many years, especially during the administration of Washington, there was an incessant border warfare. During this time the settlers were exposed to all kinds of perils and hardships from the Indians, who were incited to bloody deeds, sometimes by one party, sometimes by another. Congress established regulations respecting grants of land in the disputed territory in 1803, and the present boundaries of Alabama were clearly and definitely settled in 1817.

In north Alabama, the Creeks and Cherokees, incited by the French, who were carrying on a trade near the sites of the present cities of Tuscumbia and Florence, continually made war upon the American settlers. Colonel James Robertson led a successful expedition in 1787 from the Cumberland region, which produced a short respite from the attacks of the Indians. The latter soon rallied, however, when the war was resumed by Captain Shannon with a band of intrepid Americans, who soon restored safety to the vicinity.

In 1806, the ambitious schemes of Aaron Burr had created much excitement throughout the territories. After the completion of his term as vice-president, this remarkable man turned his restless spirit toward the southwest. Much conjecture and speculation have existed as to his real designs; his friends giving him credit for the best of purposes, and others insisting that he intended the establishment of a great empire, to include Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, and much if not all of the territory from which the gulf states have since been formed.

His purpose seems to have been to collect a body of followers, conquer Texas, perhaps Mexico, and establish a government with himself at the head. Associated with this plan was the hope that the western states, falling away from the union, would ultimately cast their lot with him, making New Orleans the capital of the new nation. He was not the first, nor was he the last, to be captivated by the idea of a Mexican republic or monarchy, with its possibilities for the accumulation of vast wealth and extraordinary power. Glowing anticipations of success in founding a great, prosperous and powerful government were indulged in by his admiring friends and followers, and a number of adventurous young men from the frontier states and territories flocked to him. It was said that he had actually concluded negotiations for a tract of land on Washita river for $40,000 as a rendezvous for his followers. Events advanced rapidly and Burr's plans were nearly ripe for excecution, when in November, 1806, the president, who had not been entirely unaware of the whole proceeding, issued a proclamation condemning it, and the leaders were arrested.

Burr was arrested in Mississippi and arraigned; but the grand jury, after investigating the charges, presented a written opinion that "Aaron Burr had not been guilty of any crime or misdemeanor against the laws of the United States or of the Mississippi territory." Burr then proceeded to Alabama, where he was again arrested near Fort Stoddard in Washington county, by Captain Gaines, afterward Major-General Gaines, United States army. After a delay of two weeks, Captain Gaines organized an escort of nine picked men, who started with the illustrious prisoner overland to Richmond. The journey occupied twenty-one days, with several thrilling experiences; and while the story of his capture may not properly belong to military history, it is at least possible that had not Burr's plans been thwarted. the whole history of the southwest would have been quite different.

In spite of the unpopularity caused by his duel with Hamilton, he possessed extraordinary magnetism, and his audacity, his plausibility, and his fascinating manners captivated the southern people, with whom he was a great favorite. It was a most delicate mission to convey him to Richmond as a prisoner, but it was accomplished with great tact, and on his arrival there he was indicted for treason. At his trial, in August, 1807, he assisted in his own defense; and he was finally acquitted, but his fortunes and reputation were irretrievably ruined.

One of the most powerful agents in provoking hostilities between the whites and the Indians was Tecumseh. He was of Shawnee parentage and was born in the forests of Ohio in 1768. His career of hostility to the whites was commenced about the year 1789, from which period he was continually engaged in intrigues against the Americans. Possessing a fine form and commanding appearance with a great sagacity and a relentless hatred of the American colonists, he exercised wonderful influence among the native tribes. After many conferences with the British, at Detroit, in October, 1812, Tecumseh went south to stir up the southern tribes against the settlers. The Seminoles, Creeks, Choctaws, and other tribes listened to the fiery arguments of the Shawnee chief and became gradually worked up to a high pitch of hatred and revenge. All the settlements were in danger and there were frequent outrages perpetrated by the excited savages. The first battle in the bloody war with the Creeks was the battle of Burnt Corn in July, 1813, in which the Americans under the command of Colonel James Caller were unsuccessful. On the 30th of July, Colonel Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and was sent from Baton Rouge for the defense of Mobile. His men were chiefly sustained by supplies raised by mortgages on his own property. He constructed a series of forts and took every precaution to secure the safety of the people.

On August 30, 1813, occurred one of the most shocking massacres recorded in history, the unfortunate affair at Fort Mims. This fort was situated near Lake Tensaw about a mile east of the Alabama river. It

was located in an unhealthy place and was insufficiently defended. The whole population, consisting of whites, Indians, soldiers, officers and negroes, amounted to five hundred and fifty-three souls, many of whom were helpless women and children. At noon just as the whole garrison was off guard, some dining , others amusing themselves, the fort was attacked by a thousand Creek warriors, under the leadership of the famous William Weatherford. The inmates defended themselves with desperate courage, but were unable to cope with the overwhelming numbers, and only twenty-two of them escaped the fearful slaughter which followed. The assault lasted five hours, and when night closed, where the happy peaceful settlement had stood, there was nothing left but a pile of smoking ruins filled with mutilated corpses.

This was followed by many other atrocities, and so great was the terror of the people that the whole population was soon crowded into a few forts. Dispatches were sent to Nashville, and General Jackson, at the head of a large force, quickly made his way to the seat of war.

On the 3d of November, General Coffee, with nine hundred men, crossed the Coosa and advanced upon the Tallashatchee towns in an extended double column, completely defeated the enemy and destroyed their villages. Four days later occurred the battle of Talladega, and on the 18th, General White captured and destroyed a Hillabee town. General Floyd, at the head of the Georgia militia, about the same time gained a great victory over the Indians at Autossee on the Talapoosa, the metropolis and sacred city of the Creeks. In December General Claiborne, with the Mississippi troops and a body of Choctaws, attacked the town of Eccanachaca or "Holy Ground," Weatherford's stronghold, defeated the Indians, burned the town and devastated the surrounding country.

The opening of the new year witnessed the commencement of a new campaign. January 21, General Jackson, with reinforcements, encamped on Emuckfau creek, twelve miles from the Horseshoe bend of the Tallapoosa, where the hostile Indians were collected in large numbers. Here they were attacked vigorously by the enemy, but a furious charge of the cavalry under General Coffee routed the Indians, driving them back with great slaughter. These attacks were continually repeated and the advance upon the Horseshoe bend was for a time abandoned. January 27th, the Creeks, who called themselves Red Sticks from the war tokens used by the tribe, attacked General Floyd at Camp Defiance, drove in the sentinels and produced much alarm, but the Americans soon rallied and repulsed them with great slaughter.

Early in March Jackson was appointed a major-general in the United States service, and was reinforced by some regular troops. He determined to end the power of the Creeks by exterminating them in their stronghold. The Horseshoe bend was admirably situated for defense, was strongly fortified against attack and was garrisoned by about one thousand warriors. The mounted men and nearly all the allied Indians, under

General Coffee, surrounded the bend on the opposite bank, and Jackson, with the artillery, advanced upon the works from the land side. In a few hours the conflict ended with the complete rout and destruction of the Indians. It is believed that not more than twenty of the latter escaped with their lives. The Americans lost fifty-four killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. This famous battle entirely destroyed the power of the Creeks, and virtually ended the war in Alabama. Meanwhile Colonel Pearson, with his North Carolina militia, Major Uriah Blue, with the Thirty-ninth infantry, and several other commanders, had quieted the savages in different parts of the state. The army returned to the rendezvous at the old French fort Tallassee, six miles above the mouth of the Coosa, where Fort Jackson was erected, a treaty of peace was made with the Creeks, and the army was disbanded.

The war with Great Britain was now raging. General Jackson, being placed in command of the southern army, proceeded down the Alabama river and took up his headquarters at Mobile, which was attacked by the British fleet, September 15, 1814.

At the end of a tongue of land in Mobile bay, about thirty miles from the city, there had been raised a redoubt called Fort Bowyer, mounting twenty guns and accommodating a garrison of one hundred and sixty men. It had long been deserted and unused, but Jackson, discerning what good use might be made of this exposed point by an invading army, put it in a state of defense under the command of Major Lawrence, with one hundred and thirty men. It was besieged on the 12th of September by a squadron of two sloops and two brigs, and a body of seven hundred and thirty British and Indians under Colonel Nichols, but was defended with so much energy that the besiegers retired with a loss of two hundred men and one of their ships. In the following February, after the fall of New Orleans, it was invested by a force of thirty-eight war vessels and 5,000 soldiers and surrendered, but remained in the hands of the British only a few weeks.

Suspecting that the Spaniards of Pensacola were harboring the British and their Indian allies, General Jackson proceeded in that direction with a force of 4,000 men, entered the city, drove the English from Fort Barancas and the vicinity, and after securing the neutrality of the Spaniards, set out for New Orleans, where a crowning glory awaited his victorious army.

Important treaties were made with the Indians in 1816, which led to an immediate and steady flow of immigration into the country. By an act of congress, March 1, 1817, the limits of the territory of Alabama, with its present boundaries, were defined. In 1818, there was much uneasiness excited by outrages committed by roving bands of Muscogees in Conecuh county; but these were soon put a stop to by a few resolute citizens. A constitution was framed in 1819, and the state of Alabama

was admitted into the union, December 14, 1819, the first governor being Hon. William Wyatt Bibb.

The treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, in September, 1830, relieved the state of another of the great Indian tribes, the Choctaws, who, abandoning their old hunting grounds proceeded to the west. In 1832, the Creeks made a cession of all their lands, and in 1835 the Cherokees ceded their lands. But the considerations upon which these cessions were made gave rise to grave controversies between the state and federal government, and finally led to a violent outbreak on the part of the discontented savages. Tuskegee, Macon county, was the rendezvous of the militia during the Creek trouble, and 1,500 men assembled there and marched to Fort Mitchell. Joseph P. Frazier, in 1836, raised a mounted regiment to suppress the Creeks, and in the two succeeding years numbers of Alabamians volunteered their services to assist in the Seminole war in Florida. In 1838, the removal of the Cherokees, peaceably accomplished by the volunteer force of 1,500 men under General Patterson of Madison county, and Philpot of Morgan county, freed the state from a formidable obstacle to its growth and prosperity.

In the war of Texan independence, 1836, several companies from Alabama assisted the patriots; almost all of these perished in Texas, many of them being victims of the Goliad massacre, an atrocious murder of three hundred and thirty defenseless prisoners, which has branded the name of Santa Anna with undying infamy. Two members of the Huntsville volunteers, Bennett Butler and Milton Irish, escaped the massacre. Captain Shackleford, who was also a physician, was spared to attend to the wants of the wounded Mexicans, and to his notes historians are greatly indebted for valuable information in regard to this disastrous campaign.

A large number of Alabamians participated in the war with Mexico in regiments from other states; but only one regiment—as such—was received into the federal service, and that did not have the honor of partaking fully in either of the two brilliant campaigns of the war. The Thirteenth United States infantry was officered to some extent by Alabamians. Its lieutenant-colonel was Jones M. Withers, and among its officers were Hugh L. Clay, Egbert I. Jones and Nicholas Davis. Colonel Withers was a native of Madison county; he was educated in Huntsville and was appointed a cadet at West Point by President Jackson. He graduated in 1835, served on General Patterson's staff during the Creek troubles and volunteered for service in the Mexican war. During the late war, he was chosen colonel of the Third Alabama infantry, and was soon after commissioned a brigadier and put in charge of the defenses of Mobile. He was assigned to a division of the western army and participated in the Kentucky campaign, and after the close of the war entered journalism, in which he engaged until his death in 1890, in Mobile, Ala.

Colonel Hugh L. Clay was a nephew of Colonel Withers, a son of Gov. Clement C. Clay, an accomplished and popular lawyer. In 1861, he was

appointed major in the adjutant general's department of the regular Confederate army, and was afterward promoted to the rank of colonel. He performed very important duties and was a distinguished officer. He was tendered the rank and command of a brigadier-general, but declined the honor and preferment.

Egbert I. Jones was a native of Limestone county. After the Mexican war he practiced law until 1861, when he was chosen captain of a Madison company, and then colonel of the Fourth Alabama infantry. No troops fought more bravely or won greater distinction than the Fourth Alabama. This gallant regiment and its heroic commander will be long revered and remembered by the people of the state.

During the battle of Manassas, Colonel Jones directed his regiment with great coolness and bravery, giving his orders with the most perfect composure amid the shock and surge of this terrific conflict; but toward the close of the day he received a wound, from which he subsequently died.

Nicholas Davis was also a resident of Limestone county. He was a member of the provisional congress of the Confederate government and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Alabama, which position he declined, but commanded a battalion for a time.

Hon. Jeremiah Clements of Madison county, a man of brilliant talents, afterward distinguished in the house of representatives and the United States senate, was colonel of the Ninth regulars. He had previously served with great distinction in Texas. During the Civil war, he was appointed major-general of the state troops, but was engaged in no active service, and before his death, near the close of the war, he had become well known for his union sentiments.

The First Alabama regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war was organized at Mobile, June, 1846, for twelve months. Its colonel was John R. Coffey of Jackson county. Other officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Richard G. Earle, Major Goode Bryan, Adjutant Hugh P. Watson and Captains Sydenham Moore, Andrew P. Pickens, Hugh Cunningham, E. T. Smith, Zack Thomason, William G. Coleman, R. M. Jones, William H. Ketchum, D. P. Baldwin, and J. D. Shelley. William H. Forney was a first lieutenant in this regiment.

Many of these afterward served in the Civil war. Major Goode Bryan became a distinguished brigadier-general of the Confederacy. Sydenham Moore, after serving his state in congress, resigned his seat there at the opening of the war and returned home; he was elected colonel of the Eleventh Alabama infantry and died of wounds received at the battle of Seven Pines.

William H. Forney served throughout the late war with great distinction, was rapidly promoted from captain to brigadier-general, and since the war has served the people of Alabama for two years as state senator and for eighteen years as a representative in congress.

Richard Gordon Earle enlisted in the Confederate service as a captain in the Second Alabama cavalry. He was promoted and was killed at Kingston, Ga., while in command of his regiment.

Colonel Coffey's regiment proceeded to Mexico, was in General Pillow's brigade and afterward served under General Shields. A battalion was organized in 1847 by Colonel Siebels of Montgomery; it reached Vera Cruz too late to join Scott's forces, but did garrison duty, principally at Orizaba, until the end of hostilities. Among its officers were Robert A. Hardaway, Thomas E. Irby, Tennent Lomax, John G. Barr, Daniel Gibbs and Blanton McAlpine. Captain Tennent Lomax was one of the most distinguished in this galaxy of brilliant young soldiers. While in Mexico he was for several months military governor of Orizaba. After the Mexican war, he entered journalism; but his genius was for military tactics. Shortly after the Harper's Ferry raid, he organized the Second volunteers, and to him was entrusted the delicate duty of taking possession of the navy yard and forts at Pensacola at the opening of the war. Fort Barancas and Fort McRae fell into his hands. In April, 1861, he was elected colonel of the Third Alabama infantry, proceeded with his regiment to Virginia, and was killed in the battle of Seven Pines. His commission as brigadier-general was sent to him on the day of his death, but he failed to receive it. Colonel Lomax was a splendid specimen of manhood, both intellectually and physically, and his death was a great loss to the Confederate cause.

Besides the regiments already mentioned as serving in the war with Mexico, there were independent companies under Captains Desha, Elmore and Platt, a company of mounted volunteers under Captain James McGee, and a battalion of volunteers commanded by Colonel Philip H. Raiford, Captains Curtis, Downman and Ligon. Among the Alabamians who lost their lives in Mexico, were Lieutenant John L. May, and Lieutenant William R. King, the former at Matamoras on 1846, and the latter at Orizaba in 1848. In addition to these, many of the soldiers contracted in the malarial districts, the tierra caliente, as it is called by the Mexicans, diseases from which they never fully recovered.

In January, 1861, Governor Moore seized the forts and arsenals of the state. Fort Morgan, occupying the site of old Fort Bowyer, was garrisoned by five hundred and fifty men and sixty guns under the command of Brigadier-General Page. Fort Gaines, on Dauphin island, was also put in a state of defense. Alabama was full of volunteers busily drilling and preparing for war, when the secession ordinance was passed January 11, 1860. On February 4, 1861, the Alabama convention met in Montgomery, and in a short time a constitution for the Confederate states was adopted, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was elected president and the machinery of government of the new nation went into operation at Montgomery, the capital being removed to Richmond the following July. Thus the state of Alabama witnessed the inauguration of the Confederacy; and

on her soil four years later was fought the last contest of the most memorable war of this century.

By the seventh of October, 1861, the state had furnished fully 27,000 men to the Confederate cause; many of these were mere boys and the majority of the troops were drawn from the very flower of the land. By the fortune of war they were widely scattered—some of them taking part in most of the great battles of the war. There were sixty Alabama regi ments of infantry, and three of mounted infantry, thirteen of cavalry, six battalions and twenty batteries. Besides these, there were many Alabama companies consolidated with those from other states in five Confederate regiments, two of these being cavalry. Many of the regiments were under the command of veterans of the Mexican war, and many were given to officers fresh from West Point. Before the close of 1863, nearly 9,000 of these soldiers had been killed or died of wounds and exposure.

The First Alabama infantry was organized for one year under the command of Col. Henry D. Clayton; and during the year 1861 remained on duty at Pensacola. Being called upon to re-enlist at the end of the year, seven of the companies did so. The regiment was then ordered to Tennessee and took part in the fight at Island Ten, in March, 1862. Many were captured, and the remnant fought at Fort Pillow and Corinth. Exchanged in September, they rendezvoused at Jackson, Miss., having lost three hundred by death in prison and other casualities. They were ordered to Port Hudson, where they were again captured, the officers being kept in prison until the return of peace. The exchanged men, six hundred and ten in number, joined Gen. Johnson and fought at New Hope, Kennesaw, Peach Tree creek, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Averysboro and Bentonville. Major Knox, the only one of the officers who escaped after being captured at Port Hudson, was killed while in command at Franklin. This regiment was greatly distinguished in the desperate assault upon the Federal lines at Atlanta. It lost very heavily in the many battles in which it was engaged, and only about one hundred were left to surrender at Goldsboro.

The Second Alabama, under the command of Col. Harry Maury of Mobile, served at Fort Morgan, manning the heavy artillery in 1861. It was disbanded at Fort Pillow, and the men became scattered through other regiments.

The Third Alabama, organized at Montgomery in April, 1861, was ordered to Virignia. It took part in the battle of Seven Pines, where it lost two gallant officers, Col. Lomax and Capt. R. B. Johnson. At the bloody battle of Malvern Hill it lost two hundred and seven in killed, wounded and missing. It fought at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and second Cold Harbor, and was with Gen. Early in his advance on Washington. At Winchester it lost heavily, and it protected the retreat from Cedar Hill. It was in the trenches at Petersburg and surrendered, forty strong, at Appomatox. Col. J. M. Withers,

its first commander, was promoted early in the war to a brigade, afterward to a division.

The Fourth Alabama was organized at Dalton, Ga., in May, 1861, and proceeded at once to Virginia. It fought at Manassas, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, second Manassas, Boonsboro, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Petersburg, 202 men surrendering at Appomatox. Many of its officers were killed in battle. Col. Egbert I. Jones and Capt. Lindsey fell at Manassas; Maj. Coleman and Capt. Kidd at Chickamauga; Col. McLemore at Boonsboro; Capt. Bayless E. Brown at the Wilderness; Capt. J. Sullivan at Sharpsburg; Capt. J. Keith at Fredericksburg; Capt. A. Murray at Petersburg; Capt. William Lee at Malvern Hill; Capt. G. B. Martin at Seven Pines; Capt. W. W. Leftwich at Gettysburg and Capt. H. Armistead at Cold Harbor.

The Fifth Alabama was organized at Montgomery, May 5, 1861, and proceeded at once to Pensacola. It was ordered to Virginia and took post near Manassas Junction, remaining in that vicinity during the fall and winter. The first engagement, in which it suffered severely, was Seven Pines, where it lost 27 killed and 128 wounded. It fought at Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, the second Manassas, Boonsboro, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, second Cold Harbor, the advance on Washington and the battle of Winchester. After wintering in the trenches of Petersburg, it surrendered, about thirty strong, at Appomatox. Among its officers lost in battle were Col. C. C. Pegues, killed at Cold Harbor; Capt. N. R. E. Ferguson at the Wilderness; Capt. George Reed, near Winchester; Capt. William T. Renfro at Chancellorsville; Capt. D. W. Johnson at Cold Harbor, and Capt. J. M. Gilchrist at second Cold Harbor. Gen. Rodes, who organized this regiment, may be considered the most distinguished of Alabama's gallant sons. Upon his arrival in Virginia, he was transferred to the command of a brigade, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth and Twenty-sixth infantry regiments; and under his leadership they participated in the most brilliant actions of the war. Gen. Rodes was disabled by a wound at Seven Pines, but returned to his command in time to take part in the battles of Boonsboro and Sharpsburg. At Chancellorsville, in command of a division, he led the famous charge on Hooker's line, and he was commissioned major-general for his conduct at this battle. At Gettysburg, Gen. Lee sent an officer to thank him for his magnificent charges. Gen. Rodes also took a most conspicuous part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, second Cold Harbor, Castleman's Ferry and Kernstown. At Winchester he received a mortal wound and died, lamented not only by his own state but by the entire south.

The Sixth Alabama was organized at Montgomery in May, 1861, and ordered first to Corinth, then to Virginia, where it passed the fall and winter in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, and reorganized the following spring, enlisting for the whole of the war. Its first serious fighting

was at Seven Pines, where it suffered terribly, losing 102 of its number, six of them being the following officers: Col. James J. Willingham, Maj. S. Perry NeSmith, Capt. Matthew Fox, Capt. Augustus S. Flournoy, Capt. John B. McCarthy, Capt. W. C. Hunt and Capt. Thomas Bell. Its mutilated columns passed with great distinction, but with additional suffering, through the battles of Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Boonsboro, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Winchester. A number of its men were captured at Cedar Creek. Moving back to Petersburg, it was placed in Fort Mahone, exposed to continual fire, until its eighty men, under Lieut.-Col. Culver, surrendered at Appomattox. Besides the officers already mentioned, the regiment lost many others. Lieut.-Col. A. M. Gordon was killed at Chancellorsville, Adj. J. Whit Thomas at Spottsylvania; Adj. Edgar Watson at Farmville, and Capt. W. C. Hunt at Cedar Creek.

The Seventh Alabama was organized at Pensacola in 1861, and remained there on duty until November, when it was ordered to Chattanooga, and the following month to Bowling Green, from where it fell back to Corinth. Its colonel, S. A. M. Wood, was promoted to the command of a brigade, and as the time of most of the companies expired in the spring of 1862, the regiment was disbanded, the mass of the men entering other organizations. The mounted company from Montgomery and Autauga, under Capt. Jesse J. Cox, and some others of this regiment, took part in the battle of Shiloh.

The Eighth Alabama was the first regiment from the state to enlist for the whole war. Its field officers were appointed by the war department, its colonels being successively John A. Winston, Young L. Ragston and Hilary A. Herbert. After remaining about eleven months at Yorktown, it was placed in Gen. Pryor's brigade and fought with severe losses in the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines. It was then placed in Gen. Wilcox's brigade, fought at Mechanicsville, and lost half its number in the victorious assault at Gaines' Mill. It was still further mutilated in its combat with Meagher's Irish brigade at Frazier's Farm; but, adding new recruits, marched toward the Potomac and was held in reserve at second Manassas. It took part in the capture of Harper's Ferry and fought obstinately at Sharpsburg. At Salem Church it assisted in driving back the Federal assault. It was in the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and second Cold Harbor. It participated in the capture of the "Crater," at Deep Bottom, attempted to dislodge the enemy from their position on the Weldon railroad, and assisted in the repulse of the Federals on the plank road below Petersburg. It is said that some of the veterans wept like children at the announcement of the surrender, and tore their old battle flag into shreds to keep as mementos. Of the officers, Col. Thomas E. Irby was killed at Williamsburg, Maj. Duke Nall died of wounds received at the Wilderness, Capt. Thomas Phelan and Capt. G. W. Hannon were killed at Gaines' Mill; Capt. Robert T.

McCrary was killed at Salem; Capt. Lewis A. Livingston, wounded at Gettysburg, died in prison; Capt. Leonard F. Summers and Capt. Patrick Loughy were killed at Seven Pines; Capt. Henry McHugh was killed at Gettysburg, and Capt. M. E. McWilliams died in the service.

The Ninth Alabama was organized at Richmond, Va., in May, 1861, moved to Winchester, was brigaded under Gen. Kirby Smith, and lay at Manassas until March, 1862. Gen. J. H. Forney of Calhoun succeeded to the command of the brigade until relieved by Gen. Wilcox. The regiment was under fire with slight losses at Yorktown, Williamsburg and Seven Pines. It suffered severely at Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm, was under fire at second Manassas, and shared in the investment of Harper's Ferry. At Salem it lost heavily in a successful assault, and suffered great loss at Gettysburg. It was also in the battles of the Wilderness, Appomattox and second Cold Harbor. After serving in the trenches of Petersburg nearly nine months, it surrendered at Appomattox. Its first colonel was Cadmus M. Wilcox of Tennessee, afterward a distinguished major-general. Adjt. James W. Wilson and Capt. John Rayburn were killed at Sharpsburg; Capt. W. C. Murphy, at Salem; Capt. Thomas H. Hobbs and Capt. E. Y. Hill, at Gaines' Mill; Capt. John Chisholm, captured at Gettysburg, died at Fort Delaware.

The Tenth Alabama was organized at Montgomery, May, 1861, was sent to Virginia and brigaded under Gen. Kirby Smith, and was doing detatched duty when it was attacked with severe loss at Drainesville. It was under artillery fire at Yorktown, and fought at Williamsburg and Seven Pines. It took a conspicuous part in the battles of Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm, losing over 200 men, and also lost heavily at second Manassas. It was under fire at Harper's Ferry, and in the thickest of the fight at Sharpsburg. It was also engaged actively on the Rappahannock, suffering lightly at Hazel river and Fredericksburg; but it lost terribly at Salem, Gettysburg, second Cold Harbor, and in the fights around Petersburg. Ten officers and 208 men were left to surrender at Appomattox. Two of its colonels were the brothers John H. and William H. Forney, both wounded in the service, and both promoted. Two other of the Forney brothers fought gallantly during the war, the younger, Col. George H. Forney of the First Confederate battalion, falling at the battle of the Wilderness. Col. John J. Woodward, Capt. William Lee and Capt. Robert W. Cowan of the Tenth were killed at Gaines' Mill; Lieut.-Col. James B. Martin at Talladega; Lieut.-Col. James E. Shelley, Capt. George P. Brown and Capt. Henry N. Coleman at Petersburg; Capt. Walter Cook at Salem; Capt. Richard C. Ragan at Spottsylvania; Capt. George C. Whatley at Sharpsburg; and Capt. Pickens W. Black at Cold Harbor.

The Eleventh Alabama was enlisted in 1861, at Lynchburg, Va., and was brigaded at first under Gen. Kirby Smith, later under Gen. Forney and Gen. Wilcox. Its first severe action was at Seven Pines, where its gallant and distinguished colonel, Sydenham Moore, fell mortally wounded.

At Frazier's Farm, in company with several other regiments, it charged with bayonets across an open field, losing 182 of its number, Capts. Holcombe, McMath, Bell, Parker and Bratton, being among the slain. It was in the battles of second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Salem and Gettysburg, wintered in 1863–64 near Orange Court House, was at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the Crater, Burgess' Mill, the struggles around Petersburg, and surrendered at Appomattox. Lieut.-Col. Stephen H. Hale was killed at Gaines' Mill; Adjt. R. Y. Ashe and Capts. Cadell and Brazelton at Petersburg; Capt. James at Cold Harbor, and Capt. Harris at the Crater.

The Twelfth Alabama was organized at Richmond, July, 1861, and moved toward the Potomac. It was briagded under Gen. Ewell, and later under Gen. Rodes. It was under fire at Yorktown and Williamsburg; and at the battle of Seven Pines stormed the position held by Casey's division. It was in the fights before Richmond, the battle of Malvern Hill, the advance into Maryland, the battles of Boonsboro, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station and Gettysburg, covering the rear in the latter place. It wintered near Orange Court House, and was afterward engaged at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Winchester and Petersburg, about fifty being left to surrender at Appomattox. Col. Robert T. Jones, Capt. Robert H. Keeling, and Capt. C. A. Darwin were killed at Seven Pines; Col. B. B. Gayle at Boonsboro; Capt. Thomas Fitzgerald and Capt. Henry W. Cox at Chancellorsville; Capt. E. Tucker and Capt. D. H. Garrison at Sharpsburg; Captain Davis at Gettysburg; Capt. J. McCassells at the Wilderness; Capt. John Rogers at Spottsylvania; and Capt. A. Majors at Snicker's Gap.

The Thirteenth Alabama, organized at Montgomery in July, 1861, was at once sent to Virginia and lay at Yorktown until the following spring. It was warmly engaged at Seven Pines, suffered severely in front of Richmond, took part in the first Maryland campaign, losing at Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, and witnessed the frightful repulse of Burnside at Fredericksburg, but suffered lightly on that occasion. Its colonel, B. D. Fry, led the brigade in the celebrated assault on Hooker at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg, its colors were planted on the crest of the ridge, where they were torn to shreds and the regiment itself badly mutilated. After passing the winter in camp, it took part in the battle of the Wilderness and in the operations around Petersburg; and 100 surrendered at Appomattox. Maj. John T. Smith was killed at Chancellorsville; Adj. John Pentz at Sharpsburg; Adj. L. P. Broughton at the Wilderness; Capt. James D. Clark at Mecahnicsville; and Capt. R. N. Cook at second Cold Harbor. Many officers and men were wounded and captured at Gettysburg.

The Fourteenth Alabama was organized at Auburn, August 1, 1861, went first to Huntsville, then to Virginia, and fought at Williamsburg, Seven Pines and Mechanicsville. It was almost annihilated at Frazier's

Farm and Malvern Hill, making the most desperate charges and losing many of its officers. It fought at Sharpsburg, Salem and Gettysburg, wintered near Orange Court House, and suffered severely at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and in the many struggles around Petersburg. It surrendered, seventy or eighty strong, at Appomattox. Lieut.-Col. David W. Baine and Capt. James S. Williamson were killed at Frazier's Farm, many others being wounded; Maj. R. A. McCord was killed at Chancellorsville; Capt. J. F. Wallace lost his life on picket duty on the Matapony, Capt. W. C. Allen and Capt. J. L. Craig died in the service; Capt. C. H. Lambeth was killed at the Wilderness; Capt. J. T. Bell at Mechanicsville, and Captain E. Folk at Petersburg.

The Fifteenth Alabama was organized at Fort Mitchell in 1861, and was at once ordered to Virginia and brigaded under Gen. Crittenden, later under Gen. Trimble. Remaining in Gen. Jackson's division, it was engaged at Front Royal, Winchester, Cross Keys, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill and Hazel river. It lost heavily at second Manassas, and was in the battles of Chantilly, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Gettysburg, Battle Mountain, Chickamauga, Brown's Ferry, Lookout Valley, Knoxville and Bean's Station; and suffered severely at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hanover Junction and second Cold Harbor. At Deep Bottom, one-third of its men engaged were killed. Capt. Weems was mortally wounded at Gaines' Mill, and Capt. John A. Oates died of wounds received at Gettysburg; Capt. P. V. Guerry was killed at Cold Harbor; Capt. J. H. Ellison and Capt. H. C. Brainard at Gettysburg; Capt. B. A. Hill at Fussell's Mill; Capt. Glover at Petersburg; Capt. Frank Park at Knoxville, and Capt. Hill at Cross Keys. Nearly all its officers were wounded in different battles, and beside the men killed in battle, 440 died in the service.

The Sixteenth Alabama was organized at Courtland, August, 1861, and was ordered to Knoxville and placed in Gen. Zollikoffer's brigade. It fought with severe loss at Fishing Creek, was transferred to Gen. Wood's brigade and was warmly engaged at Shiloh. It was in the fight at Triune and suffered terribly at Murfreesboro. It also fought with distinguished gallantry at Chickamauga. After the affair at Missionary Ridge, it wintered at Dalton, was with the western army and lost heavily at Jonesboro and Atlanta. It moved with Hood into Tennessee and fought bravely at Franklin and Nashville. Many of its officers were wounded and captured in these two severe engagements. The regiment numbered less than a hundred when it surrendered at Goldsboro. Adj. Brice Wilson was killed at Franklin, Col. Fred A. Ashford and Capt. Robert McGregor at Nashville.

The Seventeenth Alabama, organized in Montgomery in August, 1861, was sent to Pensacola, and took part at the bombardment of that place. It was then sent to Tennessee and was in the battle of Shiloh, where it suffered severely. In the autumn of 1862 it was in Mobile in charge of eight batteries, on the shores of the bay, and remained there until March,

1864, when it was ordered to Rome, Ga. It was in the campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro, fighting almost daily, often with severe losses. From Resaca to Lovejoy Station, its entire loss was 400. Moving into Tennessee with Gen. Hood, it lost very heavily at Franklin, and many were captured at Nashville. The remnant was consolidated with several other regiments under Col. Holcombe and surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. Capt. Thomas Ragland of this regiment was killed at Atlanta, and most of the other officers were wounded or captured in the different battles.

The Eighteenth Alabama was organized at Auburn, September, 1861, and field officers were appointed by President Davis. It went first to Mobile, was then ordered to Corinth, and took part in the battle of Shiloh the first day, being detailed to escort the captured division of Gen. Prentiss to the rear. It was sent back to Mobile and remained there until the spring of 1863. At the battle of Chickamauga, it was terribly mutilated. It went through the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, losing nearly half its number and rendering very effective service. At Franklin, Tenn., many of its members were captured. Early in 1865 it was ordered to Mobile and participated in the defense of Spanish Fort. Upon the evacuation of that place it escaped, and finally surrendered at Meridian, May, 1865. Its first colonel, the distinguished Edward C. Bullock, died in the service. He was succeeded by Col. Eli S. Shorter, a very prominent Alabamian, a member of congress before the war, and after the war a candidate for governor. He was in turn succeeded by Col. James T. Holtzclaw, who was severely—it was at first thought mortally—wounded at Shiloh. He soon after became a general and won great distinction. Lieut.-Col. Richard F. Inge and Capts. Justice, Stringer, Hammond, Fielder and Mickle, were killed at Chickamauga.

The Nineteenth Alabama was organized at Huntsville, August, 1861, and was ordered to Mobile. It remained there three months, and at Pensacola two weeks, being then sent to Corinth. At Shiloh it lost more than 200 in killed and wounded. It went with Gen. Gardner into Kentucky, and afterward fought at Murfreesboro, losing about one-fourth its strength, again suffering heavy loss at Chickamauga. Wintering at Dalton, it was in the Georgia campaign and was badly cut up before Atlanta. It followed Hood into Tennessee and lost severely at Franklin. Consolidated with two other regiments, it surrendered at Bentonville, about seventy-six strong. Its first colonel was Joseph Wheeler, who after the battle of Shiloh was transferred to a cavalry command and promoted, and finally became the senior cavalry general of the Confederate army. He was succeeded in command of the Nineteenth by Col. McSpadden. Capt. R. J. Healy was killed at Murfreesboro; Capt. William D. McKenzie at Corinth; Capt. Ed. Thornton at Jonesboro, and Capt. Nathan J. Venable at Marietta.

The Twentieth Alabama was organized at Montgomery, September 16, 1861, and spent several months in Mobile. The following winter it was sent to Tennessee. It went with Gen. Kirby Smith into Kentucky, and was in pursuit of Gen. Sill on Salt river and joined Gen. Bragg just after the battle of Perryville. It was sent to Vicksburg, fought with severe loss at Port Gibson, was in the siege of Vicksburg and surrendered with the fortress. It was exchanged, and, joining Bragg, fought at Missionary Ridge and took part in the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. It suffered severely at Rocky Face, Kennesaw and Jonesboro, lost a great number at Nashville and fought at Kinston and Bentonville, surrendering about 165 strong at Salisbury. Its first colonel, Robert T. Jones, was transferred to the Twelfth Alabama and was killed at the battle of Seven Pines. His successor, Col. Isham W. Garrott, was killed at Vicksburg, and Capt. Jack Ayres was killed at Jonesboro.

The Twenty-first Alabama was mustered into service in October, 1861, at Mobile, and remained in the vicinity of that city until the following spring, when it was ordered to Corinth. It took part in the battle of Shiloh, where it lost about one-fourth, and was publicly complimented for bravery. It fought at Farmington with slight loss, and returned to Mobile, where it did garrison duty. Two of its companies were stationed at Fort Powell, weher they withstood a bombardment of two weeks from five gun-boats and six mortar-boats attempting to force an entrance to Grant's pass. Six of the companies were captured at Fort Gaines, and two at Fort Morgan, but those at Fort Powell blew up the post and evacuated. The men captured at Fort Gaines were exchanged; the remainder of the regiment formed part of the garrison of Spanish Fort. It finally surrendered, about 250 strong, in Sumter county, May, 1865. Many of the members of the Twenty-first were artisans from Mobile, and were frequently detailed to assist in government work. While this regiment was at Mobile, Lieut. Dixon, a Kentuckian of Capt. Cothran's Mobile company, and several of his men, volunteered to man a sub-marine torpedo boat. They proceeded to Charleston and from there went to sea one night and blew up the Housatonic of the Federal blockading squadron; but the brave crew all perished in their own boat, which sank alongside the enemy.

The Twenty-second Alabama was organized at Montgomery in November, 1861, was first encamped at Mobile, and was then sent to Tennessee, where it took part in the battle of Shiloh with severe loss. Placed in Gen. Gardner's brigade, it went into Kentucky and fought at Mumfordsville, Perryville, and afterward at Murfreesboro. It was in the splendid line which assaulted Rosecrans' army at Chickamauga, and here it lost very heavily, five color-bearers being included in its killed. It wintered at Dalton, and took part in the Georgia campaign of 1864, losing heavily at Atlanta and Jonesboro. It fought at Franklin and Nashville, was then transferred to North Carolina and skirmished with Thomas' advance,

fighting at Kinston and Bentonville. Consolidated with the remnants of three other regiments, it finally surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., in April, 1865. Col. John C. Marrast died in service; Col. Benj. R. Hart and Capt. Thomas M. Brindley were killed near Atlanta; Lieut.-Col. John Weedon and Capt. James Deas Nott were killed at Chickamauga; Capt. Abner C. Gaines was killed at Shiloh, and Capt. Ben. B. Little at Jonesboro.

The Twenty-Third Alabama was organized at Montgomery in November, 1861, and spent the winter at Mobile. It was then moved into east Tennessee, where it performed arduous duty in Stephenson's division in the Kentucky campaign. In December, 1862, it was transferred to Vicksburg and was hotly engaged at Port Gibson, where it lost heavily. At Baker's Creek some of its men were captured. It was in the fight at Big Black Bridge, and the regiment, being left behind by over sight, for twelve hours resisted the whole Federal army. Retiring into Vicksburg it shared in the siege and surrender; paroled and exchanged, it rejoined the army of the Tennessee after the battle of Chickamauga, took part at Missionary Ridge and wintered in Dalton. It was in Sherman's front all the way to Atlanta, and suffered heavily at Jonesboro. It was with Hood in Tennessee, guarded the rear of the retreating army and moved into the Carolinas. It fought Sherman from Branchville to Bentonville, and finally surrendered at Salisbury. Its first colonel. Franklin K. Beck, was killed at Resaca; Maj. A. C. Roberts at New Hope; Capt. Rutherford at Jonesboro; Capt. John Stevens at Port Gibson, and Capt. F. Butterfield at Atlanta.

The Twenty-fourth Alabama was organized at Mobile in August, 1861, and remained at Fort Morgan until the following spring. It was then moved to Corinth and was first under fire at Blackland and Farmington. It shared the privations of the Kentucky campaign, but was not actually engaged. It lost severely in the battle of Murfreesboro and fought with distinguished gallantry at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. It wintered at Dalton and fought all the way from Crow Valley to Jonesboro. Moving into Tennessee it was in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; then proceeding to the Carolinas it fought at Salisbury. It was consolidated with two other regiments, and surrendered near High Point, N. C. Capt. W. B. Smith was killed at Murfreesboro, and Capt. William J. O'Brien Chickamauga. Capt. John B. Hazard, wounded and captured at Missionary Ridge, died at Johnson's island. Many of the other officers were wounded and several captured.

The Twenty-fifth Alabama was organized at Mobile, December, 1861, by the consolidation of two battalions. In the following spring it proceeded to Tennessee and fought with some losses at Shiloh and Farmington. It was with Bragg in Kentucky, but did not take part in any serious action. Coming back, it passed through the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, with severe losses. It recruited and win-

tered at Dalton, then proceeded on the bloody track through north Georgia, making a gallant record, especially at New Hope. At Atlanta it lost very heavily, but captured two stands of colors and many prisoners. It passed through the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville with severe loss, but preserved its organization and proceeded to the Carolinas, where it was for some time in Sherman's front. It was finally consolidated with four other regiments and surrendered at Goldsboro. Many of its officers were wounded and disabled. Capt. M. Harper was killed at Shiloh, and Capt. Archibald A. Patterson and D. P. Costello were killed at Murfreesboro.

The Twenty-sixth Alabama was organized at Tuscumbia in the summer of 1861, all its companies being from Fayette and Marion counties. Under instruction during the fall and winter, it was ordered to Yorktown in March, 1862, and was under fire with trifling losses for six weeks. It was led into line at the battle of Williamsburg by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and at Richmond was placed in Rodes' brigade. It was in the hottest of the fights at Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill, losing nearly half its men in the various battles of this campaign; was in the van of the army as it moved over the Potomac, fought at Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, and wintered on the Rappahannock. It fought at Fredericksburg, and in the advance of Jackson's corps at Chancellorsville, Col. O'Neal leading the brigade. It took part in the battle of Gettysburg and skirmished at Kelly's Ford and Mine Run. During the winter the Alabama legislature petitioned to have this regiment sent home to recruit, and it remained a short time at Pollard. It was ordered to Dalton in the spring of 1864, and took an active part in the hostilities on the march to Atlanta. It went with Hood into Tennessee, and was badly cut up at Nashville, only a small remnant being left to surrender at Greensboro, N. C. Its first colonel, William R. Smith, resigned to fill a position in the Confederate congress, and was succeeded in the command of the regiment by the gallant E. A. O'Neal, since governor of the state, who was badly wounded in the battles of Seven Pines, Boonsboro and Chancellorsville.

The Twenty-seventh Alabama was organized at St. Heinian, Tenn., in the winter of 1861; was ordered to Fort Henry and later to Fort Donelson, where it was captured. A number of its men being in the hospitals escaped capture and joined a Mississippi regiment. The main body was exchanged in September and was ordered to Port Hudson, where it remained during the winter. At Baker's Creek it was warmly engaged, was in the trenches at Jackson, and in the retreat across the Pearl river. The regiment passed the winter at Canton, and in the spring, 1864, went to Tuscumbia to recruit. A detachment crossed the river and captured 100 prisoners. It was soon after ordered to Dalton and shared all the vicissitudes of the army of Tennessee during the Georgia campaign and the bloody battles in Tennessee in December, 1864. A small remnant

was consolidated with the remains of three other regiments and surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. Its first colonel, A. A. Hughes, was captured at Fort Donelson, and afterward died in the service. Capt. William Word, commanding one of the companies attached to the Thirty-third Mississippi, was killed at Perryville.

The Twenty-eighth Alabama was organized at Shelby Springs, March, 1862, to serve for three years. Sent to Corinth in an unhealthy season, many of the men sickened and died there. It went into Kentucky with Gen. Bragg, and fought at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. At the battle of Lookout Mountain it was nearly surrounded and fought desperately, losing nearly 172 killed, wounded and captured. During the winter at Dalton, it re-enlisted for the entire war, took part in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign and the battles in Tennessee which followed, and went from there to North Carolina, where it was consolidated with two other regiments and surrendered as part of S. D. Lee's corps. Its first colonel was J. W. Frazier, a graduate of West Point. He resigned, was some months after made brigadier, and was captured at Cumberland Gap. Many of its officers were wounded and captured; Capt. H. G. Loller was killed at Resaca, and Capt. William A. McLeod at Atlanta.

The Twenty-ninth Alabama was organized at Pensacola, February, 1862, and remained there until the evacuation. It lay between Pollard and Pensacola for a year, when it was ordered to Mobile. In April, 1864, it joined the army of Tennessee at Resaca, and was distinguished in that engagement. It lost heavily at New Hope and at Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. It went with Gen. Hood into Tennessee and lost heavily at Franklin and Nashville, was transferred to the Carolinas, fought at Kinston and Bentonville, and surrendered at Greensboro. Its first colonel, J. R. F. Tatnall, was transferred to the navy. Capt. E. Orear and Capt. John Allen were killed at Franklin; Capt. Berry G. Brown, Capt. John M. Hanna, Capt. Ulee W. Mills and Capt. J. C. Hailey were killed at Atlanta; Capts. William H. Musgrove, B. F. Sapps, Hugh Latham and J. B. Sowell died in the service.

The Thirtieth Alabama was organized at Talladega, April, 1862, and went at once to Chattanooga, whence it proceeded to east Tennessee. It skirmished at Tazewell and Cumberland Gap, and moved into Kentucky. It was then sent to Mississippi, fought at Port Gibson, and sustained severe losses at Baker's Creek. It suffered much in Vicksburg during the siege, and was captured. After being paroled, it recruited at Demopolis and joined the main army near Chattanooga, was present at Missionary Ridge and wintered at Dalton. It fought at Rocky Face and at Resaca; and on the march to Atlanta its colors floated in the front of many battles. It was much cut up at the battle of Nashville, but was part of the rear guard back to Duck river. Joining Gen. Johnston in North Carolina, it fought at Kinston and Bentonville, and finally surrendered at Greensboro, about 100 strong. Its first colonel, Charles M. Shelly, after leading

the regiment a long time with distinguished gallantry, was promoted to the command of a brigade. Of the other officers, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Smith and Capt. Henry Oden were killed at Vicksburg; Lieut.-Col. John C. Francis was killed at Rocky Face; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Patterson, Capt. William S. McGhee and Capt. Jack Derrett were killed at Atlanta, Capt. Peacock at Bentonville, and Capt. David Anderson at Baker's Creek.

The Thirty-first Alabama was organized at Talladega, April, 1861, reported at Chattanooga, and was sent up to Knoxville. It was at the investment of Cumberland Gap, and took part in the fight at Tazewell. It served in the Kentucky campaign and was sent in December to Vicksburg. In May, 1863, it suffered much at Port Gibson, and shared the dangers and privations of the siege of Vicksburg, where it was surrendered. After being exchanged, the regiment joined the army of Tennessee and was in the battle of Missionary Ridge. It wintered at Dalton and was in the march to Atlanta, followed Hood into Tennessee, and after suffering severely at Columbia and Nashville was the rear guard of the retreating army. It was transferred to North Carolina, fought desperately at Bentonville, and finally laid down its arms at Greensboro. Many of its officers were wounded and captured; Lieut. Bagley, commanding a Cherokee company, was killed at Bentonville; and Capt. S. L. Arrington died in the service.

The Thirty-second Alabama was organized at Mobile in April, 1862; proceeding to Tennessee, it was first under fire at Bridgeport, where it forded the river in the face of the enemy. Soon after, it captured Stevenson with valuable stores, served for a time under Gen. Forrest and was surprised and overpowered at Lavergne, many of its number being captured. It fought with severe loss at Murfreesboro, wintered at Tullahoma, and was sent to the relief of Vicksburg. It was in the trenches at Jackson, and was afterward transferred to the army of the Tennessee and fought at Chickamauga, after which it was consolidated with the Fifty-eighth. This regiment was originally the Ninth battalion, but had been increased by several companies and fought gallantly at Chickamauga. Consolidated with the Thirty-second, it fought at Missionary Ridge, wintered at Dalton, and suffered severely in the battles of Resaca, New Hope and Kennesaw. It fought bravely in the battles around Atlanta, was with Hood at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and was then ordered to Spanish Fort, and finally surrendered at Meridian. Its colonel was Bush Jones of Perry county, who was in command until the surrender. Adjt. John Clow was killed at Chickamauga, and Adjts. Walter Hungerford and John A. Averett were killed at Atlanta; Capt. Holland at Spanish Fort, and Capt. Sidney F. Lister at Missionary Ridge.

The Thirty-third Alabama was organized at Pensacola, April, 1862, and went to Corinth after the battle of Shiloh. It remained at Tupelo for some time and was present at Mumfordsville. At Perryville it suffered terrible losses, and it was also in the battle of Murfreesboro. The

rest of the winter was spent near Tullahoma, and the summer near the Tennessee. It was in the advance movement on the enemy's line at Chickamauga, was in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and helped to check the federals at Ringgold Gap. After wintering at Dalton, it was in the bloody campaign from that place to Atlanta, suffering severely at New Hope and near Atlanta; was with Hood in Tennessee, and in a desperate assault on the enemy at Franklin lost very heavily. It was transferred to North Carolina, where it surrendered. Its first colonel, Samuel Adams, was killed at Kennesaw. Adjt. Stallworth died at Tupelo; and Adjt. A. M. Moore and Capt. William S. Sims were killed at Chickamauga. Capt. William E. Dodson was killed at Kennesaw; Capt. J. D. McKee was killed at Perryville; and Capts. John C. Norman and W. E. Cooper were killed in a railroad accident.

The Thirty-fourth Alabama was organized at Loachapoka, April, 1862, and went immediately to Tupelo. It moved into Kentucky with Gen. Bragg. Its first battle was Murfreesboro, where it lost very heavily At Chickamauga many were killed and wounded, and at Missionary Ridge a large number were captured. The regiment wintered at Dalton and went into the "Hundred Days' battle" in the spring, sharing in the vicissitudes of the army of Tennessee. At Nashville the regiment was in the most severe fighting. The remnant returned to the Carolinas, and lost severely at Bentonville. Consolidated with two other regiments, it surrendered at High Point, N. C. Many of its officers were wounded, and several were made prisoners. Capt J. B. Brickerstaff was killed at Murfreesboro.

The Thirty-fifth Alabama was organized at Lagrange, April, 1862, and was at once ordered to Corinth. It took part in the attacks on Baton Rouge and Corinth; was under fire at the first bombardment of Port Hudson, and was in the battle of Baker's Creek. It was sent to Tennessee, but returned to Mississippi in 1864 to confront Sherman's advance. It was in the terrible struggles in northern Georgia and in the bloody battles before Atlanta. It was in Hood's attack on Decatur, where it lost many men, and at Franklin fully one-third its force was sacrificed. It surrendered witht he army of Tennessee, under its gallant commander, Col. A. E. Ashford. Col. Edwin Goodwin and Capt. John Hanna died in the service; Capt. Thaddeus Felton was killed at Corinth, and Capt. Samuel D. Stewart at the battle of Franklin.

The Thirty-sixth Alabama was organized at Mount Vernon arsenal, May, 1862, and aided in the construction of the defenses at Oven and Chocta Bluffs. It took part with severe loss in the battle of Chickamauga, and was also at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. It wintered at Dalton and took part in the campaign to Atlanta, losing about 300 men in the various fights. It suffered great loss at Nashville, and was from there sent to assist the garrison at Spanish Fort, where the suffering was great. It surrendered at Meridian, April, 1865. One of its colonels was Thomas H. Herndon, who was highly complimented for brav-

ery on the field. He was the last man to leave the trenches at Spanish Fort. Capt. John M. Walker was killed at Resaca, Capt. John G. Cleveland at Chickamauga and Capt. D. W. Kelly at Missionary Ridge.

The Thirty-seventh Alabama was organized at Auburn in 1862, under a requisition from President Davis for 12,000 more Alabamians; was ordered to Columbus and then to Tupelo. It was first engaged at Iuka. In the battle of Corinth it lost heavily. The winter was spent in Mississippi. Early in 1863 it was sent to Sunflower river, but returned in time to take part in the battles of Port Gibson and Baker's Creek. It formed a portion of the garrison of Vicksburg and was captured with the fortress. It afterward took part in the Tennessee campaign, wintered at Dalton, and was in the march to Atlanta, where it suffered severely. In one charge, its comamnder, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Greene, and forty men were killed. The regiment was ordered to Spanish Fort, and took part in its defense, afterward went to North Carolina and fought bravely at Bentonville, surrendering soon after with the rest of the troops there. Nearly all its officers were wounded. Capt. W. W. Meadows was killed at Corinth; Capt. Marion C. J. Searcy at Missionary Ridge, and Capt. J. M. Leach at New Hope.

The Thirty-eighth Alabama was organized in Mobile, May, 1862, and remained in that neighborhood until the following February. It then proceeded to Tullahoma, was first under fire at Hoover's Gap, and lost very heavily at Chickamauga. At Missionary Ridge it was hotly engaged with severe loss. It wintered in Dalton and took part in the campaign to Atlanta. It was at Nashville, where it was in the rear of the retreat. It assisted in the defense of Spanish Fort, and surrendered at Meridian about eighty strong. Maj. Origen S. Jewett, Capt. W. R. Welsh, and Capt. John B. Perkins were killed at Chickamauga; Capt. John A. Jackson, captured at Missionary Ridge, died in prison.

The Thirty-ninth Alabama was organized at Opelika, May, 1862, and went at once to Mississippi. It accompanied the army to Kentucky and returned to take part in the battle of Murfreesboro, where it gained much credit for repulsing an attack of the enemy the day before. It lost heavily at Chickamauga, took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and wintered at Dalton. It was conspicuous in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign and suffered terribly at Atlanta and Jonesboro. It went from there into Tennessee, where a large number were captured at Nashville. The remainder then joined Gen. Johnston in the Carolinas, was consolidated with remnants of two other regiments, and surrendered. Its first colonel, Henry De Lamar Clayton, who was severely wounded at Murfreesboro, was soon after promoted to brigadier. Later he was given the rank of major-general, and led a division with great skill and bravery until the close of the war. Maj. J. D. Smith was killed at Jonesboro, Capt. Roberts in North Carolina, Capt. Willis Banks near Atlanta, Capt. T. Q.

Stanford and Capt. Joseph C. Clayton, brother of Gen. Clayton, at Murfreesboro, and Capt. C. H. Mathews at Peach Tree Creek.

The Fortieth Alabama was organized at Moible in 1862, and remained there until December. It was then sent to Vicksburg and took part in the operations on Deer Creek. Four of its companies were placed in Fort Pemberton, were transferred to Bragg's army and fought at Chickamauga. The other companies were captured at the taking of Vicksburg. The regiment, being reunited near Missionary Ridge, took part in the battles there and at Lookout Mountain. It wintered at Dalton, and took part in the campaign to Atlanta, losing heavily at New Hope. It was then sent to Mobile and placed on garrison duty. It returned to North Carolina, was consolidated with the remnants of three other regiments, and surrendered at Yadkin river bridge. Of its officers, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Stone died in the service, Adj. C. H. Ellerbee and Capt. James A. Latham at Bentonville, and Capt. Edward Marsh at Dalton.

The Forty-first Alabama was organized in May, 1862, and proceeded to Chattanooga. It operated for some months in middle Tennessee, and was attached to the army of the Tennessee. It was part of Hanson's brigade at Murfreesboro, where it lost 198 in killed and wounded. It was in the operations for the relief of Vicksburg, where it was captured. After being exchanged, it rejoined the army of Tennessee and suffered severely at Chickamauga. It went through the winter campaign in east Tennessee with great hardship and much loss, reached Virignia in April, was at Drewry's Bluff, Dutch Gap, and the bloody battles around Petersburg, and was fighting under Lieut.-Gen. Gordon near Appomattox when the flag of truce appeared. Lieut.-Col. Trimmier was killed at White Oaks road, and Maj. L. D. Hudgins at Petersburg. Capt. Robert H. McCord died in the service.

The Forty-second Alabama was organized at Columbus, Miss., May, 1862, and proceeded to Ripley in September. In the battle of Corinth it lost 348 men killed and wounded, out of 700. It was part of the garrison of Vicksburg, and was captured. After being exchanged it fought at Lookout and Missionary Ridge, wintered at Dalton, and in the spring fought with severe loss at Resaca. Near Atlanta, July 28, it lost terribly; and a few days later it was sent to Spanish Fort, where it remained on duty till January, 1865. It then moved into North Carolina, was in the battle of Bentonville, and furled its colors at the surrender. Capt. George W. Foster, Capt. Alexander B. Knox, and Capt. J. W. Haley were killed at Corinth; Capt. Robert Best died in service, and Capt. Robert K. Wells was killed at Atlanta.

The Forty-third Alabama was organized in May, 1862, at Mobile, and was at once ordered to Chattanooga. It passed the winter at Cumberland Gap and joined Bragg's army at Tullahoma. It passed through the battle of Chickamauga with great loss, took part in the investment of Knoxville and the fight at Bean's Station, joined Gen. Beauregard at Peters-

burg, May, 1864, and fought Sheridan upon the outposts of Richmond. At Drewry's Bluff it was hotly engaged, losing heavily. It was in the trenches of Petersburg from June, 1864, to the close of the war, fighting continually, and surrendered at Appomatox, about fifty strong. Of its officers, Adj. John R. Shelton was killed near Richmond, Capt. Oliver H. Prince and Capt. James A. Gordon were killed at Chickamauga, Capt. O. W. Pritchett at Drewry's Bluff, Capt. T. M. Hughes and Capt. J. A. Sylvester at Petersburg.

The Forty-fourth Alabama was organized at Selma in May, 1862, and proceeded to Richmond. It suffered severely by disease, and was first under fire at the second battle of Manassas. It lost heavily at Sharpsburg and wintered on the Rappahannock. It was under fire at Fredericksburg and at Suffolk; was in the battle of Gettysburg, and though losing heavily captured the only guns brought off the field by Confederates. Transferred to the west, it lost heavily at Chickamauga, and was in the battles of Lookout Valley, Knoxville, Dandridge, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hanover Junction, second Cold Harbor and Bermuda Hundreds. It was constantly engaged in the trenches around Petersburg, and surrendered at Appomattox. Col. Charles A. Derby was killed at Sharpsburg, Capt. D. A. Bozeman and Capt. John H. Neilson at Spottsylvania; Capt. Joab Goodson died in the service; Capt. William T. King and Capt. Thomas C. Daniel were killed at second Manassas. Capt. William T. Dunklin and Capt. John M. Teague at Gettysburg, and Capt. John D. Adrian at Chaffin Bluff.

The Forty-fifth Alabama was organized at Auburn in May, 1862, proceeded at once to Corinth, and in the autumn moved into Kentucky. It charged a battery at Perryville, losing heavily, came out of Kentucky with the army and was in the battle of Murfreesboro. It remained with the army of Tennessee, passed part of 1863 at Tullahoma, and fought desperately at Chickamauga. It passed the winter at Dalton, fought at Resaca and New Hope, and lost heavily at Atlanta. Six weeks later it fought at Jonesboro, and then proceded to Tennessee. It opened the battle of Franklin where it was almost annihilated, and after the battle of Nashville, the remnant of the regiment was transferred to North Carolina, where it surrendered with Johnston's forces. Col. Harris D. Lampley and Capt. Thomas Smith were killed at Atlanta, Capt. Gaffney was killed at Perryville, and Capt. John R. Carson at Franklin.

The Forty-sixth Alabama was organized at Loachapoka in the spring of 1862, was sent to east Tennessee and was first under fire at Tazewell. After being in Kentucky a short time, it returned to Tennessee and was ordered to Mississippi, where it lost heavily at Port Gibson, the remainder being captured at Vicksburg. It afterward was exchanged, and, joining the army of Tennessee, fought at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and spent the winter at Dalton. It suffered severely in the fighting between Dalton and Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and

made a brilliant record for itself at Columbia. The remnant left at Nashville formed the rear guard on the retreat and were specially complimented by Gen. Hood for their gallant services. They fought at Kingston and Bentonville, and finally surrendered at Salisbury. Adj. Thomas Riggs, Capt. McCaskill and Capt. James W. Powell were killed at Baker's Creek; Lieut. House, while acting adjutant, was killed at Vicksburg, and Lieut. McFarland at Jonesboro. Capt. Stevens died in the service and Capt. Spinks was killed on the retreat from Nashville.

The Forty-seventh Alabama, organized at Loachapoka in May, 1862, reached Virginia late in the following month and was assigned to Stonewall Jackson's corps. A few weeks later it was in the battle of Cedar Run, where its loss was considerable, and it also suffered severely at the second battle of Manassas. It was at Chantilly and Harper's Ferry, and at Sharpsburg lost very heavily. It wintered on the Rappahannock, was then transferred to Longstreet's corps and was in the battle of Suffolk. Rejoining the main army, it fought gallantly at Gettysburg, and afterward at Chickamauga. It was in the east Tennessee campaign and lost slightly at Knoxville. Proceeding to Virginia, it fought with great loss at the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania, and took part in the operations around Richmond and Petersburg, laying down its arms at Appomattox, about ninety strong. Lieut.-Col. L. R. Terrell was killed at Darbytown road, Maj. J. M. Campbell fell near Richmond, Capt. Joseph Johnson, Jr., was killed at Gettysburg, Capt. A. C. Menefee at Cedar Run, and Capt. James H. Sanford at the Wilderness.

The Forty-eighth Alabama, enlisted for three years at Auburn, May, 1862, was sent to Virginia; was first engaged at Cedar Run and suffered severely at second Manassas. It was under fire at Fredericksburg and Suffolk, and at Gettysburg fought gallantly and with terrible loss. It was also engaged at Chickamauga, Lookout Valley and Knoxville, wintering in east Tennessee. It fought at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, at Hanover Junction, second Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and many smaller battles, being almost constantly on active duty, and surrendered at Appomattox. Many of its officers were wounded and captured. Maj. H. S. Figures was killed at the Wilderness; Capt. D. R. King was mortally wounded at Cedar Run; Capt. Samuel A. Cox died in the service; Capt. T. J. Eubanks was killed at Lookout Valley, Capt. Isham B. Small at White Plains, Capt. R. C. Golightly at Sharpsburg, and Capt. Moses Lee at second Manassas.

The Forty-ninth Alabama was organized at Nashville early in 1862. It took part in the battle of Shiloh, where it lost heavily, and was afterward sent to Vicksburg and was present during the bombardment. It fought at Baton Rouge and Corinth and suffered severely at Port Hudson, where it lost fifty-five men in killed and wounded, the remainder being captured. After being exchanged the regiment was reorganized at Cahaba and joined the main army at Dalton, where it spent the winter. It took part

in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign and lost heavily near Atlanta; went with Hood into Tennessee, where many of its men were killed, wounded or captured, and the remainder, being transferred to North Carolina, surrendered there. Capt. John R. Gardner was killed at Shiloh; Capt. John D. Rivers and Capt. F. A. Pogue were killed at Port Hudson; Capt. W. S. Bruce, captured at Port Hudson, died in prison, and Capt. G. C. Ledbetter died in the service.

The Fiftieth Alabama was first called the Twenty-sixth, but as it was found that there was already one regiment of that name, the word fiftieth was added and it was known as the Twenty-sixth-fiftieth. It was organized at Corinth in March, 1862, by the consolidation of two battalions. It fought at Shiloh with a severe loss, and also lost very heavily at Murfreesboro. After wintering at Tullahoma, it fell back with the army and was in the assault at Chickamauga. It went through the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, losing many around Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee and was badly cut up at Franklin. It then fought in North Carolina, and a band of its skirmishers, forty in number, captured a stand of colors and 300 men. It surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., with Gen. Johnston's forces. Adjt. John C. Bruckner and Capt. George Arnold were killed at Atlanta, and many of the other officers were wounded or captured.

The Fifty-fourth Alabama was made up of companies from different states, which had been in service above Memphis and were captured at Island Ten. It was organized at Jackson, Miss., October, 1862, and was stationed near Vicksburg during the winter. It fought at Fort Pemberton and Baker's Creek, escaped from the siege of Vicksburg, and was present at the siege of Jackson. The regiment spent the winter at Dalton, and was with the army of Tennessee in the campaign which followed, losing heavily at Resaca and Atlanta. Its last battle field was Bentonville, after which it surrendered with Gen. Johnston's forces. Its first colonel was Alpheus Baker, who entered the war as captain of the "Eufala Rifles." He was severely wounded at Baker's Creek, and in March, 1864, was promoted to the command of a briagde, which he led gallantly until the close of hostilities, when he returned to the profession of law, of which he is a distinguished member. The only one of the superior officers who died in the service was Adjt. Horace M. Smith.

The Fifty-fifth Alabama was made up of Snodgrass' and Norwood's battalions, which had already seen hard service, the former at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and Corinth; the latter at Fort Donelson. The regiment was organized at Port Hudson, February, 1863, and fought at Baker's Creek, Jackson, and subsequent operations in Mississippi. It fought on the retreat from Dalton and lost more than half its officers and men in killed and wounded at Peach Tree Creek. It was in the winter campaign in Tennessee, suffering greatly at Franklin and Nashville, and returned to North Carolina, where it surrendered at Greensboro. Its colonel, John Snodgrass of Jackson county, led it throughout the war

until the surrender. Maj. J. H. Jones. Adjt. J. C. Howell, Capt. John W. Evans and Capt. Arthur B. Carter, were killed at Peach Tree Creek, where many of the officers were wounded.

The Fifty-seventh Alabama was organized at Troy in March, 1863, was stationed for some months at Mobile and Pollard, and then moved to Demopolis. It joined the army in time to share the hardships of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and in the battle of Peach Tree Creek was cut to pieces. It moved into Tennessee, fought at Franklin and Nashville, and, returning to North Carolina, was in the battle of Bentonville, after which its colors were furled. Maj. W. R. Arnold and Capt. Bailey M. Talbot were killed at Peach Tree Creek.

The fifty-ninth Alabama was organized at Montgomery by the consolidation of the Second and Fourth battalions of Hilliard's Legion, which had done good service in east Tennessee and Kentucky. The various battalions of the legion were, in November, 1863, divided into the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth regiments, and the Twenty-third battalion. The first of these regiments was at the investment of Knoxville and the fights at Dandridge and Bean's Station. In April, 1864, reaching Richmond, it took part at Drewry's Bluff and the fight with Sheridan, and was in the trenches of Petersburg and the numerous conflicts in that vicinity till the surrender at Appomatox, where it formed part of Gordon's corps. Lieut.-Col. John D. McLennan and Capt. H. H. Rutledge were killed at Drewry's; Capt. John C. Hendrix and Capt. J. W. Dillard died in the serivce; Capt. Zach Daniel was killed at Hatcher's Run, and Capt. W. D. Walden at Chickamauga.

The Sixtieth Alabama, formed like the preceding one from Hilliard's legion, had a parallel history. It reached Richmond in the spring of 1864, and at Drewry's was complimented on the field by Gen. Gracie. It was in the trenches at Petersburg for eight months and lost continually. Its loss at White Oaks road and at Hatcher's Run was very great. At Appomattox the men of this regiment were rejoicing over a captured battery and a routed foe when the news of the surrender was received. Maj. Hatch Cook of Georgia was killed at White Oaks road, where many of the other officers were wounded; and Capt. David A. Clark died of wounds received at Appomattox.

The Sixty-first Alabama was organized at Pollard in September, 1863. In January, 1864, it was sent to Virginia. It was under fire at the Wilderness, where it captured a battery and bravely repulsed the New York Zouaves. At Spottsylvania it lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. It moved into Maryland with Early, was at Snicker's Gap, Winchester and Fisher's Hill. Rejoining the main army, it took its place in the trenches at Petersburg, where it lost continually, and finally surrendered at Appomattox with only twenty-seven men, under Col. A. B. Fannin. Capt. A. D. McCaskill was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, and Capt

J. J. Joiner at Hare's Hill. Capt. Porter, captured at Spottsylvania, died in prison.

The Sixty-second Alabama was organized from Lockhart's battalion at Mobile in the latter part of 1864, was stationed at Fort Gaines and there captured, and subjected to very hard imprisonment at Ship island. After being exchanged, it was placed in the garrison at Spanish Fort, where it was in the siege six days before it was relieved by Holtzclaw's brigade. It then served in the defenses of Blakely, and was captured in the assault, but was exchanged in time to be surrendered with the department at Meridian. This regiment was composed of very young men, and was complimented in special orders by Gen. Lidell for its conduct at Spanish Fort. Its colonel was Daniel Huger of Mobile.

The Sixty-third Alabama was organized at Blakely, July, 1864, and the officers were nearly all veterans. It remained in the defenses of Mobile until ordered to Spanish Fort in March, 1865, where it served with the Sixty-second in Thomas' brigade of reserves, was relieved and sent to Blakely, where it took part in the privations and perils of the siege, being captured with the fortress and exchanged just before the surrender at Meridian. Capt. Johnson was killed at Spanish Fort; all the other officers were captured at Blakely.

The Sixty-fifth Alabama was organized from the Fourth Alabama battalion of reserves at Mobile in November, 1864, and in the following month was sent to repel a raid in east Mississippi, where it remained several weeks. It was then ordered to report to Gen. Buford at Montgomery and retired before Wilson's columns to Girard, where it took part in the battle, losing several in killed and wounded, the remainder of the regiment being there captured.

The Fifty-first, Fifty-third and Fifty-sixth, were regiments of mounted infantry. The Fifty-first was organized in Calhoun county in 1862, ordered to Tennessee, and was in the battle of Lavergne under Gen. Forrest. It was then transferred to Gen. Wheeler's command and served in the brigades of Gen. Allen or Gen. Hagan. It was in the battle of Murfreesboro and was in the raid down the Cumberland river, and was in frequent skirmishes, protecting Gen. Bragg's communications. It was in the fight at Shelbyville, where it suffered severely. It also fought at Tracy City and Chickamauga.

ALABAMA'S CAVALRY.

After the battle of Chickamauga, Wheeler's cavalry, 3,700 strong, crossed the Tennessee above Chattanooga in the face of a division of cavalry under Gen. George Crook, United States army. Gen. Crook was attacked and discomfited. Rosecrans' trains in the immediate rear of the Federal army were captured, and 1,200 loaded ammunition and provision wagons were destroyed, and 7,000 mules were captured. Forts at McMinnville, Stone river, Shelbyville, and block-houses at minor points were captured, together with 1,500 prisoners. Large depots of supplies were captured

and destroyed; at McMinnville alone, the supplies of Crittenden's entire corps were destroyed. The railroads and railroad bridges in Tennessee were broken up.

The Confederate cavalry, Alabama soldiers predominating, remained north of the Tennessee, in the rear of Rosecrans' army, for ten days, daily engaging the Federal cavalry under Gens. Stanley, McCook, Mitchell and Crook. They were also constantly engaged in breaking the Federal line of communication, and destroyed army supplies both in depots and in transition. These operations so crippled Rosecrans' army that it was unable to advance out of the defensive works at Chattanooga until re-enforced two month slater by the armies of Gens. Grant and Sherman from Mississippi and west Tennessee.

After doing immense damage the Confederate cavalry successfully recrossed the Tennessee river and joined Bragg's army at Missionary Ridge. The Alabama cavalry were very distinguished in this expedition, known as the Sequatchee raid, one of the most successful and important of the war.

The Fifty-first took part in the Sequatchee raid. It was also in the force which captured 400 Federals at Marysville, and took part in the investment of Knoxville. It was engaged on Johnston's flank during the retreat to Dalton, fighting nearly every day for three months; and lost heavily at Decatur and Jonesboro. It then moved through Tennessee and harassed Sherman's forces in the Carolinas very effectually. About a week before the close of hostilities, it captured the First Alabama United States regiment. It finally surrendered at Raleigh, N. C. Its first colonel was John T. Morgan, who had entered the war as major of the Fifth Alabama infantry, had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and came back from Virignia with authority to raise a mounted regiment. In November, 1863, he was commissioned a brigadier-general and placed over five regiments of cavalry. He was for some time in command of a division, and operated with Gens. Hood, Longstreet and Johnston. After the war, he returned to the profession of law, and his honored career in public life forms a bright chapter in the history of his state. He has been for many years one of our most distinguished United States senators.

The Fifty-third mounted infantry was organized at Montgomery in November, 1862, and proceeded to Mississippi, then to Decatur, Ala.; was in the fights at Thompson's Station, Brentwood, Town Creek, and in the pursuit of Streight. It then joined the main army as part of Kelly's division under Gen. Wheeler, and was constantly engaged in perilous fighting all the way to Atlanta. It was in the daring raid of August, 1864, in Sherman's rear, which captured 100 men, 1,500 beef cattle and a wagon train; and continued to harass the Federals as they passed through the Carolinas. Its colonel, Moses W. Hannon of Montgomery, was early promoted to the command of a brigade, including his own regiment.

The First Alabama cavalry was organized at Montgomery in November, 1861, was ordered to Tennessee and opened the battle of Shiloh. It soon moved into Kentucky, as part of Wheeler's command, and was engaged at Perryville, Murfreesboro and many skirmishes. It protected the retreat to Tullahoma and Chattanooga, losing severely at Duck river; fought at Chickamauga, Clinton, Knoxville, and was in the Sequatchee raid, and harassed the enemy's front and flank in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. It was in the brilliant fight at Decatur and took part in the capture of Stoneman's column.

Some account of this great Federal raid will here be appropriate, as it was met and defeated by Confederate cavalry consisting largely of Alabama troops.

Rebellion Records, volume 38, serial No. 76, page 26, give Gen. Sherman's dispatch, saying he had sent 8,500 men under Stoneman, Garrard and McCook to destroy railroads in the rear of Hood, and then release the Federal prisoners at Macon and the 20,000 prisoners at Americus. The Confederate cavalry met these formidable columns, and after three severe battles, July 28, 29 and 30, defeated them, capturing Gen. Stoneman, five brigade commanders and 3,200 prisoners, together with their horses, arms, equipments, artillery and wagon trains. This so crippled Sherman's cavalry as to materially retard the progress of his campaign.

On page 310, Sherman says, July 31, "Garrard is back. He was sent by Gen. Stoneman to Flat Rock, where he was surrounded by Wheeler's cavalry, but he remained two days, expecting Gen. Stoneman to send him orders, when he broke out to Latimer's."

On page 320, August 1st, Sherman telegraphed to Gen. Halleck: "Col. Brownlow reports from Marietta that he has just reached there, having escaped from a disaster that overtook Gen. McCook's cavalry expedition at Newnan. He reports the expedition reached the railroad * * * but was overtaken at Newnan by rebel cavalry and infantry, and after a hard fight had to surrender; Col. Harrison was killed. I can hardly believe it, as he had 3,000 picked cavalry. Col. Brownlow commanded one of the regiments, and brought in with him but few men. The loss of this cavalry is a serious one to me." And later in the same day he says: "Col. Brownlow is here and reports that Gen. McCook proceeded according to his orders, and reached the Macon railroad and destroyed twelve miles and a bridge over a branch of White Water, which, he says, is as long as that over Chattahoochee." "Unfortunately, instead of completing the circuit by the east and north, he then turned back and commenced breaking up the West Point road, about Newnan, when he was attacked by infantry and cavalry in overwhelming force, and Brownlow says all were killed or captured, except such as cut their way out. Nearly 500 are now in Marietta, and he thinks more will get in."

On page 321, August 1st, Gen. Thomas dispatches to Gen. Sherman: "McCook destroyed twelve miles of the Macon railroad." "Unfortunately

he then turned back on his old route and commenced to destroy the West Point road, when he was attacked on the 30th, near Newnan, by infantry and cavalry in overwhelming numbers, surrounded, and all who did not cut their way through were either killed or captured."

On page 323, August 1st, Col. Parkhurst dispatches to Gen. Whipple: "Col. James P. Brownlow has just come in here with a very few straggling cavalry, entirely demoralized. Brownlow is barefooted. He reports that our cavalry destroyed the West Point and Macon railroad to such an extent that it will require fifteen days to repair it. "After doing this damage they went to Newnan, Ga., where Gen. McCook's division was attacked by Kelly's and Humes' divisions of cavalry and a division of infantry, and McCook and his command were nearly all captured."

On page 350, August 4th, Gen. Grant telegraphed to Gen. Sherman: "Richmond papers of yesterday announce the capture of Gen. Stoneman and 500 of his party near Macon, Ga. The capture took place the 31st of July. Have you heard anything of this?"

It will be seen that the Federal officers in their dispatches allude to a division of infantry and overwhelming numbers of Confederates. This is all a mistake. The truth is, the Confederate cavalry was hardly one-third of the Federal force; and the number of prisoners captured exceeded the entire Confederate force.

The First Alabama cavalry also took part in the pursuit of Sherman and fought in nearly every collision of that eventful time. It finally surrendered at Salisbury as part of Allen's division. Its first colonel, James H. Clanton, was, in the spring of 1863, commissioned a brigadier-general and rendered very efficient service throughout the war until captured at Bluff Spring, Fla., in March, 1865. He was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Col. William W. Allen, who was in turn promoted to the command of a brigade, and afterward to a division, being commissioned major-general in March, 1865, a few weeks before the surrender at Salisbury. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Brown of this regiment was killed at Woodsonville, Ky.; Adjt. Wesley Jones at Fiddler's Spring, Capt. Sidney B. Allen at Murfreesboro, and Capt. George Speed at Noonday Spring.

The Second Alabama cavalry was organized at Montgomery, May, 1862, and was for some time employed in Florida. It was then ordered to northern Mississippi, and later to Tennessee, taking part in many skirmishes. It fought Grierson at Okalona, and harassed Sherman on his march to and from Mississippi. Joining Gen. Wheeler's command, this regiment performed arduous duty in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and lost heavily in the battle of July 22, before Atlanta. It afterward skirmished in Sherman's rear, fighting almost daily, following him to Greensboro, N. C.; and escorted President Davis to Georgia, where it surrendered

at Forsyth, 450 strong. Col. R. Gordon Earle of Calhoun county was killed at Kingston, Ga., and Capt. William L. Allen died in the service.

The Third Alabama cavalry was organized in June, 1862, and was formed mainly of companies which had seen several months of hard service. It accompanied the army into Kentucky and was constantly engaged in the arduous duty of protecting the flank and rear, watching communications, and raiding upon the enemy's trains and outposts. It formed part of Allen's, and afterward of Hagan's, brigade, and was engaged at Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Kingston, Knoxville and many other battles. It fought at Decatur and assisted in the capture of Stoneman's column. It protected Hood's movements and harassed Sherman continually, taking part in the numerous fights along his line of march. Its first colonel, James Hagan of Mobile, was wounded several times, and was promoted to the command of a brigade. Capt. William Cathy was killed at Perryville, Capt. Thomas Norris at Chapel Hill, and Capt. Thomas Lenoir at Resaca. Capt. Augustus Tomlinson died in the service.

Roddy's Fourth Alabama was organized at Tuscumbia in October, 1862, and was sent to middle Tennessee. It opposed Dodge in the valley of the Tennessee and was in the pursuit of Streight. It was engaged most of the time in northern Alabama, repelling raids and making daring attacks. It fought Wilson all the way from Montevallo to Selma, and a large portion of the regiment was captured at Selma. Col. Roddy was soon promoted to the command of a brigade, and served with great distinction throughout the war. Maj. Dick Johnson was killed near Moulton, Capt. James Williams at Courtland, and Capt. Thomas Williams near Huntsville.

Russell's Fourth Alabama cavalry was formed in December, 1862, by the union of Gen. Forrest's original battalion and six companies of the Fourth battalion. Forrest's companies had already been under fire at Shiloh, Fort Donelson and elsewhere. The Fourth cavalry was in the attack on Fort Donelson by Wheeler and Forrest, and was then attached to Allen's brigade, sharing in the operations of the cavalry of the army of Tennessee. It was engaged at Chickamauga, and bore a full share in Longstreet's east Tennessee campaign. It was in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and was part of the force that captured Stoneman's column. When Hood moved into Tennessee the Fourth was sent to operate in the Tennessee valley. After the battle of Nashville, it was assigned to Forrest's corps, and surrendered with his troops at Gainesville. Capt. Thomas W. Hampton was killed at Mossy Creek; Capt. Oliver B. Gaston was captured and died in prison.

The Fifth Alabama cavalry was organized at Tuscumbia, December, 1862, and was brigaded under Gen. Roddy. It moved into Tennessee and began an active and brilliant career by a skirmish at Chapel Hill. It captured a wagon train at Hamburg, captured sixty prisoners and a train

of supplies at Hunt's Mill, blocked the railroad in Rosecrans' rear, captured 130 prisoners at Madison station, fought Gen. Long at Moulton, and stampeded a regiment at Oakville. It was in Forrest's Pulaski raid, skirmished with Steedman, and was in front of Wilson's corps all the way from Montevallo to Selma, where it was captured. Its colonel was Josiah Patterson of Morgan county, who continued with the regiment until its capture at Selma.

The Sixth cavalry regiment was organized near Pine Level early in 1863, and was first engaged near Pollard. Ordered to north Alabama, it took part in several skirmishes near Decatur. It served during the Atlanta-Dalton campaign. A portion of the regiment was opposed to Rousseau at Ten Islands, losing many in killed and captured. Transferred to west Florida, it fought Steele's columns at Bluff Spring and lost severely. The remnant fought Gen. Wilson's column, and laid down their arms at Gainesville.

The Seventh Alabama cavalry was oragnized at Newbern, July, 1863. It was ordered to Pollard and remained in that neighborhood for nearly a year. In the fall of 1864, the Seventh reported to Gen. Forrest and was assigned to Rucker's brigade, took part in the raid on Johnsonville and in the fighting as Hood moved up to Nashville. It bore the brunt of the Federal attack on Brentwood and suffered severely. It fought continually during Hood's retreat, repulsing swarms of the enemy's cavalry. It afterward joined Gen. Buford at Montevallo, and confronted Wilson's corps from Benton to Girard, where it took part in the last fighting of the war and surrendered at Gainesville, May 14, 1865. Col. Hodgson led this regiment until the close of the war. He then entered the profession of journalism, in which he became quite distinguished, and was at one time state superintendent of education.

The Eighth Alabama cavalry was organized at Newbern in April, 1864, and was formed principally from Hatch's battalion. It was ordered to Blue Mountain, where it was under the command of Gen. Pillow. Moving into north Georgia, it was in the desperate fight at La Fayette, with severe loss; and soon after it lost heavily at Rome. It was in front of Steele's advance on Pollard, and finally surrendered at Gainesville. Col. Hatch was wounded and captured, Maj. Redwood was killed at Pine Barren Creek, and Capt. W. H. Lawrence at Rome.

The Ninth Alabama cavalry was formed near Tullahoma in May, 1863, by consolidating Malone's and Thomason's battalions. It served with Wharton's brigade until December, 1863, being in many skirmishes, and was brigaded successively under Gens. Morgan, Allen and Hagan. It suffered severely in the battle of Shelbyville, and in protecting Longstreet's corps. It was with Wheeler's command in the pursuit of Sherman, and surrendered in North Carolina. The men and officers of this regiment were from the northern counties of the state. Capt. James M. Stevenson was killed at Dover, Capt. William E. Wayland at Rome, and

Capt. James E. Nance in South Carolina. Another cavalry regiment, known as the Ninth, was organized at Blue Mountain in 1864, and was with Gen. Pillow in the vicinity of Dalton for about three months. Transferred to Clanton's brigade, it fought with some loss at Ten Islands. It was sent into west Florida to oppose Steele's column, was then engaged with Wilson's corps, and finally surrendered at Gainesville. Capt. John Moore fell at Ten Islands, and Capt. J. F Watson was killed near Pollard.

The Tenth Alabama cavalry was organized in the northern counties of the state to form part of Roddy's command. It participated in the Pulaski raid and in numerous encounters, but its work was principally confined to outpost operations in the Tennessee valley.

The Eleventh Alabama was originally a battalion under the command of Col. Jeffrey Forrest, and was increased to a regiment and formed part of Forrest's command in the attack on Athens, the fights of Sulphur Trestle and Pulaski, and rendered very efficient service to Gen. Hood. It was part of Roddy's force at Montevallo, and confornted Wilson's column on his march to Selma. It finally surrendered at Decatur. Most of the companies were from north Alabama, two being from Mississippi.

The Twelfth Alabama cavalry was formed from a battalion recruited by Col. William H. Hundley of Madison and Maj. Bennett of St. Clair. After operating in east Tennessee, it was consolidated with the First Alabama near Murfreesboro. It fought here and at Chickamauga, when four more companies were added, and it was attached to Hagan's brigade. One of its companies lost twenty killed and wounded while defending a bridge near Rome. At Atlanta, July 22, 1864, the regiment was warmly complimented on the field by Gen. Wheeler, and in a melee with Stoneman's raiders it lost twenty-five or thirty men. It fought bravely at Campbellsville, repulsing Brownlow's brigade with a loss of forty-five men. It also fought gallantly at Averysboro and other places, and disbanded the night before the surrender. Capt. Musgrove was killed at Fayetteville, and Capt. Weaver at Bentonville.

The Fourth Alabama battalion consisted of three companies from Pike and Barbour counties. It was in Hampton's cavalry and followed Stuart through many of his brilliant forays.

The Fifth Alabama battalion was organized at Dumfries, Va., in December, 1861, was sent to Richmond and fought at Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor and Frazier's Farms, second Manassas, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. It lost heavily at Gettysburg and remained in Virignia till the surrender at Appomattox. Capt. T. B. Bush was killed at second Manassas, Capt. Burton at Cold Harbor, and Capt. David Stewart at Chancellorsville.

The Eighteenth Alabama battalion was organized in Jackson county in the summer of 1862, and consisted of five companies, originally intended for local work. In November it was dismounted by consent and attached

to the main army of Tennessee at Tullahoma. It fought with heavy loss at Chickamauga, was then attached to Cleburne's division, and fought almost without intermission until the surrender. It was attached, without losing its organization, to the Twenty-third Alabama. Maj. John G. Gibson was killed at Chickamauga.

The Twenty-third Alabama battalion, organized November 25, 1863, was composed of three companies of Hilliard's legion, men who had passed through the Kentucky campaign and the battle of Chickamauga. It was in Longstreet's campaign in east Tennessee, and reached Richmond in April. It lost heavily at Drewry's, and during the siege of Petersburg; and the handful left surendered at Appomattox. Capt. W. E. Broughton was killed at Drewry's.

AUXILIARY TROOPS.

The First Confederate regiment had many Alabamians in its ranks, but none among the officers. It was one of Gen. Wheeler's best cavalry regiments. The Third Confederate regiment was another of Gen. Wheeler's command, and consisted principally of Alabama companies. It fought gallantly throughout the war. Its colonel, W. N. Estes, was killed near Chattanooga.

The Eighth Confederate regiment was organized after the battle of Shiloh, and consisted of six Alabama and four Mississippi companies. It marched with the army into Kentucky and was engaged in many battles. It was in Wheeler's command, and took part in the dash on Rosecrans' rear in the battle of Murfreesboro. It lost severely at Shelbyville, Chickamauga and Dalton, and took part in the capture of Stoneman. It was actively engaged in Wheeler's last raid into Tennessee, fighting almost constantly, and was engaged incessantly with Sherman's troops, until it surrendered at Greensboro, less than 100 strong. Its first colonel, R. H. Brewer, was a graduate of West Point. After leaving the Eighth, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and was killed in the valley of Virginia in 1864. Capt. C. C. McCaa was killed at Murfreesboro, Capt. John McElroy near Dalton, Capt. Joseph A. Matthews of Mississippi near Columbia, and Capt. Francis Pinckard died in the service.

The Tenth Confederate regiment of cavalry was organized at Murfreesboro by the union of the battalions of Goode and Slaughter, the latter being the cavalry of Hilliard's legion, which had been in the Kentucky campaign. It lost heavily at Monticello and at Jimtown. At Chickamauga, it fought under Forrest with severe loss; and it fought in Kelly's division at Resaca, New Hope, and throuhougt the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. It took part in Wheeler's last raid, moving as far as Saltville, Va.; returned to Hood's assistance and fought at Bentonville. Several of its companies were from Georgia.

The Fifteenth Confederate regiment was organized in the spring of 1864, remained in the vicinity of Mobile till the fall, and then moved into

Louisiana and was engaged in the brilliant affair at Tunica. It disbanded at the time of the surrender. Half its men were from Florida.

The First Confederate battalion comprised three Alabama companies and three others from Florida, Georgia and Tennessee. It fought at Corinth and at Baker's Creek. Part of it was captured at Vicksburg; the remainder fought at Jackson. It was sent to Virignia and was engaged at the Wilderness, second Cold Harbor and in the trenches of Petersburg. It was captured at Hatcher's Run, April 2, 1865. Lieut.-Col. George Hoke Forney of this regiment was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. Capt. Mike Donahue was killed at Weldon railroad.

ALABAMA'S ARTILLERY.

The First Alabama battalion of artillery was organized at Fort Morgan, February, 1861, and was recruited at Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, and Eufaula as part of the "Army of Alabama." It attained such a high grade of discipline that the Federal general, Granger, pronounced it the most perfect body of either army. Detachments from it manned the heavy artillery at Fort Gaines and Fort Powell, and handled the guns during the terrific bombardment of Fort Morgan, losing about 150 killed and wounded. Its first lieutenant-colonel, R. C. Forsyth, resigned, and was succeeded by Gen. Tucker, who soon after died in the service. Gen. Tucker was a graduate of West Point and had served with distinction in Mexico. He was a major in the battalion, but his commssion as major-general arrived a few days after his death. Capt. William Walker of Mobile also died in the service.

Ketchum's-Garrity's battery was organized in Mobile in May, 1861, and was composed of officers and men from that county. It remained at Pensacola for some time. It was in the battle of Shiloh and was then attached to Ruggle's birgade, and was engaged at Farmington, Mumfordville, Perryville and Wildcat Gap. It lost heavily at Murfreesboro and again at Mission Ridge. It intercepted Sherman frequently on his way to Atlanta, and fought at Franklin, Nashville and Spanish Fort. Capt. David Bond was killed at Jonesboro, and Capt. Maynard Hassell at Atlanta.

The Jeff. Davis artillery was organized in May, 1861, at Selma, and went during the following month with eight guns into Virignia, where it was attached to Early's brigade. It was engaged at Seven Pines, at Cold Harbor, Boonesboro and Sharpsburg, manned the crest at Fredericksburg and fought with Jackson's corps at Chancellorsville. It was in several skirmishes and in the battle of the Wilderness, but at Spottsylvania the battery was charged and half the command captured and not exchanged. The others served with a battery in Carter's artillery regiment during the remainder of the war.

Hardaway's battery was recruited in north Alabama, and was equipped at the expense of its first captain, Robert A. Hardaway of Macon. It

reached Virginia in June, 1861, and remained at Manassas until the following March. It thenceforth served with the army of northern Virginia, and fought at Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and numerous other conflicts, great and small. Its captain was promoted to the rank of colonel of artillery. He was a brave and efficient officer. Some of his guns were the last fired by the Confederates on the field of Appomattox.

Waters' battery was organized at Mobile in October, 1861, and remained in the defenses of the city until the following spring, when it moved to Corinth. It was in the battles of Mumfordville, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge; and at the last named half its forces were captured. The other half served in Tennessee and Kentucky batteries until the end of the war.

Gage's battery was also organized at Mobile, October, 1861, and was composed chiefly of citizens of Mobile. It was sent to Tennessee, where it suffered severely at Shiloh, and then returned to Mobile, where it remained until the city was evacuated. It was surrendeed with the department at Meridian.

Waddell's battery was organized February, 1862, by men taken from the Sixth Alabama. Equipped with six guns, it was in the Kentucky campaign and went to Mississippi with Stevenson's division and suffered severely at Baker's Creek. It was captured there, and upon being exchanged was divided into Emery's battery and Bellamy's battery. These were ordered to Dalton, went through the campaign of 1864, and then opposed Wilson at Girard, where the men were either captured or dispersed. Capt. Alonzo O'Neal was killed at Marietta.

Selden's-Lovelace's battery was organized at Uniontown in 1862. After remaining a short time at Columbus, the battery went to Mobile and remained there nearly two years. It was engaged at Resaca, Cassville, Kennesaw, New Hope, and Peach Tree Creek, and at the latter place was complimented on the field by Gen. Reynolds. It lost heavily at Jonesboro and at Nashville, and surrendered at Meridian.

The Eufaula light artillery was composed of about 262 men from Barbour and adjacent counties, and was organized at Eufaula, February, 1862. It served with the army of Tennessee in its campaigns, and finally surrendered at Meridian. Capt. M. D. Oliver was killed at Atlanta.

Sengstak's-Barrett's battery was organized at Mobile, December, 1861, remained there for a time, and was then sent to Columbus, Miss. It was engaged at Corinth and Hatchee, and was in the siege of Vicksburg, where it was captured. It was, upon being exchanged, consolidated with Barrett's Missouri battery, and served through the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. It took part in the battle of Girard, and all its guns with most of its men were there captured.

Fowler's-Phelan's battery was organized at Tuscaloosa, January, 1862. It served at Mobile for a year and then joined the main army at Tullahoma

and lost heavily at the battle of Chickamauga. It served almost daily on the retreat from Dalton, went with Hood into Tennessee, and was then stationed at Mobile until the close of the war, when it surrendered.

Andrew's-Lee's battery was organized at Norfolk in January, 1862. It was on garrison duty on the coast of North Carolina, assisted in the capture of Plymouth, blew up Fort Branch, and tried to join Gen. Johnston. It disbanded at Ridgeway, N. C., April, 1862.

Haynie's battery was organized at Mobile, October, 1861, and remained there for several months. It was sent to Columbus, and fought at Corinth. It was present at the siege of Vicksburg where it suffered severely and was captured. After being exchanged it served in the defenses of Mobile until the close of the war.

Charpentier's battery was from Mobile, where it was organized in October, 1861. It remained there until June, 1863, when it proceeded to Mississippi and fought at Jackson. It was in the first part of the Dalton-Atlanta campaign. It then joined Gen. Forrest as flying artillery, fought at Rome and participated in the defense of Selma, where it was captured.

Lumsden's battery was organized at Tuscaloosa, and reported for duty at Mobile in November, 1861. Stationed at Fort Gaines till after the battle of Shiloh, it relieved Gage's battery at Tupelo. It skirmished at Farmington, Perryville and Chickamauga. It moved from Dalton to Atlanta and afterward into Tennessee, where it was overwhelmed at Nashville, losing its guns. It was then placed in Spanish Fort, where it suffered some loss, and, moving up to Marion, Miss., was surrendered.

Semple's battery was organized at Montgomery, March, 1862, was ordered at first to Mobile and afterward joined the army of Tennessee. It marched into Kentucky, and was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Dug Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Ringgold Gap. It lost heavily at Resaca, Atlanta and Jonesboro. Its guns opened the battle of Franklin, but its loss there and at Nashville was inconsiderable. Being ordered to North Carolina, it surrendered at Augusta. Capt. E. G. McClellan was killed at Resaca, and Capt. Joseph Pollard at Murfreesboro.

Kolb's battery consisted of one company of the artillery battalion of Hilliard's legion, and was originally organized at Eufaula as the "Barbour Light Artillery." It was for some time in Kentucky and east Tennessee, sharing the fortunes of the army of Tennessee, and fought at Chickamauga; it also took part in the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and the subsequent movements in Tennessee. It surrendered finally at Augusta, Ga.

Tarrant's battery was from the western counties and was organized in June, 1863. It remained for some months at Pollard and then joined the army at Dalton. It fought at Resaca, Cassville, Lost Mountain, New Hope, Kennesaw, Peach Tree and Atlanta. At Nashville part of the battery was captured, and so many men and horses were killed that the

guns had to be abandoned. It was ordered to Blakely, where it was finally surrendered after taking a heroic part in the defense.

Clanton's battery was organized at Pine Level, June, 1863, and was attached to Gen. Clanton's brigade. It was for a time at Pollard and Mobile, then in northeast Alabama and Georgia. Part of it was in a fight at Rome, and it fought at Girard's, where the guns were captured and the men soon after surrendered.

There were several other companies of Alabamians scattered through the Confederate troops. There were two companies of mounted men from Alabama in the "Jeff. Davis Legion," which served in Virginia throughout the war; two Alabama companies in a regiment recruited in Mississippi by Gen. Wirt Adams; three or four companies in Georgia and Tennessee regiments; a number of Alabamians in Maj. Pelham's battery and in the batteries of Capt. Ferrell of Georgia, Capt. Dent of Barbour and Capt. Thrall of Forrest's corps; there were also several regiments of reserves or militia organized toward the close of the war, some of them engaged at Montevallo with Wilson, and some of them assembled at Mobile. The greater part of the fighting done by Alabama troops, with the exception of the Mobile campaign and the defense of north Alabama, was outside of their own state.

REVIEW OF THE CIVIL WAR IN ALABAMA.

Early in 1862, Tennessee was occupied by Federal troops, and the northern counties of Alabama were harassed by continuous raids. Huntsville was occupied by Gen. Mitchell and Col. Turchin in April of that year. Indignities of all kinds were heaped upon the defenseless citizens until Mitchell was replaced by Gen. Buell, a more humane and generous commander. In August the Federals were driven back by Bragg's advance into Kentucky. but they returned again as soon as the Confederates withdrew to the Chattanooga line.

At Little Bear creek, in Colbert county, near Tuscumbia, a spirited fight, principally with artillery, took place between Gen. Sweeney and Gen. Roddy, in the fall of 1862, causing the invaders to fall back to Corinth. Later on, a more bloody affair occurred at Barton Station, in which Roddy's troops very handsomely repulsed the Federals and drove them back to their stronghold.

April 28, 1863, Gen. Forrest, with less than 4,000 men, met Dodge's column of 8,000, where the railroad crosses Town creek in Lawrence county. Gen. Roddy was then disputing with Dodge the passage at Brown's ferry, when Forrest came to his assistance and the two opposing armies stood at bay on opposite sides of the river all day. Toward evening heavy cannonading was heard in the neighborhood; it was the attack of Dibbrell on the Federal works at South Florence, and it diverted the attention of Dodge, who retired, leaving Roddy in possession of the disputed ford. Dodge on his retreat destroyed every thing to which the

torch could be applied, and left the beautiful valley a scene of desolation. The advance of Streight's cavalry on Rome was caught by the quick ear of Forrest, who immediately started in pursuit, leaving Roddy's forces in possession of the ford.

One of the most exciting and brilliant campaigns of the war was this pursuit of Streight by Forrest. The Federal troops were overtaken by the gallant Forrest in the lower part of Morgan county, on the last day of April, 1863. There was a terrible fight of three hours, and the Federals were driven back into Blount county, leaving behind them fifty dead or wounded, a piece of artillery they had previously captured, and thirty wagons. The pursuit was renewed, and for miles the ground was strewn with castaway booty and baggage. Until 2 o'clock, the Confederates kept like sleuth-hounds upon the heels of the flying enemy, who made one or two desperate stands, but were unable to check the retreat of their demoralized forces.

Forrest bivouacked until daylight, then rushed again after the enemy. At Blountsville, Streight transferred his baggage to pack animals, set fire to the wagons and took the Gadsden road. Forrest reached the spot at eleven, saved much of the abandoned stores, and hurried on. A running fight occurred, and the Federals crossed the rocky ford of the Black Warrior, losing several men and a number of pack-mules. Forrest's men rested a few hours and then pressed on toward Etowah county. An amusing incident occurred here. Two young girls came into camp leading three horses and driving before them three Federal soldiers, whom they had captured, and whose guns they carried upon their shoulders. They were each presented with a horse, and returned home proud and delighted with their achievement.

Upon reaching Black Creek in Etowah county, Forrest found the bridge destroyed, and while he was searching for a ford, a young girl volunteered to guide him to it. Her services were accepted, and leaving her in a sheltered position, the general advanced to reconnoiter; but to his dismay she followed, thinking that the fact of her being a woman would protect him from the fire of the enemy. A volley of musketry failing to hit her, she exclaimed: "They have only wounded my dress," and facing the enemy she took off her sunbonnet and waved it around her head. This brave defiance elicited a round of cheers from the enemy, who ceased firing and allowed her to return to a place of safety. At its meeting in the following November, the general assembly of the state passed a resolution donating a section of the public lands and a gold medal to this young lady, Miss Ella Sansom, in consideration of her public service.

The ford passed, Forrest was once more on the track of Streight. Pursuers and pursued rushed into Cherokee county, resting near Turkeytown on the night of May 2. Gen. Forrest had now only about 500 men, but with this handful he boldly demanded the unconditional surrender of

the Federals; and by his skillful maneuvers and his commands as to the disposition of numerous bodies of imaginary troops who had apparently come up, his forces were so magnified in the estimation of his opponents that he secured the surrender of Streight's command, numbering 1,466 rank and file, and also captured a detachment of 230 men on their way to attack Rome.

The northern counties of the state were the scene of incessant warfare, being subjected to continual raids. Marshall county was the scene of many brutal and wanton acts of cruelty. Guntersville was several times shelled without warning and was finally burned. The capture of Claysville by Capt. H. F. Smith, of Jackson, was a daring exploit. With sixty-five men he crossed at Gunter's Landing the night of March 8, 1864. Moving up to Claysville, where the Federals were quartered in three houses, he divided his men into three detachments, cut off the pickets without alarm, and forced the surrender of sixty-six men with a large supply of stores and provisions.

Madison county, after the return of the Federals in 1863, was in their possession the greater part of the time, and felt the full burden of the border hostilities. The surrounding country was scoured by hostile parties for forage, the laborers driven off, the citizens absent from their homes, serving in other localities—the fate of its people was a very hard one, and the many gallant deeds and tragic events there enacted would in themselves fill a volume. A brilliant action took place in May, 1864, when the Federal stockade and garrison at Madison station were attacked by Col. Patterson of Morgan county, assisted by Stewart's battalion of 500 men with one piece of artillery. Eighty prisoners and a large quantity of provisions were captured and conveyed across the river in the face of a large force of the enemy. The garrison was estimated at about 400 men, but their loss in killed and wounded was not known. Patterson's loss was seven killed and wounded.

In July, 1864, Gen. Rousseau, with a force of nearly 2,000 cavalry, left the Tennessee valley and pushed rapidly down the Coosa. He struck the railroad at Loachapoka and destroyed the depots there and at Auburn and Opelika, tearing up about twenty-five miles of track in Lee and Macon counties, but was driven out by a detachment of state reserves, principally youths, and a number of citizens.

Limestone county also suffered much under the odious rule of Col. Turchin. Here, in 1864, Forrest performed a feat similar to the capture of Streight's forces near Rome. With 3,000 men, he forded the river at Colbert's Ferry and was joined by 1,500 of Roddy's force. About sunset, September 23, he arrived before Athens, which was then occupied by the Federals, and captured their horses and cantonments, driving the troops into a fort. He then demanded of Col. Campbell an immediate surrender, disposing his own men so as to make them appear at least 10,000 strong. He secured the fortress and 1,400 prisoners, defeated a detach-

ment which had come to their relief, destroyed all the Federal posts in the vicinity, and on the 25th took Sulphur Trestle, capturing 820 men, 350 horses, two pieces of artillery and twenty loaded wagons.

In the early days of the Confederacy the city of Mobile, which was by far the most important in the state, having a population of 30,000, and a large and prosperous commerce, was put in a state of defense; and so well were the fortifications planned that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston considered it one of the best fortified cities of the south. The first continuous line of earthworks surrounding the place was made, in 1862, by Capt. Lieurner, about three miles out from the business streets and on elevated ground. In 1863 Gen. Leadbetter completed a second line of works nearer to the city, including sixteen strong forts. Another line was constructed between these two, in 1864, by Lieut.-Col. V. Sheliha, including nineteen heavy bastioned forts and eight redoubts.

Below the city ten batteries were erected to sweep the channel, two of them floating. Rows of piles obstructed the channel, with an opening here and there commanded by heavy guns. On the eastern shore, bay vessels could pass up the Apalachee and come round through the Tensas, but this route was protected by Batteries Huger and Tracy, and torpedoes were placed in different parts of the bay.

A line of defenses, known as Spanish Fort, protected the bay shore further down seven miles due east of Mobile, and this was the most important of the nearer approaches to the city. But the principal barriers against attack by water until the summer of 1864 were Forts Morgan and Gaines, and the entrance of the bay, four miles apart. These were taken possession of by Gov. Moore as early as January, 1861. Fort Gaines was under the command of Col. Anderson, and Fort Morgan under Gen. Page. The ram Tennessee, and the gunboats Gaines, Morgan, Selma and others, contributed to the defense of the entrance to the bay.

Early in 1864, Farragut was ordered to resume command of the western gulf squadron. He did so, and arrived off Mobile bay, January 18, 1864. It was proposed to support the navy by land forces; and Gen. Banks was ordered to concentrate his troop against Mobile, March 31, 1864; but Federal reverses along the Red river prevented the orders being carried into effect. Gen. Canby assumed command of the west Mississippi division, May 11; but still the operations against Mobile were deferred by the successes of the Confederates west of the Mississippi and the demonstrations of Gen. Kirby Smith, who, with upward of 50,000 men, threatened the posts along the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. Canby was also obliged to send 6,000 of his men, by sea from New Orleans, to the defense of Washington, which place they reached at a most opportune time for the preservation of the Federal capital. The attack on Mobile was consequently postponed for several months.

August 2, 1864, Gen. Gordon Granger, United States army, arrived off Santa Rosa island with 1,500 men, moved up to Dauphin island, and landed

in spite of the resistance made by the gun-boats and the fort guns. At 6 o'clock, August 6, fourteen vessels, with the Tecumseh in the lead, steamed toward Fort Morgan. The Tecumseh fired the first shot and was answered by the fort. A few minutes later she struck a torpedo and sank with Craven, her gallant commander, and his crew of 120 men. Ten of these were rescued by Ensign H. C. Nields and a boat's crew from the Metacomet, under a galling fire from the fort. The flag-ship Hartford, in the rigging of which Farragut had taken his position, rushed forward and took the lead. The fort at first appeared like one sheet of flame, and was presently almost obscured by smoke, but the heroic efforts of the garrison were unavailing, and after an hour of intense excitement the fleet entered Mobile bay, where the Confederate gunboats opened fire. The Hartford was instantly attacked by the Tennessee, and all the monitors rushed to the defense of the flagship. After two hours' conflict a shot from the Manhattan penetrated the armor of the ram, and a shot from a monitor disabled her steering apparatus; whereupon she was obliged to surrender, with twenty officers and one hundred and seventy men. Admiral Buchanan was seriously wounded, and eight or ten of the crew were killed or wounded. The Selma, with her crew of ninety officers and men, was captured by the Metacomet, but the Morgan and Gaines escaped. The Federal navy lost in this engagement 52 killed and 170 wounded.

The same day, the forces under Gen. Granger mounted their batteries within reach of Fort Gaines, and the monitors commenced shelling the fort. Unable to hold out against such a bombardment Col. Anderson surrendered, and 900 prisoners were embarked for New Orleans, the besiegers taking possession of their quarters. On the 9th of August, Granger's command moved down the shore below Fort Morgan, and encamped at two miles' distance. They steadily advanced toward the works, until the besiegers, protected by embankments of sand, were within 200 yards, with twenty-five cannon and sixteen mortars in position, while the monitors shelled the fort at intervals, their iron sides rendering them invulnerable to the return shots. The Confederate gunboat Gaines, which had taken refuge under the guns of the fort, and all the buildings outside the works, were burned by order of the commander.

At daylight, August 22, a general bombardment commenced. At half-past nine fire broke out in the fort, threatening the whole stock of ammunition, upon which the attack was continued with redoubled fury. The garrison worked with undaunted bravery to extinguish the flames, being obliged to throw 90,000 pounds of gunpowder into the cistern. Many of the brave defenders were killed and the interior of the fort was a mass of smouldering ruins when Gen. Page surrendered, on the afternoon of the 23d.

The Federal fleet now had control of the bay, and was enabled to put a stop to bloockade running. The immediate defenses of Mobile were

increased, while Farragut was endeavoring to have the torpedoes removed from the bay. Had the real condition of the city been known at this time, it could have been easily taken, there being on hand neither troops nor artillery for defense; but a garrison was collected in a few weeks—grimly resolved to resist invasion. In December a demonstration was made against the city by a small force under Granger, but effected nothing.

It was decided early in January, 1865, that operations against Mobile should be undertaken, but the plan of campaign was not immediately arranged. On the 26th, Maj.-Gen. Steele was ordered with a reserve of picked troops to Barrancas, a fort built by the Spaniards about two centuries ago, on a narrow sandy peninsula at the entrance of Pensacola bay. Here they went into camp, and in a few days the place had the appearance of a permanent encampment, so great was the skill and taste displayed in laying out streets and squares, and ornamenting them with evergreens and shrubbery, shell-walks and fancy shaped mounds formed from the white sand which is a peculiarity of the location. Several hours were spent every day in drills and target practice. The soldiers were principally young men from the west. They were splendidly drilled and equipped, and were evidently being prepared for important service. Meanwhile the Sixteenth army corps, under Major.-Gen. A. J. Smith, United States army, reinforced by 5,000 of Wilson's cavalry, left Eastport, February 7, en route for Vicksburg, thence to New Orleans, and arrived at Fort Gaines, March 7th. Reinforcements continued to pour into Barrancas, and the main army of the invaders encamped on Dauphin island, near Fort Gaines.

Canby's army in the campaign of Mobile amounted to 45,000 men. Maj.-Gen. D. H. Maury was in command of the Confederate troops of the district of the gulf. He had about 9,000 men. The Confederate troops on the eastern shore were commanded by Gen. Lidell, with headquarters near Blakely, about three miles north of Spanish Fort. Gibson's brigade was put in charge of the fort; and Gen. Lidell kept his scouts actively employed endeavoring to ascertain the strength and movements of the enemy.

On account of its strong defenses, it was resolved to attack Mobile by flank movements. The base of the army resting on the eastern shore, the main body, moving up the shore with the aid of the navy, would carry the forts on the islands, and approach Mobile by the Tensas river or one of the channels coming in above. A body of 12,000 of Steele's column, was to move north from Pensacola, appear to threaten Montgomery, and destroy communication between that city and Mobile. The capture of Montgomery was, however, to be a side issue. Meanwhile a large column of cavalry was to move down into north Alabama to occupy the attention of Forrest and the bulk of the Confederate cavalry in central Alabama and Mississippi.

Movements were commenced, March 17th, by Benton's division, numbering 6,000 men. At Bayou Portage, they reached swampy ground, where their wagons mired to the hubs; and the incessant rains made things daily worse. At times the whole force waded through mud and water waist deep, the soldiers being sometimes compelled to drag both teams and wagons out of the dense mire where they were hopelessly swamped. On the afternoon of the 24th, the column, when within a few miles of Danley, was attacked by a party of eight Confederate scouts under Lieut. Sibley, and several men and wagons were captured. This gallant feat of Sibley produced much exctement in the column, and the division was hurried across Fish river, where they went into camp with the rest of the corps. The prisoners taken by Sibley informed their captors that Gen. A. J. Smith had a command on the western shore to operate against Mobile.

Meanwhile a demonstration was being made on the western shore. Col. J. B. Moore, with a small force, embarked for Cedar Point, and by 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, advanced to Fowl river. He used every effort to have his force exaggerated, so as to leave the impression on the Confederate commanders that the principal attack was to be made from that side; and in this he partially succeeded, for it was reported in Mobile that he had with him 3,000 or 4,000 men. On the 23d he rejoined his division on Fish river, where the Federal forces were to concentrate before advancing on Spanish Fort.

During the slow advance from this place there was incessant skirmishing with the Confederate cavalry, but the latter were not sufficiently numerous to retard the advance of the Federals. The crossing at D'Olives creek, near Spanish Fort, was protected by torpedoes, and here there were several men and horses killed, but the Federals soon bridged the creek further up and the immense column passed over without further casualties, except those killed or wounded in the skirmishes.

At daylight on March 27th, Col. Richard Lindsay, with a detachment of 400 Confederate infantry, moved within musket range of Veatch's picket and charged an Indiana and a New York regiment. The latter were at first driven back, but the Confederates were finally obliged to retire before the strong front of Veatch's division. Later in the day there was a sharp fight at Minette bridge, part of Carr's division being attacked by the Twenty-first Alabama under Lieut.-Col. James M. Williams. The Federals continued their steady advance toward the fort, despite the incessant skirmishing they encountered at every step. Meanwhile the heavy guns were coming up behind the besiegers, while the gun-boats in the bay were advancing to the assistance of the land troops.

Upon the first advance of Granger's corps, it was resolved by the Confederate generals to offer battle outside of the fort, on the north, back of D'Olives creek, where the ground is high and hilly. Gens. Gibson, Cockrell, and Holtzclaw were in command of several brigades; Col.

Spence with cavalry and Col. Bush Jones with infantry were rendering very efficient service, scouting in the direction of Fish river. But when the immense number of the invaders became manifest, it was seen that to offer battle would be a useless sacrifice of life. Lidell retired with his troops to Blakely, Cockrell withdrew over Bay Minette bridge, which he burned, and Gisbon fell back into the fort.

The garrison of Spanish Fort comprised about 4,000 men. Col. Patton had command of the artillery, which also did duty in the rifle-pits, Gibson's brigade was in the center; and the Alabama reserves, principally youths, under the command of Gen. Thomas, were on the left. Old Spanish Fort is built on a bluff projecting into the Apalachee river, between D'Olives bay and Minette bay. The parapet on the water side was thirty feet thick, being formed by excavating into the side of the bluff. The fort was surrounded by a continuous semicircular line of breastworks, commencing with Fort McDermett on the extreme right, upward of 100 feet above the water, and armed with ten heavy guns, and extendng to about a mile above the fort. McDermett was known as No. 2, then came Nos. 3, 4 and 5, counting toward the left. The main fort was manned by Louisiana troops, and well provided with artillery. Fort McDermett was defended by troops from Louisiana, Arkansas and Georgia. Captain Slocum's distinguished battery defended redoubt No. 3; Phillips' Tennessee battery, redoubt No. 4, and Lumsden's Tuscaloosa battery, redoubt No. 5. The whole number of guns the first day of the siege was fifty-seven. The outer line was two miles long, with batteries planted on high, commanding ground. In front of the outer works there was a line of abatis fifteen feet wide, and for several hundred yards the timber had been felled, making with the vines and underbrush a formidable obstruction. On the extreme left the works were unfinished, and they were never sufficiently strengthened, owing partly to the want of sufficient tools and partly to the demoralization of the black laborers after the advance of the skirmishers. The besiegers were kept busy throwing up breast-works to shield their advance and to protect themselves against the deadly minie balls sent with fatal effect by the garrison sharpshooters. In these efforts they were greatly assisted by the number of heavy trees which had been felled to retard their advance.

The garrison were determined to make a gallant resistance. They defended the works with great courage and resolution and made many brilliant and daring sorties. At dusk, on March 28th, a regiment from the fort attacked a working party of the besiegers under Capt. J. L. Noble of Slack's brigade, and for some time a deadly hand to hand conflict raged; but the brigade coming to his relief, the Confederates were finally driven back into the fort. Two days after this, a sortie was led by Capt. Clement S. Watson and Lieut. A. C. Newton on an advance party under Capt. R. B. Stearns, within 150 yards of the works. After a gallant resistance, Capt. Stearns and twenty of his men were captured and hur-

ried within the fort. The captain and his brave captors were entertained at supper by Gen. Gibson, who generously complimented the former for the courage and tenacity with which he had held his position under a most galling fire.

Meanwhile the fleet under Admiral Thatcher moved slowly up the bay. The shallow water at Blakely bar prevented their coming as near the fort as the Federal commanders desired, and greatly prolonged the siege. The iron-clad monitors Milwaukee, Kickapoo, Winnebago and Chickasa succeeded in crossing the bar, and the Milwaukee and Winnebago, having Eads' turrets, which admitted an elevation of twenty feet for their guns, advanced up Blakely river. The Milwaukee was sunk by the explosion of a torpedo, but her crew were saved and taken on board the Kickapoo, lying at anchor near by. On the 29th, the Octorora, a side-wheel steam gun-boat, succeeded in crossing the bar with the assistance of two tugs, and a hundred-pounder Parrott was mounted, with which she opened fire the next day. Although the river had been carefully dragged for torpedoes, the Osage was sunk by one, and several of her crew killed; but there still remained a number of effective iron-clad monitors capable of inflicting heavy losses on the besieged. The advances to Spanish Fort were commanded by Forts Huger and Tracy, two miles above, built on the marsh with piles for a foundation. These were manned by Louisiana and the Mississippi troops, with powerful guns. The Federal artillery rapidly advanced, and the iron-clads in the river lent their assistance. On the afternoon of the 30th, the Octorora opened her hundred-pounder Parrott, with disastrous effect, on Spansh Fort, at a distance of about a mile.

Maj.-Gen. Maury visited the garrison on that day and relieved Gen. Thomas' young reserves with Holtzclaw's brigade. This was composed entirely of Alabama troops: the Fifty-eight and Thirty-second consolidated, the Thirty-sixth, commanded by Col. T. H. Herndon, the Eighteenth, Holtzclaw's old regiment, under Col. P. F. Hundley, the Twenty-first, under Col. J. Williams, and the Thirty-eighth, commanded by Capt. Bussy. Col. Bush Jones, of the Fifty-eighth, commanded this brigade, and Gen. Holtzclaw commanded all the troops comprising the left wing of the garrison.

On March 31st, the besiegers constructed a floating battery, heavily armed, on the shore of Minette bay, near enough to interrupt all communications between Forts Huger and Tracy and Spanish Fort. The garrison were continually occupied repairing their works; the forts were strengthened by additional bomb-proofs, some consisting of sand-bags, and some of heavy wooden embrasures covered with earth; the latter were called "Beauregard screens." Gen. Gibson described the routine of life at the fort as "digging all night and fighting all day." Besides strengthening their lines, the besieged planted a great number of tor-

pedoes in advance of the garrison line, constructed a telegraph line to Mobile and finished a foot-way from Fort Tracy over the marsh to Conway bayou. The artillerists were cautioned to use their ammunition very sparingly. Gen. Gibson telegraphed to Gen. Maury that his lines were painfully thin and constantly pressed by the enemy with heavy batteries; and he begged for additional troops and laborers.

The people of Mobile did all they could to cheer and encourage their gallant defenders, hoping that the fortifications at Spanish Fort and the valor of its garrison would alike render it invulnerable; but they underestimated the strength of the besiegers. The news of Wilson's raid, the fall of Selma and the destruction of the arsenal there, had a very dispiriting effect upon those who had been hoping for a diversion in favor of south Alabama by Forrest's gallant cavalry.

Meanwhile the channel had been carefully swept for torpedoes, and the gun-boats steamed up as near as possible to Spanish Fort. By the 7th of April the Federals had worked their way to within a short distance of the fort, had placed artillery in commanding positions, and with the assistance of the gun-boats could silence the Confederate artillery. On the 8th, after a siege of thirteen days, a general bombardment commenced, which was vigorously answered by the garrison. An assault was made on the left flank, the weakest quarter of the Confederate works, by Lieut.-Col. Bell with the Eighth Iowa; and after a desperate hand to hand struggle with the Texas and North Carolina troops, many of whom fought to the death and refused to surrender even with the bayonet at their breast, 300 yards of the works, three stands of colors and 350 prisoners were taken. Finding it impossible to recover the line on the left and consequently to hold the fort, the Confederate officers, after a hurried consultation, determined to evacuate.

Lieuts. Clark and Holtzclaw were ordered to hold in check the successful division which had forced an entrance; and this they did with the most dauntless bravery, the first officer being killed and the second severely wounded. Under cover of this bold front, the garrison evacuated the fort and embarked at Fort Huger. Some of them marched through mud and mire to Blakely and thence proceeded to Mobile. After the evacuation of Spanish Fort, the Federals found themselves in possession of about 500 prisoners, with provisions and munitions which the garrison were obliged to abandon. Leaving a force to guard the captured fort, they then directed all their energies toward assisting the besiegers at Blakely.

Steele's column, to which had been assigned the movement on Pollard, passed several weeks in the vicinity of Pensacola. They found the old city almost deserted and practically in ruins, and they spent some time in repairing the navy-yard wharves and the railroad tracks, and in building comfortable quarters for themselves. In the latter part of March they commenced their march toward Pollard, a station about fifty miles

north of Pensacola, on the Montgomery & Mobile railroad. They found the swamp roads in such a terrible condition that in some places the wagon trains and artillery could move only about three miles a day, and the route had to be corduroyed almost its entire length. A detachment of Confederate cavalry under Lieut.-Col. Leary disputed the road and destroyed the bridge over Pine Barren creek; but Capt. Newton, the indomitable engineer on Gen. Steele's staff, constructed in less than a day a bridge 300 feet in length, and the whole column was safely over by an early hour the next day. Col. Ball, with a small force of cavalry, disputed the advance of the Federals, and there was continuous skirmishing in the advance, but the defenders were not numerous enough to hold the enemy in check.

After a sharp skirmish at Cotton creek, Col. Ball fell back toward Williams' Station, leaving two cavalry regiments under the command of Col. Leary and Maj. Faulkner, near Pringle's creek. These were surrounded by the Federals and were retreating in great disorder when Gen. Clanton, the brigade commander, arriving from Pollard, galloped up and ordered a halt. He commanded the men to "dress up on colors," a movement ably sustained by his brave young color bearer, Maynor, and a degree of order was restored when the general fell, seriously wounded. A rout ensued, in which ten officers and 120 men were captured. The remainder of the brigade escaped to the Escambia, where many of them were drowned, only a few crossing the swollen stream in safety. The advance of the Federals was stubbornly disputed by the reserves with two pieces of artillery on the north bank of the river; but the superior numbers and heavy artillery of the invaders enabled them to advance steadily. They entered Pollard peaceably on the 26th of March, no armed men being found in the vicinity. The next day they were joined by Spurling's force, which had been dispatched from Barrancas a week before with orders to cut the railroad above Pollard, a feat which was accomplished in a brilliant manner and without the loss of a single man.

Steele's forces now turned toward Blakely. They were on half-rations, having been unexpectedly delayed on their way in the midst of a most desolate country; and they suffered much from hunger and exposure, as did their prisoners. The wounded, Gen. Clanton among others, were carried on stretchers to the nearest farm-houses to be cared. Reaching Stockton on the 31st, they were able to replenish their supplies, and on the next day Gen. Veatch reached them with a wagon train from Spanish Fort. About six miles from Blakely, near Wilkins' plantation, a sharp fight took place, resulting in the capture of about 100 Confederates, and the evening of April 1st found the besiegers encamped before Blakely.

Blakely is situated ten miles northeast of Mobile on the east bank of the Apalachee. It was at one time quite a flourishing town, but during the war it had a population of less than 100. The fortifications were constructed in a semi-circle nearly three miles in length around the vil-

lage, and included nine well built redoubts armed with about forty pieces of artillery. Fifty yards out from the works was a line of abatis, having rifle pits behind it. The garrison consisted of French's division, commanded by Col. Cockrell, Thomas' division of Alabama reserves, and several artillery companies, altogether numbering about 3,500, under the command of Gen. St. John Lidell. On the advance of the Federals, the commander telegraphed to Gen. Maury at Mobile, asking for additional artillery.

The siege commenced on April 2d. The fort, assisted by gun-boats in the river, made a most vigorous resistance, rendering it impossible for the besiegers to come very near; but on the 9th, the increased forces obtained from Spanish Fort enabled the Federals to make a simultaneous assault all along the line of defense. The advance rifle-pits of the besiegers were 300 feet from the works, over rough and exposed ground, and the assault was a desperate one, but it required hours of hand to hand fighting to get possession of the fort. All parts of the line were assaulted at once, and the overwhelming numbers rushed upon the fort like a resistless torrent. The garrison fought with the most determined bravery against the terrible odds. Many of them refused to surrender even after they were entirely overpowered. The artillerists, refusing to abandon their positions, fell at their guns, and there were fearful scenes of carnage enacted within the works before the victory was assured to the besiegers, though the actual loss of life among the Confederates was not more than one-third that of their enemies, who had 127 killed and 527 wounded. It was dark before the Federals found themselves in possession of Blakely, with 3,422 prisoners, forty pieces of artillery, small arms and garrison stores. The fall of Blakely and the immense loss sustained there rendered the further defense of Mobile impossible; and on April 12th, Gen. Maury, with about 4,500 men, having lost about half his forçes in killed, wounded and prisoners, retired to Meridian. The Federals, hearing of the evacuation, crossed over the bay, landed two miles below Mobile, and entered the city without opposition. Meanwhile Forts Huger and Tracy, bombarded from all sides, held out three days after the fall of Spanish Fort; they were finally evacuated on th night of April 11th.

Not the least important improvement of this campaign was Wilson's raid through Alabama. About the middle of March, Gen. J. H. Wilson left Gravelly Springs, Lauderdale county, to attack Selma and divert the attention of the Confederate cavalry from the more southern portion of the state. He had three divisions, commanded respectively by McCook, Long and Upton, and numbering over 12,000, besides a large supply train, with an escort of 1,500 dismounted men organized in battalions and commanded by Maj. Archer. Gen. Wilson was allowed the discretion of an independent commander. In order to create doubt in the minds of the Confederates, he sent these divisions by different routes, Upton's marching

by the most easterly road, through Barton's Station, Russellville, Mount Hope and Jasper, to Saunder's ferry; Long, by the way of Cherokee and Frankfort, the Tuscaloosa road and Jasper; McCook, toward Tuscaloosa as far as Eldridge and Jasper. The whole command met at the ford on the Black Warrior. Gen. Wilson, having heard at Jasper that part of Forrest's force was marching toward Tuscaloosa, left his supply trains between the two streams and pushed on via Elyton to Montevallo. In the vicinity of Montevallo, Upton's division destroyed the Red Mountain, Central, Bibb and Columbiana rolling mills, five collieries and much valuable property. They skirmished with Roddy's and Crossland's brigades under Gen. Dan. Adams, and engaged in several fights with Forrest. Intercepted despatches informed Wilson as to the disposition of the Confederate forces, and he sent another brigade to join Croxton's forces in opposing Jackson and preventing him from rejoining Forrest, who was to be pushed on with the utmost rapidity to Selma. At Ebenezer church a stand was made by Forrest, and there was a sharp skirmish, with varying success, resulting finally in the retreat of the Confederates.

On the night of April 1st, Wilson's corps bivouacked near Plantersville, nineteen miles from Selma, after a day of continuous fighting. At daylight on the 2d, Long's division advanced toward the city, closely followed by Upton's. The Federal officers were well informed as to the position and strength of the city, which was the most important Confederate depot of the southwest, containing an arsenal and foundries. It is situated on the north bank of the Alabama river about 100 feet above high water. The river forms a natural boundary on the south, and there was a bastioned line of fortifications north, east and west. West of the city was a miry creek, and on the east a swamp impracticable for mounted men.

By rapid marching the troops were all in sight of the city and mostly in position by 4 o'clock. Gen. Forrest was in command, and every able-bodied man in the city, even the ministers, took part in its armed defense. The garrison, including these inexperienced recruits, numbered between 6,000 and 7,000.

Upton and Long were directed to assault the works from different directions, while Lieut. Rendelbrook, with a battalion of the Fourth United States cavalry, was sent down the railroad to destroy bridges, stations, and trestle-works as far as Burnsville. The defenders fought with bravery and skill, many of the officers performing prodigies of valor; but they were forced back from the works into the city, and 150 officers, with 2,500 prisoners and 32 pieces of artillery, fell into the hands of the besiegers. Gens. Forrest, Armstrong, Roddy and Adams, with a number of the garrison, escaped under cover of night and avoided capture. Gen. Winslow was assigned to the command of the city, with orders to destroy everything that could benefit the Confederate cause; in consequence of this, the soldiers indulged in almost indiscriminate plunder. Wilson soon

proceeded to Montgomery, which he reached and took possession of on the 12th of April. Pausing here two days, he resumed his march into Georgia.

Meanwhile Gen. Croxton, on the morning of March 31st, marched from Elyton toward Tuscaloosa with about 1,100 men. Some twenty miles above that city he encountered Gen. W. H. Jackson's division, and to avoid these he returned in a northeasterly direction, as if giving up the object of his raid. Part of his division was attacked by Jackson, and thirty men were captured. Marching forty miles, he struck the Black Warrior at Johnson's ferry, crossed with great difficulty, as the stream was swollen and rapid; and, marching thirty-two miles the next day, he reached Northport, opposite Tuscaloosa. Crossing the bridge, the Federals surprised the guard, captured the artillery, and took possession of the town. Croxton destroyed the foundries and factories, the university, public works and stores, and remained there until the 5th of April. He recrossed the bridge, which he burned, and marched west, and on the 6th turned toward Eutaw. At Pleasant Ridge he was met by Gen. Wirt Adams, who charged the cavalry, taking several prisoners and capturing wagons, artillery, ambulances and Gen. Croxton's papers. The Second Michigan cavalry, by its firm resistance, saved Croxton's division from an overwhelming defeat. Croxton remained near Northport for several days, while Adams, who was misinformed as to his movements, proceeded to Columbus, Miss. The Federals then suddenly turned to the north, passed through Jasper, and proceeded east, crossing the state toward Talladega. Into this place they charged with drawn sabres, and, after replenishing their haversacks, pushed on, destroying the railroad and skirmishing with Hill, who fell back toward Jacksonville.

On the 16th of April, Gen Lagrange, who had been sent to reinforce Croxton, reached the vicinity of West Point, with 3,000 men. A defense called Fort Tyler, manned by about 104 youths and convalescents, had been erected on the edge of Chambers county, and charged the enemy. It was in command of Gen. Tyler, who was resolved to defend it to the bitter end. The whole force of the enemy was directed against the puny fortress. Its gallant commander was killed, his successor, Capt. Gonzalez, was mortally wounded, and then the command fell on Capt. Parhan, who displayed the same invincible courage; but at last the overpowering number of the enemy enabled them to scale the wall and throng into the defense, which was then captured and the Confedrate flag was torn from its last stronghold in the south. This was the last conflict of the war, with the exception of the attack on Columbus, Ga., of the same date. On the 24th Croxton dispatched the Eighth Iowa cavalry to Jackonsville, but the remnant of Hill's forces having retired from that town, the Federal cavalry retunred to the brigade, and on the next day moved out on the road leading to Newnan, Ga. On the 26th, while they were crossing the Chattahoochee, a white flag appeared on the opposite bank, where the

news awaited them of the fall of Richmond, the surrender of Lee and the assassination of Lincoln.

Among the noble young heroes who laid down their lives for the cause of the south during the great conflict, there are none whose names shine with more luster on the rolls of fame or are cherished with more tender affection by their fellow-countrymen than those of John Pelham and John Herbert Kelly.

The "gallant Pelham" was a native of Calhoun county, where he was born September 7, 1838. He entered West Point, and was within a few days of graduating, as he would have received his commission on May 6, when, late in April, 1861, he crossed the line at Louisville, and repairing at once to Montgomery he reported for duty. He was commissioned by the Confederate government as first lieutenant of artillery, and was ordered to take charge of the ordnance at Lynchburg, Va. A few days later he was assigned as drill master to Albertus' battery at Winchester. He handled these guns with such skill and daring as to attract the attention of his superiors. He was entrusted by Gen. E. B. Stuart with the organization of a battery of six pieces of horse artillery, which he raised in the states of Alabama, Virginia and Maryland. Forty of these were from Talladega county, under Lieut. William McGregor, a gallant officer. At Williamsburg he was conspicuous for his valor and skill. At first Cold Harbor, he engaged three heavy batteries with a Napoleon, fighting all day with such persevering valor as to merit the warm commendation of Stonewall Jackson. At the second battle of Manassas he again received Jackson's thanks for his heroic conduct. At Sharpsburg, at Shepherdstown, from Aldie to Markham's, everywhere could be heard the thunder of his guns; but at Fredericksburg he reached the climax of his fame, and by his splendid daring elicited from Gen. Lee the remark: "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young." In Gen. Lee's official report of the battle, "the gallant Pelham" was the only one mentioned below the rank of major-general. His commission as lieutenant-colonel was issued soon after and was waiting confirmation by the senate when his death occurred at Kelly's ford, March 17, 1863, while leading a wavering regiment, as he said, "forward to victory and glory." In person, Maj. Pelham was above medium height, of light but sinewy build. He was a good scholar and was considered the best athlete at West Point, and was a splendid horseman. He was modest and unassuming, of a religious turn of mind, courteous in manner and refined in language; and, though gentle as a girl in the social circle, he was as brave as a lion in the field; nothing ever seemed to disturb the equanimity of his calm and reckless courage. He was quite young, and he appeared much more youthful than he really was, so that strangers meeting him gazed with astonishment upon the boy whose fame had spread thorughout the length and breadth of the country as the hero of so many battles. Gen. Stuart announced his death as an "irreparable loss" to the division, and con-

cluded as follows: "His many virtues, his noble nature and purity of character, are enshrined as a sacred legacy in the hearts of all who knew him. His record has been bright and spotless; his career brilliant and successful. He fell—the noblest of sacrifices—on the altar of his country, to whose glorious service he had dedicated his life from the beginning of the war."

No officer of the Confederate army deserves higher commendation than Gen. John Herbert Kelly. He was the son of John Harrison Kelly, a lawyer of Pickens county, Ala. His mother was Miss Herbert. At seventeen he was appointed to West Point by Hon. W. W. Boyce of South Carolina, and Hon. Philip T. Herbert of California. Although two years younger, he was a classmate and friend of Pelham. He, too, was within a short time of graduating when his state seceded and he at once repaired to Montgomery and offered his services. Appointed second lieutenant, he was sent to Fort Morgan. Shortly after, he went with Gen. Hardie into Missouri, was commissioned major, and placed in command of an Arkansas battalion. He fought with great bravery at Shiloh and was made colonel of the Eighth Arkansas regiment. He fought gallantly at Perryville and was severely wounded at Murfreesboro. He was furloughed for three weeks, but such was his devotion to duty, that he returned at the end of two weeks. He commanded a brigade at Chickamauga, and won great commendations on account of his skill and valor. Gen. Cleburne, in recommending his promotion, said: "I know no better officer of his grade in the army." Gens. Preston and Lidell also praised him very highly. After the successful termination of the Sequatchee valley raid in October, 1863, Gen. Wheeler was authorized to select four officers for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. The gallant Kelly was then without a command, and Gen. Wheeler designated him as one in every way worthy of promotion. He was killed while leading a charge at Franklin, Tenn., August 20, 1864. His untimely death was deeply regretted by his comrades in arms, who loved and admired him for his many noble qualities, and by the whole south, to whose service he had devoted the best years of his young manhood. Another brave young officer, a native of Lawrence county, Ala., but serving during the war from his adopted state, Texas, was John Gregg, who entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Texas. He was captured at Fort Donelson, and when exchanged was assigned to a brigade. He was soon promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and was conspicuous for his courage and ability as a leader. He was killed while leading Field's division in the desperate assault on Fort Harrison, near Richmond, October 7, 1864. Professor Tutwiler, the distinguished teacher of whom Alabama has cause to be proud, said of him: "Of the many noble young men who perished in our cause, none gave greater promise of distinction and usefulness to his country than John Gregg."

A very distinguished Alabamian, and one who won for himself an

unique record during the civil war, was Admiral Raphael Semmes of Mobile. He was born in Maryland, educated in the United States Naval academy, reading law with his brother during the time of a furlough. He became a resident of Alabama in 1842, and during the war with Mexico was flag lieutenant of Commodore Conner's flag-ship. He was placed in command of the Somers, employed in blockading Vera Cruz. He resigned his commission as commander in the navy when Alabama seceded, and was at once commissoned with the same rank by the Confederate government, and sent to New York to purchase stores of war. For six months he cruised with a small vessel called the Sumter, capturing during that time seventeen merchant vessels, but being blockaded at Gibraltar and unable to get coal, he returned on an English vessel. He was then put in command of the Alabama and began his second famous cruise. He sailed around the Azores and between New York and the West Indies, fought and sunk the Federal steamer Hatteras, taking her crew to Jamaica, where they were paroled, and is said to have taken fifty merchant vessels and spread the terror of his name to the Pacific ocean. Having dropped anchor in the port of Cherbourg, France, he was blockaded by the Kearsage, which he challenged. The action, June 19, 1864, lasted one hour and ended by the sinking of the Alabama, just after she had struck her colors. Forty of the crew, including Semmes, were rescued by an English gentleman and carried to England, where a number of British officers presented him with a sword to replace the one he had thrown into the sea. Returning to America, he reached Richmond, January 16, 1865, and was assigned to the command of the James river fleet, consisting of three iron-clads and five wooden steamers, with which he guarded the water approach to Richmond. On the evacuation of that city, he blew up his vessels and organized his marines into a brigade, which proceeded to join the Confederate forces at Greensboro. Returning quietly to Mobile after Johnston surrendered, he was seized by order of the secretary of the Federal navy, taken to Washington and imprisoned for four months, when he was released by the president's proclamation.

CHAPTER III.

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

By WILLIS G. CLARK, Mobile.

COLONIAL AND TERRITORIAL PERIODS — UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA — ADMINISTRATION OF DR. BASIL MANLY — DR. GARLAND — RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD — REHABILITATION OF THE UNIVERSITY — AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE — MEDICAL COLLEGE OF ALABAMA — INSTITUTES FOR DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND — HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE — PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM — NORMAL SCHOOLS — CITY AND TOWN SCHOOLS — PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

THE school-house and church antedated the organization of the state of Alabama, and even the era of the precedent territorial government. The first record of a school, in the section of country known as Alabama, dates back to the year 1810. This school was established by a native of New England, named John Pierce, at the boat yard on the Tensas river, and was celebrated for the character and subsequent renown of many of the pupils. Among the well known family names, patronizing the school, we find McGillivray, Tait, Weatherford, Durant, Linders, and Mims. The second school of record was Washington academy, established in 1811 at St. Stephens on the Tombigbee river. The next year Green academy was incorporated at Huntsville. This school had a useful existence for fifty years, and until the buildings were burned by the Federal troops during the war between the states. The first appropriation from the public treasury of the territory in aid of schools was made in 1814, when the sum of $1,000 was divided between the Washington and Green academies. In February, 1818, another academy was established at St. Stephens, which was then a place of considerable importance, but both academies disappeared in the decadence of the town and have only left the brief record of their existence. The enabling act for the admission of Alabama as a state into the union provided that the sixteenth section of every township, or, where these lands had been legally taken up, other lands substituted therefor should be set apart for the use of schools, and that thirty-six sections, or an entire township, should be reserved for a seminary of learning. These, added to the thirty-six sections before set apart in the organization of the territory, made seventy-two sections to

be donated to the maintenance of a state institution of learning. Such were the munificent gifts wherewith to provide a system of public education which graced the entrance of Alabama into the sisterhood of states.

With these prefatory remarks and commencing with the organization of the state it is proposed to sketch the several institutions drawing support, in whole or in part, from the common treasury, including the public schools; next the denominational schools, and lastly, noted schools established and maintained by private teachers for personal benefit. It should be stated at the outset that, in the preparation of this chapter, much use has been made of the monograph entitled, "History of Education in Alabama," prepared by the writer of these pages for the national bureau of education, and published in 1889 by authority of the department of the interior. In considering state institutions for the promotion of knowledge, the first in natural order, in age and standing, is the

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

The first general assembly of the state of Alabama convened in October, 1819. As early as December 17th, 1819, an act was passed authorizing commissioners to lease the lands set apart for the "seminary of learning" until January, 1821. In December, 1820, the university of Alabama was chartered, and in December, 1821, an act was passed providing that the governor ex-officio, together with twelve trustees, two from each judicial circuit, to be elected by a joint ballot of the two houses of the general assembly, should constitute a board of trustees for the government of the proposed university. In December, 1822, the legislature provided for the sale of lands at auction, and appropriated fifty thousand dollars from the receipts of such sales for the erection of necessary buildings and directing the investment of the surplus for the benefit of the university. The lands for the most part, had been judiciously selected and embraced some of the most fertile tracts in the state. By the autumn of 1823, a considerable quantity of the lands had been sold, some of them bringing the large price $50 to $60 per acre. By an act of the general assembly approved December 20, 1823, the bank of the state of Alabama was established and the proceeds of the sale of the university lands were by law made part of the capital of this bank. At first the amount of university land funds to be absorbed by the bank was limited to $100,000, but in January, 1827, this restriction was removed and the president of the board of trustees was required to invest in the stock of the bank the money then in the state treasury arising from "rents, interest and sale of university lands." The fiat of the legislature thus improperly, as it must be conceded, disposing of a sacred trust, proved in its results disastrous both to the university and to the state.

The first meeting of the trustees was held at Tuscaloosa on the 6th of April, 1822. There were present Governor Israel Pickens, ex-officio presi-

dent, George W. Owen, Henry Hitchcock, George Phillips, Jack Shackleford, Hume R. Field, Nicholas Davis, John McKinly, Thomas Fearn, Henry Miner, Clements C. Billingslea and Robert W. Carter. On the 29th December, 1827, the general assembly selected Tuscaloosa as the general site for the university, and authorized the trusteest o erect the necessary buildings within fifteen miles of the town. On the 22d of March, 1828, the trustees met and selected a level plateau, a part of the original grant of congress, about a mile and a quarter from the court-house in Tuscaloosa, as a site for the buildings and grounds of the university.

The erection of the buildings was begun soon afterward and by 1831 they were ready for use. The Rev. Alva Woods, D. D., then president of the Transylvania university of Lexington, Ky., was publicly inaugurated president on Tuesday, April 12, 1831, and on April 17th the university was formally opened with the following faculty: Rev. Alva Woods, D. D., president and professor of mental and moral philosophy; Gurdon Saltonstall, M. A., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; John F. Wallis, M. A., professor of chemistry and natural history; Henry Tutwiler, M. A., professor of ancient languages; Calvin B. Jones, B. A., tutor. Fifty-two students matriculated the first day, and the number increased during the term to ninety-four. Many of these earliest students became distinguished citizens of Alabama and of other states. Two of that class, Hon. William R. Smith of Washington city, and Dr. John B. Read of Tuscaloosa, are at this writing still among the living.

The buildings at the opening were the rotunda—a circular edifice seventy feet in diameter and seventy feet high, surmounted by a dome and surrounded by a lofty peristyle of the Ionic order of architecture; Washington college on the west side of the campus; Jefferson college on the east side; the lyceum and steward's hall and four commodious residences for the professors. The administration of Dr. Woods extended over a period of seven years, during which time several acts of insubordination occurred—not chargeable to any neglect of duty by the president or faculty but, in large degree, to the environment and the unformed civilization of the state which had scarcely as yet been redeemed from the wilderness. Indian tribes yet held possession of a large portion of her territory, the people were still pioneers and their sons were naturally restive under the restrictions of college government. The culmination of these disorders was reached in 1837, when the entire senior class and many other students were suspended or dismissed. The president and all the members of the faculty, save one, Professor Brumby, resigned, and on December 6th, 1837, Dr. Woods delivered his valedictory address. The average yearly attendance of students during his administration was 109 5-7, the total number of graduates, 138. The financial status of the university on November 1, 1836, was shown by the roport of Commissioner Porter, who made the nominal assets $495,051.21, of which $144,239.18 were considered unavailable and likely to be a total loss. The

amount realized from the sale of university lands from 1823 to that date was $368,051.18, of which $281,966.33 had been invested in six per cent. state stock.

Dr. Woods was born in Shoreham, Vt., on the 13th of August, 1794, was fitted for college at the celebrated Phillips academy, was graduated with honor from Harvard university in 1819, and ordained a minister of the gospel, October 28, 1831. After some time spent in London and at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburg and Glasgow he was, September 1, 1824, elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Brown's university, which position he held until 1828, when he became president of Transylvania university, where he continued until 1831, when he became president of the university of Alabama. After retiring from this position he resided in Providence, R. I., until his death, September 6, 1887, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Dr. Woods was noted for his piety and learning. Some of his baccalaureate addresses were models of thought and pure English. One of the halls of the university, built since the war, was named "Alva Woods hall" in honor of this excellent and now lamented scholar and christian gentleman.

ADMINISTRATION OF DR. BASIL MANLY.

The faculty of the university was reorganized in December, 1837, by the election of Rev. Basil Manly, D. D., president and professor of mental and moral philosophy; Richard T. Brumby, M. A., professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology; Samuel M. Stafford, M. A., professor of ancient languages; Frederick A. P. Barnard, M. A., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; Rev. Horace Pratt, M. A., tutor of mathematics; Jacob Pearson, B. A., tutor of ancient languages. Following the insubordination and severe discipline of 1837, the attendance in 1838 was only thirty-eight in all, but these young men were of high character, of elevated feelings and tractable dispositions, forming a good substratum on which to rebuild the university. Another reason for the small number of students was the incompleteness of the preparatory schools in the state, many applicants having been rejected because they were unprepared to enter the classes to which they aspired. In the fall of 1839, a uniform dress was adopted in which all the students were required to appear by January, 1840. In 1841, a handsome edifice of brick, with trimmings of sandstone, was erected for the occupancy of the president and has ever since been called the "President's Mansion." In 1842, provision was made for the admission, without payment of tuition or contingent charges, of one student from each county in the state. At this time, the library contained 4,000 volumes and the departments of natural philosophy, astronomy, chemistry and engineering were well supplied with valuable apparatus. The university possessed, beside, large and well selected cabinets in mineralogy, geology and conchology. The astro-

nomical observatory was completed in the summer of 1844, and was well equipped.

The building was erected and the instruments purchased and mounted under the supervision of the accomplished head of the department, Dr. F. A. P. Barnard. It may be remarked here, that this building with its contents was the only one of the public edifices of the university which escaped destruction in the Compton raid in 1865, to which more particular reference will be made hereafter.

The year 1847 was memorable in university annals by the accession of two gentlemen to the faculty, Professors Michael Toumey and Landon C. Garland, both of whom proved valuable acquisitions and subsequently became distinguished in science and letters. On the 21st of February, 1848, an act was passed by the general assembly to liquidate and settle accounts, which had become badly muddled, between the university and the state. This act arbitrarily fixed the indebtedness of the state to the university at $250,000, on which an annual interest of six per cent. per annum was pledged. The trustees protested against this one sided settlement, but subsequently yielded to superior power and acquiesced in the terms proposed. At this date a treasurer, Mr. Henry Snow of Tuscaloosa, was elected—the university fund having theretofore been kept in the state treasury, the head of that bureau acting as treasurer ex-officio of the university. On the 8th of July, 1850, the Alabama historical society was organized under the auspices of the authorities of the university. Its regular meetings are held in connection with the commencement exercises and its treasures of books and manuscripts are deposited for safe-keeping in the library of the university.

In the winter of 1851, the legislature of Alabama—the capital having been removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery—made a gift to the university of the old state house, together with its furniture and fixtures. The furniture, including a massive mahogany chair, which is occupied by the governor at the annual commencements, was removed to the university, but the great chair referred to, and the desks and chairs of the senate chamber are all that was left from the destruction of the university by fire. The state house was leased by the trustees to the Baptist Female college on condition that it shall be continuously occupied as a seminary for young ladies. In the year 1853, an epidemic of typhoid pneumonia prevailed among the students, which caused a panic for a month, practically suspending the work of the university. In May, 1854, Professor Toumey, having been appointed state geologist, left the university and began the work of the survey of the state, which he continued with zeal and success until he was cut down, untimely, in the height of his professional renown and usefulness. The university suffered another serious loss this year in the retirement of Professor Garland, who resigned to accept the presidency of a railroad, and in the resignation of Professor Barnard, who had been called to the chair of physics and astronomy in

the university of Mississippi. Professor Garland subsequently returned to the university. Professor Barnard, after serving two years as professor, was chosen president of the university of Mississippi, where he remained until the breaking out of the war in 1861. In 1865, he became president of the Columbia college, New York, which high office he filled with eminent success and ability until his death, April 27, 1889, lacking only eight days of attaining four score years. His name and fame belong to his country and to mankind. He needs no eulogy here.

The university year of 1854-5 was notable in the accession to the faculty of Dr. John W. Mallet, who took the chair of chemistry; of Robert K. Hargrove (now a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church) as instructor in mathematics, and of W. S. Wyman as instructor in ancient languages (in place of Professor Stafford, who was disabled by serious illness), and, last not least, by the retirement of Dr. Manly from the presidency. The "resignation" of Dr. Manly was written in April, 1855, to take effect on the first day of October. During his administration, extending through eighteen years, the university attained a high state of prosperity and usefulness. The number of students during his last year was 112; graduates during his official term, 250. The standard of scholarship was high and the examinations for admission were so strict that numbers were required, every year, to withdraw for the lack of the requisite preparation.

Dr. Manly was born in Chatham city, N. C., January 29, 1778. At the early age of eighteen years he was licensed as a preacher; in 1819, he entered the junior class of South Carolina college, was graduated in 1821, ordained to the ministry in 1822, resigned his pastorate in 1837 to become president of the university of Alabama, resigned this office in 1854 and returned to the pulpit, and although in impaired health, he continued to preach as opportunity offered and his weak physical condition permitted, until December 21, 1868, when he died in the seventy-first year of his age.

ADMINISTRATION OF DR. GARLAND.

This distinguished scholar and divine was recalled to the university in the summer of 1855, and invited to take the position made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Manly. There were associated with him in the faculty, Samuel Stafford, A. M., professor of ancient literature; Rev. John W Pratt, D. D., professor of logic, rhetoric and oratory; George Benaugh M. A., professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy Andre Doloffre, professor of modern languages; Rev. A. J. Battle, professor of Greek; Willam S. Wyman, M. A., associate professor of ancient languages; John W. Mallet, Ph. D., lecturer in chemistry; Robert K. Hargrove, M. A., associate professor of mathematics; Michael Toumey, M. A., professor-elect of chemistry, mineralogy and geology. Professor Stafford soon found the duties of his chair too onerous for his failing condition of health, and Professor Wyman took his place. In July, 1857, Professor Hargrove resigned and became an eminent minister in the

Methodist Episcopal church, south. Professor Mallet retired to accept the chair of chemistry in the newly established medical college at Mobile and Professor A. J. Battle resigned to take the presidency of the Alabama Central Female college. Their places were all filled by acceptable professors.

Material improvements kept pace with the scholastic progress of the university. A new college hall and two new houses for professors were built. Handsome halls for the two literary societies were provided, with their libraries then numbering more than 5,000 volumes. But the most important and radical change was effected by an act of the legislature approved February 23, 1860, which established a military department for the university and required that the student should be placed under military discipline. The same act increased the endowment to $300,000 and fixed the rate of interest to be paid the university at eight per cent. This change went into effect in the autumn of 1860, under auspicious circumstances. The number of students was largely increased and they seemed highly pleased with the new mode of government in which they were to have so large a part. Even the professors, who at first opposed the innovation, became warm supporters of the new method, and the future seemed full of hope and encouragement to the university. Soon, however, all was changed. On the 11th of January, 1861, Alabama seceded from the union; soon after, the Confederate provisional government was established at Montgomery and the tocsin of war resounded through the land. The excitement became too pervading to permit the even flow of study and recitation, young men daily left for the camp and the field, and by next commencement day the ranks of the corps were greatly depleted. Notwithstanding all ths and the fact that most of the colleges and academies in the south had closed their doors, regular exercises at the university were resumed in September, 1861. The military feature, so recently grafted on the university course, made the institution at once very popular and public sentiment required that its doors should remain open. Indeed, such was the demand for instruction in military tactics, it became a kind of training school for young officers who, when sufficiently disciplined, were taken to instruct in military camps or became attached to the service in still more important positions. The work at the university was prosecuted, however, under serious and increasing difficulties. The rules for admission were relaxed and boys were received as young as fourteen and few could be retained beyond their seventeenth year. Col. James T. Murfee, now the accomplished head of the Marion (Ala.) Military academy, was placed in command of the cadets and so continued until the corps was finally disbanded after the university buildings had vanished in flame and smoke.

In the year 1862–3, a preparatory department was established and Professor E. R. Dickson, now superintendent of public schools in Mobile, was placed in charge. In July, 1863, Benjamin F. Meek, a graduate of

the university, class 1854, was elected assistant professor of Latin and Greek. In July, 1864, commencement day was duly celebrated for the first time since the commencement of hostilities. There were, however, only three titled graduates although the number of students, during the year, reached 341.

The scholastic year 1864–5 opened with 300 students and work proceeded as usual until the spring of 1865. Rumors of an attack upon Tuscaloosa by Federal cavalry were rife but not sufficiently heeded, for on the night of April 3d, the town was surprised and captured. The corps of cadets, under President Garland and Commandant Murfee, marched into town on the first signal of danger and, on arriving near the bridge spanning the Warrior river, had a brief encounter with the cavalry. The cadets stood their ground bravely until finding that the invading force was too large and well supplied to be successfully resisted, a retreat was ordered, when they retired in good order to the university barracks. After destroying a quantity of ammunition and other stores, they reluctantly took up the line of march to Marion, where they were formally disbanded. The next day, April 4th, the torch was applied to all the public buildings of the university which before mid-day were left smouldering heaps of ashes. Not even the library, with its priceless treasures of rare and costly books, was spared, although the librarian, Prof. Doloffre, showed the commanding officer through the rooms and pleaded earnestly that these, at least, might be spared. The value of university property thus ruthlessly destroyed was not less than $300,000.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

An effort was made to resume exercises at the university in October, 1865. It was proposed to use the basement of the president's mansion and the observatory building, which had not been destroyed, for lecture rooms, but the attempt was not successful, only one student having presented himself for matriculation. At the meeting of the general assembly under the provisional government established by President Johnson in November, 1865, an act was passed providing for a loan to the trustees of seventy thousand dollars "to rebuild the university and provide it with the means of imparting a thorough education." Under an act approved February 21st, 1866, the following named gentlemen became trustees of the university: Messrs. Porter King of Marion; Francis Bugbee, Montgomery, William Mudd, Elyton; Jas. H. Fitts and Robert Jemison, Tuscaloosa; Benjamin F. Peters, Fayette C. H.; A. M. Gibson, Huntsville; Z. F. Freeman, Athens; Willis G. Clark, Mobile; John T. Foster, Butler; Alfred N. Worthy, Troy; John C. Meadows, Opelika; George S. Walden, Talladega; and Walter H. Crenshaw, Greenville. The governor of the state and the judges of the supreme court were also made members, ex-officio, of the board.

At a meeting of this board held in Montgomery in June, 1866, measures were matured for the speedy rebuilding of the university. A plan presented by Col. J. T. Murfee, late commandant of the corps of cadets, was adopted and that gentleman was appointed architect and superintendant of grounds and buildings. Messrs. Jemison, Fitts and Mudd were appointed a building committee and Mr. Jas. H. Fitts was elected fiscal agent of the university.

In January, 1867, the first new hall on the college grounds was begun. Messrs. George M. Figh and W. S. Wyman were the contractors. When the contract was let there was not a dollar in the treasury of the state or in the hands of the treasurer of the university. The patriotism, skill, devotion and judgment of the governor, R. M. Patton, and the fiscal agent, Jas. H. Fitts, the two working conjointly, found means, to prosecute the work, and they so managed the resources of the university that only thirty thousand dollars of the seventy thousand appropriated by the legislature, was ever drawn from the treasury of the state. Before the building was completed the provisional government was set aside and, under the substituted authority, the trustees of the university were declared out of office, their acts nullified and a "board of regents" was appointed to take their places. This board met first in July, 1868, but it was April, 1869, before the university was opened for students. The faculty was small and the students few in number. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining a quorum at the meeting of the "regents" and more in securing a president and faculty who could command the confidence and support of the people of Alabama. Finally, after repeated efforts in that direction, Hon. William R. Smith, a gentleman of ability and learning, one of the surviving members of the first graduating class of the university—having had much experience in public affairs—was chosen to the position, but even he could not attract more than twenty-one students and soon gave up the office. University exercises were not resumed until September, 1871, when, under the direction of Prof. Lupton, some progress was made and the number of students reached one hundred and seven, increased to one hundred and thirty-five the succeeding year. There was, however, a large decrease in attendance during the third year, not on account of dissatisfaction with the management but mainly from the serious embarrassment of the people. The farming lands of the state were flooded by the overflowing rivers and the army worm swept away much of the products which the floods had permitted to be grown. The number of students fell to fifty-three and there were only ten entitled to degrees at commencement. Dr. Lupton resigned in the summer of 1874, and Dr. Carlos G. Smith was chosen to succeed him in the office of president. The law department, which was organized in 1873 with Henderson M. Somerville as professor, was increased, in 1875, by creating another professorship, which chair was filled by Hon. J. M. Martin. The number of students this year was sev-

enty-four, number of graduates, eleven The authority of the regents ended with the year and the old system, modified and improved as experience dictated, was restored with the restoration of the government of Alabama to the people of Alabama.

REHABILITATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A new constitution was adopted by the people of the state in November, 1875. That instrument provided for a board of trustees, to be nominated by the governor and confirmed by the senate, to whom the direction of the affairs of the university was to be committed. In the spring of 1876, the following gentlemen were, under this authority, nominated and confirmed as trustees. First district, Willis G. Clark of Mobile; second district, Hiliary A. Herbert of Montgomery; third district, John A. Foster of Clayton; fourth district, N. H. R. Dawson of Selma; fifth district, William C. McIver of Tuskegee; sixth district, Marion Banks of Tuscaloosa and Enoch Morgan of Eutaw; seventh district, James Crook, Jacksonville; eighth district, Edward C. Betts, of Huntsville; the governor and state superintendent of education became ex-officio members of the board. The terms of membership were so arranged as that only three members should go out of office at one time, every second year, thus securing experience and continuity in the system adopted and a valuable protection against sudden and improper changes in management. In the fifty-five years preceding, from 1821 to 1876, the university had two hundred and five trustees. Of the nine trustees selected in 1876, three (Messrs. Dawson, Crook and Clark) still remain in office by successive re-appointment, representing the first, fourth and seventh congressional districts; in the second and third districts there has been but one change each, and in the fifth, sixth and eighth districts two changes each, making only eight changes in the personnel of the board in sixteen years, an average of only one in two years. The term of service is now six years. Of the changes made, three were caused by the death of the incumbents, Messrs. Marion Bank, Enoch Morgan and Thomas D. Corey, the two first named having been successively president pro tem of the board and very valuable members.

The act of the general assembly providing for the appointment of trustees abrogated the acts of the regents from the date of meeting of the new board, thus leaving the university without law or system until the trustees could provide them. This enactment was both a blessing and a burden; a blessing, in that it left the new board free from all incumbrances of past errors or prejudices; a burden, in that it imposed at the outset the heavy labor, care and responsibility of rehabilitation. It had this further benefit—the trustees, all but one of them new in the work were obliged to become thoroughly acquainted with the character and needs of the institution placed in their charge. How well they

fulfilled the obligation is told in the wonderful growth and development of the university under their management.

The officers then in service were continued, and in 1877, John C. Calhoun, M. A., was elected to the chair of Greek. In 1878, the term of office of President Smith having expired, Gen. Josiah Gorgas—a man known and honored throughout the country—was elected to succeed him. He assumed the duties of the office in the fall of 1878, and his presence and wonderful executive ability were soon felt for good in all departments of the university. Unfortunately his health gradually gave way, almost in the beginning of his work, and in February, 1879, he had to succumb to serious illness. The faculty, under authority given in the regulations, elected Dr. W. S. Wyman, the senior professor, temporary president, under whose judicious and intelligent direction the affairs of the university were successfully conducted to the close of the year. Gen. Gorgas, finding that there was little hope of the restoration of his strength, insisted on resigning the office of president. The board reluctantly accepted the resignation, and, after tendering the office to Dr. Wyman, who declined it, elected Col. Burwell B. Lewis to succeed him. Gen. Gorgas was then chosen librarian, which position he filled acceptably until the close of the year 1882, when he retired. He died May 13th, 1883, beloved, honored and lamented by all. Suitable honors were paid his mortal remains and a feeling tribute to his memory was inscribed on the records of the board of trustees. As this tribute expresses it, "he was diligent in business, faithful to every trust, pure in life, scholarly in attainments, a model husband and father, a genial companion, a devoted friend, and an exemplary and conscientious Christian." He was born in Dauphin county, Pa., July 1st, 1818; graduated with high rank from the military academy at West Point; was assigned to the advance corps of United States army; participated actively in the war with Mexico in 1846; was promoted to a captaincy in 1855; resigned from the United States army in 1861 to join the confederate forces, and became chief of the ordinance department of the confederate army, which position he held until the close of the war. He then became superintendent of the Briarfield Iron works, near Selma, Ala. In 1872 he was chosen vice-chancellor of the university of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., whence, in 1878, he came to the university of Alabama, as related.

Col. Lewis, at the time of his election, was a member of congress from the sixth district, Alabama, and as his constituents were opposed to his retirement before the expiration of his official term, arrangements were made with Dr. Wyman to continue his temporary incumbency of the office of president until Col. Lewis was free to relieve him. This he did very acceptably and with marked success. Col. Lewis entered upon the duties of the office in July, 1880. At the same time the law department was enlarged by the creation of an additional chair of constitutional and international law, of which the president became ex-officio the professor.

Meanwhile, the number of students had so increased that it was found difficult to accommodate the applicants in barracks, and this rendered additional buildings a necessity. The trustees, therefore, appointed a committee to act in concert with a committee which they requested the alumni to appoint, to devise and mature some plan by which the necessary funds could be secured "to add to the university buildings, enlarge its library, and apparatus and increase its facilities in other directions." This committee reported at the next meeting of the trustees in favor of making a direct application to the general assembly for aid, predicated upon the needs of the university and the large, equitable claim it had against the state for moneys belonging to it, lost years ago through the errors or mismanagement of the executive department of Alabama. The trustees approved this report and appointed Messrs. Willis G. Clark, N. H. R. Dawson and Enoch Morgan a committee to wait upon the legislature at its next session and prosecute an appeal for aid. The society of alumni appointed a co-operating committee, of which that tried and energetic friend of the university, James H. Fitts, Esq., was the efficient chairman. These committees met jointly in Montgomery, and, assisted by a number of the alumni and other friends of the university, made vigorous and persistent efforts, under adverse circumstances, and finally succeeded in having a bill passed, by a majority exceeding two-thirds of each house, loaning the university the sum of sixty thousand dollars for the purpose specified in the bill. The same measure carried an appropriation in favor of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, of which more hereafter. In July, 1882, the chair of civil engineering was established, and Col. Robert A. Hardaway, M. A., C. E., was elected to the position.

In July, 1883, the trustees elected the committee that had procured the grant from the legislature, a "building committee," and instructed them to procure plans for the necessary buildings and make provision for a vigorous prosecution of the work, By November of that year several designs had been obtained and the board was convened to act upon them.

The plan approved comprised a central building, sixty feet front, with a depth of one hundred feet, for a commencement hall, library and chapel, and two "L" shaped buildings, one on either side, the whole when completed to form, in connection with the large hall then in use, a quadrangle, having a large court in the center. As the appropriation was not sufficient to build the three structures as proposed, only two were at the time offered for contract. Ground was broken for the foundation on February 20th, 1884. In May following the corner memorial stone of the large building was laid with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of the trustees, faculty, students and a large concourse of citizens from Tuscaloosa. The governor of the state, Gen. O'Neal, and superintendent of education, Hon. H. C. Armstrong, were present on this interesting occasion.

The number of matriculates of the university during the scholastic

year of 1881–2, was one hundred and fifty-four; 1882–3, one hundred and sixty-six; 1883–4, two hundred, the largest attendance since the war.

Two of the new buildings were completed by commencement day, 1885, and were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the 13th of June.

The venerable Dr. L. C. Garland, formerly president of the university, and then chancellor of Vanderbilt university, delivered the oration in the presence of a large and intelligent assemblage, comprising a goodly number of the alumni and many of the most distinguished and cultivated citizens of the state.

The year 1884 is memorable in university annals for an act of justice, and at the same time of beneficence, on the part of the congress of the United States. Under the skillful leadership of the able, sagacious, experienced and patriotic senior senator for Alabama, General John T. Morgan, an act was passed, approved April 23d, 1884, empowering the state of Alabama to locate for the benefit of the university, forty-six thousand and eighty acres of the public lands within the state, "to be applied to the erection of suitable buildings for the university and to the restoration of the library and scientific apparatus heretofore destroyed by fire, the surplus, if any, to increase the endowment of the university." This grant was accepted by the state and the lands were accepted by Messrs. A. C. Hargrove, Eugene A. Smith and J. B. Moore, commissioners appointed by the governor. By act of the general assembly of Alabama, approved February 5th, 1885, the management of this trust was turned over to the trustees of the university and that body, by ordinance adopted in June, 1885, provided for a committee of three members to be styled the "committee on the university land grant," and a land commissioner to whom, under certain restrictions, the care and sale of these lands were committed. Hon. A. C. Hargrove was elected land commissioner, and Messrs. W. G. Clark, James Crook and Henry H. Brown were elected a committee on the land grant, and by subsequent re-election still continue to hold these positions. The first fruits of this act were the supply of means to complete the quadrangle, by erecting the third hall provided in the original plan, and, soon after, the building and furnishing of a chemical laboratory, a physical laboratory, a gymnasium, a laundry, and a number of dwellings for the use of the professors, besides erecting a system of water works, putting in an electric plant for lighting the public buildings and making many and varied improvements. All these lands have been located, most of them in the mineral district of the state, and the selections have been formally approved by the secretary of the interior. Questions have been raised with regard to some the selections, but these have since been passed upon by the highest tribunal in the state. The supreme court have fully sustained and confirmed the title of the university. Only about one-third of the lands donated by congress have been sold, and yet the aggregate receipts from sales to date exceed one-half the fixed endowment fund of the university.

So the originator of this measure and the members of both houses of congress who so zealously sustained him "builded better than they knew." If the unsold lands average as much per acre as those already disposed of, the trustees will be able, as they design, to increase the endowment fund materially and thus add largely to the annual available income of the university.

The several halls of the university have been, by unanimous action of the board of trustees, named as follows: The large rear building erected soon after the war is called "Alva Woods hall," in honor of the first president of the university, the western structure of the front row of buildings is called "Manly hall," in honor of the second president of the university; the eastern building is called "Garland hall," in honor of the third president of the university; the central building is called "Clark hall," in honor of the chairman of the committee which secured the appropriation hereinbefore mentioned from the general assembly; the chemical laboratory is called "Toumey hall," in honor of Prof. Michael Toumey, the distinguished professor of geology and mineralogy, and the physical laboratory is called "Barnard hall," in honor of the illustrious and lamented Barnard, for several years a distinguished professor of the university and at his death, president of Columbia college, New York. In this connection a brief description of these halls will not be considered inappropriate.

Alva Woods hall, which forms the rear line of the university quadrangle, is an edifice of four stories, with east and west wings of three stories. In this building are the lecture rooms of the schools of Latin, English, mathematics and modern languages; the halls of the Erosophic and Philomathic societies; the dining hall of the university and the offices and rooms of the quartermaster and surgeon. The second and third stories are appropriated mainly to apartments for students. Manly hall, which forms the west side of the quadrangle, is a building of three stories and is constructed of brick, with trimmings of dressed limestone. The first story contains the president's and commandant's offices, lecture rooms fo the schools of engineering, law, Greek, mathematics aud physics, and a large and well lighted drawing room for the use of the classes in the school of engineering. The second and third stories are devoted to students' lodgings, the Peithonian society hall, and the hall of the Y. M. C. A. Clark hall, the central building on the south side, which is the front of the quadrangle, is a handsome structure of brick and gray limestone and is appropriated to general academic uses. It is three stories in height and has a front of sixty feet and a depth of one hundred feet. The first story contains the library and reading room and the chapel; the great public hall of the university occupies the second and third stories. The hall will seat, with comfort, eight hundred on the first floor with accommodation for several hundred more in the galleries. Garland hall is the counterpart of Manly hall on the west, and completes the university quad-

rangle. It contains the geological and natural history museum, already mentioned, a lecture room for geology and several other rooms. The third story is devoted principally to the use of the trustees. On this floor are the large meeting room of the board and lodging rooms for the trustees. Toumey hall contains a two story part, 40x70 feet, and a one story part 30x70 feet. In the two story part are, upon the lower floor, a work room and balance room and office for the geological survey; a room for assaying; a room for the assistant in chemistry and for advanced students; and a storeroom for apparatus to be supplied to students. Upon the second floor are the lecture room, the preparatory room and private laboratory of the professor; a store room and a dark room for photographic work, and a room for balances and library. The one story part is intended as a general laboratory for the students, and has one large room, 27x68 feet inside, and a smaller room for balances. The general laboratory is provided with ten work tables, intended to accommodate four students each, and in front of the windows has places for twelve more. Between the windows are twelve draught closets, connected with flues for carrying off disagreeable or poisonous gases. The work tables are of modern design, and are made after the plan of the tables in the new laboratory of Professor Hoffman, in Berlin. At each end of the student's laboratory are the boilers for heating, supplying distilled water, etc. A large flue and opening in the ceiling provides for the general ventilation of this room. This and other rooms are supplied with burning gas and with water, and are furnished with the tables, shelves, apparatus, and general fittings necessary to carry out fully the intention of the trustees, which has been to erect at the university a chemical laboratory which in size shall be ample for all present needs, and in all its arrangements and equipments shall be fully abreast with the times and equal to the best laboratories of the country.

Barnard hall, a physical laboratory, of the same dimensions as the chemical laboratory, is completed, and is now being furnished with the most modern and best apparatus. The rear wing, or annex, of the physical laboratory is used for the gymnasium, which has been furnished with the most approved contrivances for physical exercise and development. A competent director has been provided and the exercise is made compulsory upon all cadets. Incandescent lights are furnished throughout the building. Water works supply water to each floor of the principal buildings from a cold spring. A steam laundry for the use of the students is now in successful operation.

The administration of Col. Lewis, which terminated by his untimely death, after a service of only five years, was uniformly prosperous. The number of students increased from one hundred and fifty-eight in 1880-81 to two hundred and twenty-five in 1884-85. He fell as the warrior would die, with harness on and in the full discharge of his duties. He was taken ill in his office at the beginning of the term while engaged in ma-

triculating students and assigning them to their classes. His disease developed into pleurisy of a dangerous type and, on the 11th of October, 1885, he departed this life mourned by all who knew him. He had in rare degree, the esteem of his acquaintances, the love and confidence of his associates and the devotion of the students. The committee of trustees in their report to the general assembly, referring to the death of Col. Lewis, do not overrate him when they say that he was "distinguished for the unblemished purity of his private life and for his attainments as a scholar, jurist and statesman," and that "he brought to the great trust confided to him, firmness tempered with mildness, wisdom ripened by experience and knowledge, sanctified to noble and patriotic ends by a sincere christian profession and practice." A handsome marble tablet has been placed in Clark hall by the students by permission of the trustees "in honor of their loved and lamented preceptor and friend".

Dr. William S. Wyman was again prevailed upon to discharge the duties of president *ad interim*, he having for the third time declined the honor of permanent president for himself. At the meeting of the trustees held in June, 1886, Gen. Henry D. Clayton was elected president and at once entered upon the duties of his office. General Clayton had been distinguished both in war and in peace. Entering the service in the war between the states as colonel of the First regiment of Alabama volunteers he was soon promoted for gallant conduct to brigadier and afterward became a major-general He was several times wounded and was known as one of the "fighting generals" of the Confederate army. After the war he resumed the practice of law and a year or two later was commissioned judge of the third judicial circuit, which position he held continuously until May, 1886, when he resigned and became a candidate for nomination to the gubernatorial office. In this canvass he was not successful, although he had a large and enthusiastic support. In December, 1886, the trustees were called to mourn the sudden demise of the Hon. Enoch Morgan, for some years the president pro tem. of that body, the chairman of its finance committee, a member of the building committee and one of the most faithful, zealous and useful members of the board. He was a sound and able lawyer and deservedly one of the most prominent men in the state. His death was a serious loss to the university, to whose interests he was devoted, and in appreciation of his eminent virtues and services a memorial page of the record was inscribed with resolutions bearing fitting testimony to his worth. Mr. Willis G. Clark of the first district was elected president pro tem. to succeed Col. Morgan.

On October 13th, 1889, after a brief but severe illness, General Clayton was called hence, "stricken down untimely," and again the university was in mourning for an esteemed and worthy president. A special train was chartered and a guard of honor accompanied his mortal remains to his old home in Clayton, where his ashes now peacefully repose. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of the people of Alabama, and although his admin-

istration of the affairs of the university was brief, he left an impress of intelligent and faithful service which will not soon be effaced. A special meeting of the trustees was held in November, 1889, and arrangements were made to carry on the work of the university under the direction of Professor Wyman until the next commencement. At their meeting in July, 1890, the trustees elected Gen. Richard C. Jones, of Wilcox county, president. At this session, Hon. Thomas D. Corey, a trustee from the third district, who, although indisposed when he left his home, felt unwilling to be absent from an important meeting of the board, came to the university, was taken seriously ill on arrival, and died just after the business of the session was concluded. This was the first instance of the death of a trustee at the university. An escort was appointed to accompany the remains to his former home and assist in the funeral ceremonies at the grave. Mr. Corey had represented his county in the general assembly of the state and often participated in the councils of the political party with which he affiliated. He was a practical agriculturist and a firm believer in the nobility of the farmer's calling.

The attendence of students during the administration of Gen. Clayton was as follows: During the scholastic year 1886-87, 212; year of 1887-88, 236; year 1888–89, 208; the graduates of the university at this period were, bachelors of art, 103; bachelors of engineering, 17; bachelors of mining engineering, 4; masters of civil engineering, 3; bachelors of law, 64; total, 191. The department of mining engineering was established in 1889, a new chair having been created for the purpose, and has since been in successful operation. The rapid development of the mineral region of Alabama makes this department an important adjunct, and it is expected to become of material advantage both to the university and to the state. It is now one of the best appointed schools of the college The attendance during the scholastic year of 1890-91, the first of President Jones' administration, was, including graduate students, 220; during the second year 1891-92, the number of students was 167. The falling off n attendance the last year was doubtless largely due to two causes: first, the advancement in the requirements for entrance examination, which went into effect in October, 1891, and secondly, the monetary stringency consequent upon the very low prices of both cotton and iron during the year. The trustees in charge of the university January 1st, 1892, were, first district, Willis G. Clark, Mobile; 2d district, William S. Thorington, Montgomery; 3d district, Alto V. Lee, Clayton; 4th district, N. H. R. Dawson, Selma, 5th district, William T. Northington, Prattville; 6th district, James E. Webb and H. H. Brown, Birmingham; 7th district, James Crook, Jacksonville; 8th district, R. Barnwell Rhett, Huntsville.

A recent act of the general assembly re-districting the state will necessarily make some change in the personnel of the board, as some of the districts, as now constituted, have two members, while others have no representation at all, and an additional, the ninth, district, has been

gained by the state. The officers of government and instruction, at the same time, were Richard C. Jones, LL. D., president and professor of international and constitutional law; William S. Wyman, LL. D., professor of the Latin language and literature; Benjamin F. Meek, LL. D., professor of the English language and literature; William A. Parker, LL. D., professor of modern languages; Eugene A. Smith, Ph. D., professor of mineralogy and geology, and state geologist; Joshua H. Foster, D. D., professor of natural philosophy and astronomy; Thomas C. McCorvey, M. A., professor of history and philosophy; John C. Calhoun, M. A., professor of the Greek and Latin languages and instructor in Spanish; Robert A. Hardaway, M. A., C. E., professor of civil engineering; Thomas W. Palmer, M. A., professor of mathematics; William B. Phillips, Ph. D., professor of chemistry and metallurgy; John J. Harris, M. A., quartermaster and commissary; Amelia A. Gorgas, librarian; Andrew C. Hargrove, professor of equity jurisprudence; Adrian S. Van de Graaft, B. A., LL. B., professor of statute and common law; Tredwell W. Moore (first lieutenant Twenty-second infantry U. S. A.), commandant of cadets. In addition to the faculty are the following assistants and instructors: John M. Francis, M. T. Hays, Edward E. Newton, John H. Pettway, Jr., George H. Dunlap, Jr., Kenneth D. Mckellar, B. A., Julius E. Willoughby.

The course of study at the university embraces two general departments, (1) An acadamic department, (2) A department of professional education. The former embraces ten schools and five under-graduate courses of study, classical, scientific, literary, civil engineeing and mining engineering, leading to degrees respectively of bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, bachelor of letters, bachelor of civil engineering and bachelor of mining engineering, each course requiring four years for completion. Either of them may be selected by the parent or guardian, or, under certain restrictions, by the student himself. A further election is permitted students who, for sufficient cause, cannot or do not desire to take a regular course. Such applicants may take any three of the academic courses, provided the professors in charge are satisfied of their ability to study to advantage the subjects taught therein, and, on completing the course of study in any school, they are entitled to a certificate of proficiency in that school and to be enrolled as alumni of the university. A post-graduate course is also provided for such graduate students as may desire to extend their researches in any department of study beyond the range of the regular courses of instruction. The department of professional education embraces three schools: (1) The school of international and constitutional law; (2) The school of common and statute law; (3) The school of equity jurisprudence. Tuition in this department is fifty dollars per year and the course usually covers two years of study. Under the rules of the supreme court of Alabama, the graduates of this department are admitted, on motion, to practice in all the courts of the state Graduates of the university law school are now scattered all over the

state, and, as a rule, are moving to the front in their profession and are exerting a large and heathful influence in public affairs. It should be stated here, that tuition in the academic department of the university was some years since made free to students living in Alabama. Students from other states pay forty dollars per year for instruction.

A summary of the improvements made within the last few years, in addition to the new and handsome buildings already described, will indicate what careful provision the university has made for the physical comfort and health of the students. Among these may be mentioned the construction of a complete system of water works, by means of which water is conveyed from a large spring to tanks in the attics of the four large buildings and thence by pipes and hose attachments to every floor, and, if needed, to every room, and fire plugs connected to the city water works so arranged as to protect the exterior of these buildings; an improved system of closets and bath rooms and, a thorough system of drainage from all the buildings; an Edison incandescent electric light plant with four hundred lights; a well built fire proof vault for keeping securely valuable documents and papers; several new and commodious dwellings for professors; a thorough system of ventilation for the mess hall, furnished by handsome revolving fans driven by an electric motor, and the further protection from insects by wire screens for the doors and windows; the grading and other improvements of the campus, including a substantial and ornamental iron fence in front; the establishment of a dairy which furnishes a good supply of pure and excellent milk and cream for the cadets; the rearrangement and furnishing of the geological museum, making it one of the best fitted and most attractive museums in the south; the ample provision for physical culture—a well-fitted gymnasium under an experienced director; and, not least, numerous and valuable additions to both the law and general library. With the superior facilities now in hand, its advanced lines of instruction, its able and experienced faculty, its munificent reserve fund of over twenty thousand acres of mineral lands, with its ample roll of devoted alumni and with its earnest, vigilant, prudent and experienced curators, watching over and guiding its varied interests, a bright and noble future seems to be assured to the university of Alabama.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

This institution was organized at Auburn, Ala., in February, 1872, and from a comparatively small beginning has grown to be a prosperous and useful educational culture. The building in which its work commenced was given to the state by the Methodist church, on condition that the college should be located at Auburn, and the denominational school, here before kept in the building, was discontinued and practically merged in the new enterprise. Its endowment was based on the share of Alabama in a donation of lands to the state for the purpose of establishing agri-

cultural and mechanical colleges, and the income was, for a considerable period, inadequate to the new and important field it occupied and to the necessities of its growth. It was blessed, however, with a learned and popular president, a working faculty, and had on its board of trustees some of the ablest and best known men in the state. Among these may be mentioned, Charles C. Langdon, of Mobile; Henry D. Clayton, of Clayton; William H. Barnes, of Opelika, M. L. Stansell, of Pickens, and Jonathan Harralson, of Selma.

Like the state university, its governing authority consisted of one trustee for each congressional district, except that in which the college was located, which was entitled to two trustees. For several years, little attention was paid to the special objects designed by the act of congress, but this arose from the necessities of the case rather than from the inclination of the managers. In 1883, however, an effort was made, in conjunction with the trustees of the university, to obtain aid from the state, which resulted in securing an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars "to repair and construct necessary buildings and provide equipments," etc. With this fund secured, the trustees were inspired with new zeal and wisely determined to place the college in line with the requirements of the act of congress—i. e., make it a school of science or polytechnic institute, where the study of the mechanic arts and the sciences which relate to agriculture should be the primary subjects of instruction. Under the able and zealous leadership of Messrs. Langdon and Clayton, of the board of trustees, this change was accomplished and the results have been even more satisfactory than its zealous friends predicted or even hoped for. Four years later the additional sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated to the college "to aid and encourage technical education in providing additional equipments for mechanic art," etc.

In June, 1887, the main college building with its entire equipment was destroyed by fire, but it was, fortunately, insured for thirty thousand dollars, which, with the help obtained from other sources, enabled the trustees to commence, immediately, the work of rebuilding. Since then the main building has been replaced and a handsome chemical laboratory, prepared especially for teaching practical chemistry, has been erected. One of the halls of the college was named "Langdon hall," in honor of Col. C. C. Langdon, who was a trustee from the organization of the college up to the time of his death.

On the organization of the state department of agriculture, provision was made for a considerable increase of the income of the college, and, through the operation of the "Hatch" act, passed by congress in 1887, a regular agricultural experimental station was established in connection with that institution. The department of mechanic arts has been well equipped, and the advantages afforded for manual training are now excellent. Since the new departure referred to above, the popularity and usefulness of the college have largely increased, and the prospects are all

favorable for continuous growth and prosperty. Practical instruction in applied science is given in the following departments: (1) in agriculture and horticulture; (2) in the mechanic arts; (3) in practical chemistry; (4) in physic and mineralogy; (5) in botany; (6) in surveying and engineering; (7) in military tactics. The cadets were under the military supervision and instruction of an officer of the United States army detailed for that purpose.

The hall used for the wood working is ninety by forty feet, has a twenty-five horse-power Corliss engine, indicator, planes, circular, band and scroll saws, a buzz planer and twenty work benches, also a full set of lathes and all necessary carpentry tools. For working in iron, a brick building with two rooms, each thirty by fifty-five feet, has been especially constructed. One of these rooms is equipped with twelve forges and all tools need, the other with a cupola furnace, molding benches, and special tools for work in a foundry. A dynamo furnishes light to several of the college halls. The course in manual training covers three years, as follows: first year, wood working, carpentry and turning; second year, pattern working, foundry and forge work, molding, casting and smithing; third year, machine shop, chipping and filing and machine work in metals. During the second year course, lectures are given in metallurgy and the working of metals used in the industrial arts. Appropriate lectures are also given throughout the third year course. The number of students in the mechanical department in three collegiate years, commencing September, 1885, were: First year, ninety-three; second year, eighty-nine; third year, one hundred and two. The number attending this department increased, in 1891, to one hundred and fifty. The whole number of students matriculated in 1891 was two hundred and eighty-four, of whom forty-six were sub-freshmen and twenty-one were seniors. There are now three degree courses for undergraduates, at this college, each leading to the degree of bachelor of science and requiring four years for its completion: (1) course in chemistry and agriculture; (2) course in mechanics and engineering; (3) general course. There are also two partial courses, one in agriculture, the other in chemistry, each requiring two years. In addidition to the appliances hereinbefore mentioned, the college has at present a botanical laboratory, with twenty microscopes; a biological laboratory, with microscopes and delicate appliances for research and investigation, and a well equipped laboratory of electrical engineering—a school recently established. A gymnasium has also been recently fitted up in the large hall in the fourth story of the college building. Improved appliances are also at hand for illustrating practical agriculture and horticulture in the farm, garden, orchard and vineyard belonging to the institution. At the agricultural experimental station, the officers and their assistants are regularly employed taking meteorological observations and investigating, scientifically, subjects connected with agriculture. The re-

sults are given, from time to time, in bulletins issued by the department and distributed among the farmers of the state.

The board of trustees is constituted as follows: President, ex-officio, Gov. Thos. G. Jones; member, ex-officio—Superintendent J. G. Harris. Regular members—J. G. Gilchrist, of Montgomery; M. L. Stansel, Carrolton; C. C. Harris, Decatur; Jonathan Harralson, Selma; R. F. Ligon, Tuskegee; John W. Bishop, Talladega; R. L. Kolb, Eufaula; C. H. Lindsay, Mobile; H. Clay Armstrong, Auburn. The faculty is constituted as follows: William LeRoy Brown, M. A., LL. D., president and professor of physics and astronomy; Otis D. Smith, A,M, professor of mathematics; P. H. Mell, M. E., Ph. D., professor of natural history and geology; James H. Lane, C. E., A. M., LL. D., professor of civil engineering and drawing; Charles C. Thach, A. M., professor of English and political economy; N. S. Lupton, A. M.,M. D., LL. D., professor of general and agricultural chemistry and state chemist; George F. Atkinson, Ph. B., professor of biology; George Petrie, M. A., Ph. D., professor of history and Latin; Lieut. J. H. Wills, Twenty-second infantry, United States army (West Point), commandant and professor of military science; A. J. Bondurant, A. M., professor of agriculture and agriculturist of experiment station; Charles H. Barnwell, A.M., adjunct professor of modern langauges and English; A. F. McKissick, A. M., adjunct professor of electrical and mechanical engineering; J. J. Wilmore, M. E., acting director of laboratory and instructor of mechanic arts; C. A. Cary, D. V. S., lecturer on veterinary science; L. W. Wilkinson, M. Sc., assistant in chemical laboratory; B. A. Blakey, M. Sc., and B. H. Crenshaw, M. Sc., assistant instructors in mechanic arts. Beside the foregoing there are a number of young gentlemen employed as assistants in the several departments. The agricultural experimental station is supervised by Messrs. Gilchrist, Ligon and Armstrong, trustees, and Messrs. William LeRoy Brown, president; A. J. Bondurant, agriculturist; N. S. Lupton, chemist; P. H. Mell, botanist and meteorologist; Geo. F. Atkinson, biologist, and C. A. Cary, veterinarian, all members of the college faculty.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF ALABAMA.

This now well established institution is located in Mobile and owes its existence to a number of able and accomplished physicians, practicing their profession in this beautiful city of the gulf, more than thirty years ago, among whom ranked pre-eminent that distinguished scientist, surgeon and physician, Josiah C. Nott. Associated with him and who, like him, have passed from earth, were the genial and erudite Anderson, and the quiet but earnest Ross, and among others, still living, to bless the young aspirant for medical knowledge with his presence and instruction, is the learned, courteous and polished Ketchum. Others, less widely known, rendered timely and efficient aid. A charter was obtained from the general assembly of the state, and with it an appropriation of fifty

thousand dollars, to aid in building and equipping the college, and this sum was more than doubled by contributions, voluntarily made, by a number of progressive and enlightened citizens of Mobile. The names of its founders were a passport to the confidence and hearty good will of the profession and the public of this and adjoining states. The charter made the college, nominally, a department of the state university. After the plans for building had been obtained and the work of construction was well advanced, Dr. Nott journeyed to Europe, where he spent several months visiting the different capitals and selecting the best approved apparatus and appliances for teaching the science of medicine and gathering specimens of rare excellence and value for the museum which has become the pride of the college and is excelled, if at all, in quality at least, by a few collections in the Uuited States.

The college building is handsome and commodious. It is located in the centre of a square and has, in consequence, abundant light and free ventilation. It is admirably arranged for the purpose designed. There are two large halls, with a seating capacity of about five hundred each, and a number of smaller halls, adapted for class lectures. Chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories are provided and furnished for practical work by students. A laboratory has recently been added for microscopic investigations, supplied with Hartuack's microscopes, and so arranged that an entire class can take part in practical work at the same time. Arrangements for demonstrative anatomy are very complete, as, in addition to the means ordinarily employed to preserve material, ice chambers have been carefully constructed and are found of great benefit. The college building was completed and fitted up and the exercises commenced in December, 1859, under the following faculty:

J. C. Nolt, M. D., professor of surgery; W. H. Anderson, M. D., dean and professor of physiology; George A. Ketchum, M. D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine; F. C. Ross, M. D., professor of materia medica, therapeutics, and clinical medicine; J. W. Mallet, Ph. D., professor of chemistry; F. E. Gordon, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; J. F. Heustis, M. D., professor of anatomy; Goronwy Owen, M. D., and A. P. Hall, M. D., demonstrators of anatomy.

The number of matriculates the first session was 111, which was increased the next year to 120. Before the close of the second session, however, portents of the struggle which was soon to convulse the country were plentiful, and it was not long before the call to arms and the sound of artillery reverberated through the land. Books were thrown aside, the halls of learning were deserted for the tented field—indeed, the professors themselves were not proof against the contagion which swept fierce and swift among the people, and ere long their services were needed in hospital and field. And so the college doors were closed until the war ended, or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, until the Confederacy ex-

pired. The Federal authorities then took charge of this college building, placed or permitted primary schools for girls in the halls and laboratories, and so pleased were the intruders with their accommodations, it took three years of persistent and faithful effort, on the part of the faculty and friends of the college, to oust them and recover possession of this valuable property. The condition in which the building was found can better be imagined than described. Patience, energy and perseverance, however, were at length rewarded, and, after a suspension of seven years, the faculty were able to resume their duties as instructors; but the task of restoration was tedious and discouraging. The obstacles in the way, however, disappeared one by one; the business of the state gradually recuperated; young men were once more disposed and able to turn their feet to the paths of learning and science, and, not least, the legislature of Alabama—recognizing the value of the college and the important services it had rendered in the past and was able to render in the future, came again to its aid with a liberal appropriation, and now its condition is prosperous and its prospects encouraging. Of the original faculty, five—Doctors Nott, Anderson, Ross, Gordon and Heustis—are dead. Of the physicians who have since, from time to time, been associated with the corps of instructors, Doctors E. H. Fournier, M. H. Jordon, J. T. Gilmore and Caleb Toxey—all distinguished as physicians and highly esteemed as citizens—have also passed away.

The medical college has a separate board of trustees who assist the faculty in looking after its temporal affairs and act, principally, as an advisory board. The members now in office are: D. P. Bestor, N. H. Brown, Bishop R. H. Wilmer, J. W. Whiting, Harry Pillans, Willis G. Clark, L. W. Lawler, R. B. Owen, C. K. Foote, Judge H. T. Toulmin, Hannis Taylor, Leslie E. Brooks, J. C. Rich, and J. Curtis Bush of Mobile; Peter Bryce of Tuscaloosa; R. M. Nelson of Selma; Gov. Thomas G. Jones, of Montgomery, and James E. Webb of Birmingham. The faculty, as now—1892—constituted, is as follows: George A. Ketchum, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine and dean of the faculty; T. L. Scales, M. D., professor of surgery and clinical surgery; Goronwy Owen, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Rhett Goode, M. D., professor of anatomy; W. H. Sanders, M. D., professor of diseases of the eye and ear, and of microscopy, and secretary of the faculty; Charles A. Mohr, M. D., professor of chemistry; W. B. Pape, M. D., professor of physiology and clinical medicine; E. D. McDaniel, M. D., professor of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine. Lecturers and demonstrators—Drs. Charles A. Mohr, practical pharmacy; W. B. Pape, physical diagnosis; Rhett Goode, clinical and minor surgery, and demonstrator of anatomy; W. R. Jackson, assistant demonstrator of anatomy.

The method of instruction is both didactic and demonstrative. A high

standard of qualification for graduation is maintained. The general course of instruction covers two years, but the faculty advise and urge a course of three years before graduating, and this good advise is being followed to the manifest advantage of both the students and the college, which is held largely responsible for the proficiency and standing of its alumni.

INSTITUTES FOR DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

In the year 1852, the general assembly of Alabama made an appropriation to provide for the education of the indigent deaf mutes of the state, but, from defects in the act itself and other difficulties, nothing of value was then accomplished in this direction. A school for these unfortunates was started at Robinson Springs, Autauga county, in 1852, but soon closed. Each succeeding legislature re-enacted the appropriation, but without practical result until the year 1858. In that year the governor and superintendent of education, acting as commissioners, located the proposed school at Talladega and employed Dr. Joseph H. Johnson, then teaching in the state institution of Georgia—where he had acquired valuable experience as an instructor of deaf and dumb pupils, to take charge of the institution. This was a judicious selection, as the event has shown, and under his wise and prudent management the school has grown into a large and successful seminary for educating the unfortunates for whose benefit it was designed.

A large and well arranged building, known as the East Alabama Masonic Female institute, was rented and the schoool opened in October, 1858. Twenty-two pupils were admitted the first year, fourteen of whom were beneficiaries of the state. The visiting committee, who attended the first anniversary, were much interested in the exercises and reported formally upon the simplicity and neatness of the pupils in person and dress, their admirable decorum and obedience; the mental activity and close attention manifested, and the rapidity and accuracy of their written answers to questions given them. The visitors also spoke cordially of the eminent fitness of Dr. Johnson for the difficult and arduous duties required of him. This noble charity was enabled to continue its existence, modestly and usefully, through all the vicissitudes of the following years, and in 1869 we find it reported as being in a satisfactory condition of progress. The attendance that year was reported at thirty-five, of whom ten were blind pupils, a department for the blind having been recently established. The superintendent's estimate of cost for 1870 was $15,400; this included, however, $2,400 for repairs, blinds, barns and fences.

In 1880–81 this excellent school had increased its numbers to fifty pupils, was supplied with a complete corp of intructors, in both departments, and was, for that day, tolerably well equipped for its humane work. Since then, the schools have been separated and the corporate name has been changed. "The Alabama Academy for the Blind," and

"The Alabama Institute for the Deaf" are the names by which this charity is now known. Both, however, are under the supervision of Dr. Johnson as principal. The academies are about half a mile apart. In 1889 there were in attendance sixty-six mutes and forty-four blind pupils. In December, 1891, the institution for the deaf had eighty-five pupils in actual attendance under six teachers, beside the principal, and another teacher—in the oral department—has since been added. The academy for the blind had in December, 1891, sixty pupils in attendance. Deaf pupils are taught to read and write and the usual branches of a common school education, and, beside printing and cabinet making are taught the boys, and the girls are instructed in dress-making and house-keeping.

The "blind" youth are afforded an opportunity to acquire a good English education, and those having the taste and talent for it are given lessons in music. Cane seating, mattress, mat and collar making, and piano tuning are taught the boys; and bead work, knitting, sewing and housework are studied by the girls at the academy for the blind. The property of the institute for the deaf, as reported by the principal, consists of seveneteen acres of land within the corporate limits of Talladega, on which are located six commodious brick buildings, including a mechanical and industrial school building and boarding accommodations for 125 pupils. The value of the land and improvements is estimated at $75,000. The method of teaching is the "combined method"—sign language and oral and aural development. The academy for the blind owns six acres of land in Talladega, on which are three brick buildings, costing $40,000. The asylums are supported by a per capita appropriation of $217.50 from the state. A "School for Colored Blind and Deaf" was opened, January 4, 1892. The buildings erected cost $12,000 and are equal, in convenience of construction and finish, to those devoted to the white children. The state has made ample provision for the maintenance of the school.

THE ALABAMA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

As early as 1852, the legislature of Alabama recognized the claims of the unfortunate insane among her people, to the generous care and attention of the state government. By act, approved February, 1852, provision was made for building a hospital for the treatment of insane persons, but it was not completed and opened for patients until April, 1861. The building was constructed on the "linear plan" and could accommodate about 300 patients. Since then important additions have been made, until it has become truly a mammoth institution, owning a tract of land conprising about 350 acres, and costing, in buildings, furniture, improvements, etc., over half a million dollars. It can now accommodate nearly 1,500 patients. It has been, from the beginning, under the able and skillful management of Dr. Peter Bryce as superintendent, an expert on mental diseases, known and recognized as such all over the country.

The hospital is like a little world by itself; everything is systematically conducted. The labor of the patient, physically strong enough, is utilized for the benefit of the institution as well as to their own good; the farm of 100 acres is cultivated to the highest degree to supply food for the use of the hospital; a large and well managed dairy furnishes an abundance of milk, cream and butter; the garden and fields afford a good supply of vegetables; beef, pork and mutton from animals well fed and well cared for, raised on the place, are plentiful, and everything purchased is of the best quality the market affords. Beside the addition to the main building, detached buildings have been erected for the use of colored patients. Every succeeding year, enlargement and improvement in some direction is being made. The lawn of forty acres in front of the building is beautifully laid out and adorned with shrubbery, grass plots, flowers in great variety, and well trimmed trees. Much of the work of improvement is made with the labor of the inmates directed by skillful and experienced foremen. If brick are needed, they are manufactured on the premises. Workshops for all kinds of industry are fitted up and kept in operation, and few are the articles of manufacture which have to oe brought from abroad. The gas used is made on the premises; the coal needed is obtained from its own mines at a cost of about $1 a ton. It has an excellent water supply, pumped into a lofty stand-pipe near the main building, and thence piped where desired; a complete fire service; a commodious and well furnished steam laundry, and the main building and annexes are heated by means of steam radiators connecting with apparatus placed in the cellars, and, in brief, everything seems to be conducted on the wise principle for families or communities to be, as far as practicable, self-sustaining, buying nothing abroad which can be produced or manufactured at home. The control of this great institution is vested in seven trustees, who are from time to time appointed by the governor, and is supported mainly by the state—a per capita of $2.25 a week, being allowed for each indigent patient under treatment. Private patients, not indigent, are received and are charged $25 per month. The receipts from this class of patients, together with the allowance from the state, form a sum amply sufficient, under the prudent and sagacious management of the superintendent, to carry on the hospital successfully. Indeed, a surplus, more or less considerable, is often found at the close of the year. The writer has been recently informed by the superintendent that he had been able to reduce the per capita allowance materially. A late report of the superintendent discusses the methods of treatment adopted in this hospital. Several years ago all mechanical constraint of the patients was abolished and the report says every year's experience confirms the wisdom and efficacy of that action. "Our hospital wards," says the report, "have now the appearane of a large but well conducted family circle, in which all the members are actively engaged in some useful work or pleasant pastime * * * we can now open our ward doors and

allow a large number of our patients to go in and out at pleasure, without the least apprehension that such privilege will be abused." Undoubtedly the feature of this system, which provides occupation and occasional diversion to the patients, is a potent factor in securing the beneficent results which have followed the change. The superintendent estimates that nearly ninety per cent. of the female patients engage in useful work of some kind; even the feeble and demented have knitting and crochet work. The rule is that everybody must be employed. Nearly all the clothes worn by the inmates, male and female, are made by the nurses and their patients. The raw cotton is carded, spun and knit into hose, of which several thousand pairs are made every year. The colored women find agreeable employment in out of door work—in the farm, garden or laundry. The men are employed in farm work, making and keeping up road ways, beautifying the lawn, making mattresses, assisting in the dairy, in the wards and dining room, etc. At the time referred to, about sixty per cent. of the female patients, were thus usefully employed. The probabilities are that the percentage has since been increased. The diversions are as carefully arranged as the hours of work. These consist of long walks in the woods attended by nurses—varied by the men, with out-of-door games on the lawn. Every evening after tea the large amusement hall is thrown open for concert, dance, theatrical entertainment (in which the students from the university—hard by—assist), or such other amusement as the fertile brain and kind heart of the superintendent may devise for the entertainment and benefit of the patients in his charge. There are also religious services held in the chapel every Sunday afternoon, conducted, in turn, by the ministers of the several religious denominations in the city of Tuscaloosa. These services, though optional, are always well attended.

The Alabama hospital for the insane has grown to be one of the largest, best equipped and most wisely conducted charitable institutions to be found in the country, and, though not strictly educational in the ordinary acceptation of the term, it has yet had large influence in educating and molding public opinion in the important principles underlying the successful treatment of the insane and is entitled to a conspicuous place in the record of the state institutions of Alabama.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The public school system of Alabama, as now organized, embraces primary or township schools, city schools, controlled in part by independent organizations, either of separate trustees or the corporate authorities of the respective towns and cities; institutes and normal schools for the special training of teachers and the school system of Mobile county, which having been the premier common school organization in the state and in successful operation when the first act looking to public school system by the state was passed, was recognized as an independent

system by that and all subsequent legislation, and its status has been so fixed in the constitution of the state. As first, then, in the order of time and having influenced in large degree the establishment of a general system of public schools in Alabama, it naturally comes in order for consideration.

An attempt at public education was made in Mobile as early as 1826, but so feeble was the effort and so unsatisfactory were the results that no record of them has been preserved. A quarter of a century elapsed before another attempt in the direction of common school education was made, and then the circumstances were more favorable to success. By act of the state legislature, approved January 10, 1826, a board of school commissioners for Mobile county was created, to whom was given "full power and authority to establish and regulate schools and to devise, put in force and execute such plans and devices for the increase of knowledge, educating youth and promoting the cause of learning in said county as to them may appear expedient." This act was amended January 29, 1829, enlarging the revenues of the commissioners and requiring certain county offiers to report to them. In 1835 a handsome school was commenced on the most prominent residence street of the city, in the center of a large square of ground to be devoted to school purposes. The square was conveyed to the school commissioners by Mr. Thomas H. Lane, and Messrs. Henry Hitchcock and Willoughby Barton, then among its most active and enterprising citizens, were instrumental, in large degree, in giving to the county of Mobile one of the most commodious and imposing school buildings in the south. This handsome structure would attract attention in any country. The building was named the "Barton academy" in honor of Mr. Willoughby Barton, one of its founders.

An act passed in 1836, authorized the school commissioners to raise by a lottery any sum not exceeding $50,000 "to complete the building known as the Barton academy." It does not appear that any use was ever made of this lottery privilege. Minor modifications were made in the school law in February, 1840, and February 15, 1843, but the legislature of 1851–52 adopted an act, approved February 9, 1852, which was far reaching in its effects and paved the way for most important results. Up to this period, the school commissioners had not maintained any schools of their own, but such funds as they controlled were distributed among the parochial schools kept up by the various religious denominations in the city. The amount so distributed was too small to pay any considerable portion of the expenses of the several schools, hence the commissioners never attempted to exercise any authority over them. The appropriations for the year 1851–52, for example, were as follows:

Methodist parish school	$1,200
Bethel schools	1,300
Catholic schools	1,200
Trinity (Episcopal school)	500
To various schools in the county	1,350
Total appropriations	$5,550

The Barton academy had been furnished and put under rent partly for private schools, partly for the use of secret societies and partly as lodging rooms. The aggregate of the rents did not exceed $1,000 a year and the character of the tenants made frequent alterations and repairs necessary. The commissioners then in power thought that if they could obtain authority to sell the building (the law as it then stood forbade the alienation of any school property), they could sell it for as much as $40,000 and so invest the sum as to realize an annual income in excess of that now received from rents. They were therefore in favor of selling the academy, and the legislature granted the privilege asked for, coupled, however, with the condition that the question should be submitted to a vote of the people of the county and that a majority of the voters should favor the proposition. The question of "sale or no sale of the Barton academy," soon became the exciting and prominent topic of discussion in the county. The press took an active part in the debate, and at every gathering of people and in almost every household the question was one of predominant interest. The opponents of the proposed sale contended for the use of the building as the nucleus for a system of public schools, and, in the course of the discussion, a plan was outlined to show the practicability of the scheme. A public meeting was held at the court house on July 31, 1852, to voice the public sentiment against the sale and to arrange for the election of commissioners. This meeting was largely attended, without distinction of party, and was unanimous and enthusiastic in its action. Strong anti-sale resolutions were adopted, and a "no sale" ticket for the commissioners, to be chosen at the election, was agreed upon and recommended to the suffrages of the people. The election was held on Augut 2, 1852, and resulted as follow: votes, for sale, 244; against sale, 2,225: majority against sale, 1,981. The following named gentlemen were elected school commissioners by an average majority of about 2,000 votes; T. Sanford, W. H. Redwood, W. G. Clark, C. LeBaron, J. M. Withers, R. L. Watkins, C. S. Bradford, and Sidney E. Collins. These commissioners met soon after and completed their organization by electing four commissioners from the previous board, viz.: D. C. Sanford, Jacob Magee, Gustavus Horton, and M. R. Evans. T. Sanford was elected president, and Charles W. Gazzam, secretary. Of this full board of twelve commissioners, M. W. G. Clark is at this date the sole survivor. The new board began at once vigorous preparations for establishing schools in the academy. Provision was made for such alterations and repairs in the building as were necessary for the purpose

and a committee was appointed to digest and report suitable plans for organizing the schools. The funds at command of this board were very meager; the entire revenue for the preceding year was only $6,000, and this would be reduced by $1,000, the sum previously received from the rent of the building. Five dollars in cash was all that was turned over from the treasurer of the old to the treasurer of the new board, but there was turned over a list of unpaid appropriations, aggregating over $2,000, for the payment of which provision must be made. Notwithstanding the unpromising financial conditions and prospects of the board, the work of preparation went steadily forward, and on the first Monday of November, 1852, the first public schools in Alabama were organized in the Barton academy in the city of Mobile. Four hundred pupils presented themselves for admission. In the beginning there were three departments, primary, grammar and high school for girls. Separate schools of these grades were provided for both the sexes, the academy having been so constructed as to make such an arrangement feasible. At the commencement of the second quarter, February 1, 1853, the attendance had more than doubled and was distribuuted as follow: primary schools, 536; grammar schools, 209; high schools, 109; total, 854.

There was some hesitancy, at first, about establishing a high school department, but the charges for tuition in the private schools in the city were so exorbitant that the commissioners felt bound to do all in their power too ameliorate this condition. As tuition must be charged in all the schools, for a time at least, they decided to do what they could to meet the needs of the public, and so started a high school, making tuition rates very low. The grades were afterward increased in number and made more distinct in character As modified, they became primary, intermediate, junior grammar, senior grammar and high schools. In August, 1854, the system was carefully revised and improved as experience had disclosed defects and indicated the remedy. The schools had so increased as to overflow the large academy building and require branch primary schools in different portions of the city, and the demand for like privileges in the county, beyond the city limits, became so strong that the commissioners determined to divide the county into convenient school districts, employ a superintendent, and make arrangements for establishiug schools throughout the county as rapidly as means could be obtained for the purpose.

It appears from an official statement of receipts and expenditures, compiled after an experience of two years, that the receipts of money were $28,848.02, and the disbursements were $32,428.68, an excess of $3,580.66 of expenditure, which was provided for by loans from banks, obtained on the personal security of the commissioners. Of the receipts, $10,889.81 were realized from tuition charges. Without this source of income, the schools could not have been maintained. Yet the rates charged were so much less than was charged at private schools that they

did not seem burdensome. Beside, these rates were gradually reduced as the income from other sources increased, until, first the primary, then the intermediate, next the grammar, and lastly the high schools were made entirely free. Until this was accomplished permits were given to children, known to be unable to pay tuition fees, to attend in all the departments without charge. It should be remembered to their credit that the school commissioners, during the long period in which they were building up these schools, always managed to pay their teachers promptly, and although themselves serving without remuneration, even to the payment of their personal expenses incurred in the service, they frequently loaned their personal credit, sometimes for large amounts, to obtain money for the monthly pay rolls and the rent or purchase of necessary school buildings.

At the beginning of the third annual session the number of pupils attending the public schools had increased to 1,012. In the winter of 1854, an "act" was passed enlarging the powers of the Mobile school commissioners and increasing their revenues and prohibiting them from diverting any portion of the school fund to or for any schools under sectarian influence or control. In October, 1855, an institute, for the special instruction of teachers, was organized at the Barton academy, and with slight intermission has been practically continued to this day.

An "act" of the general assembly, approved February 15, 1856, of only two sections, has been of untold benefit to the public schools of Mobile, and under its liberal provisions the system was developed with rapidity and its usefulness was largely extended. The first section of this "act" provided that all the moneys collected for the state for certain licenses therein named should be appropriated to the school fund of Mobile county; the second section authorized the school commissioners to levy an annual tax "not exceeding one-twentieth of one per centum upon the real and personal property of the county of Mobile," for the benefit of the public schools of the county.

The Mobile Daily Advertiser of August 1, 1856, had a detailed notice of the closing examinations of the public schools for that year, in which it congratulates the "community upon the marked and satisfactory progress of the public schools." The expenditures for that year were $21,890.23, exceeding the income by about $4,000, which was made up, as before, by loans obtained on the individual credit of members of the board. A census of children of school age was taken in October, 1856, showing that the number in the city limits was 3,620; number in county districts, 2,300; total, 5,920. The receipts for the succeeding year, under the healthful influence of the act of 1856, increased to $37,068.75, and in 1858 to $44,035.03. The census of 1858 showed 6,509 children of school age, a considerable increase. The schools kept on the even tenor of their way, the income gradually increasing and the expenditures keeping pace with the receipts in the gradual expansion of the system, until the occupation

of Mobile by the federal troops under Gen. Gordon Granger in 1865. The final statement of the secretary for the year ending July, 1865, showed a nominal balance in the treasury of $35,693, but of this amount about $27,700 was in confederate bonds and the balance in confederate notes.

The public schools were closed until the first Monday in October, 1865, when they were re-opened under authority of the provisional government, but as the commissioners were without other income, the schools had to be maintained by charges for tuition. The provisional legislature, however, authorized the levy of a special tax, from time to time, to provide school-houses, furniture and apparatus for the schools. This act realized $7,000 for the board the ensuing year. The boys' high school was re-opened in 1870, but for some years the attendance was small, as from the demands of the war and the necessities for work during the period of reconstruction, the boys who could attend school at all were not sufficiently advanced for the high school course. In the year 1867, tuition charges were reduced one-half in all the lower departments of the public schools, and, as the income of the commissioners increased, were still further reduced until all the schools were made free. In May, 1867, the school commissioners commenced to consider the subject of the education of the colored children of Mobile. Negotiations were opened with the Freedmen's bureau and the American missionary association for co-operative work in this direction; but these efforts were without practical results, and independent schools were afterward organized for colored children. In 1868, a new state governemnt was inaugurated, under which, all matters relating to public education were committed to a so-called board of education. This board was, as to school affairs, a legislative body, except that their acts might be reviewed, changed, or set aside by the legislature of the state, without which action they became laws on approval by the governor. One of the first acts of this new board was an attempt to set aside the independent school system of Mobile, and a good deal of friction naturally followed. The school authorities of Mobile under advice of counsel, maintained their separate authority. The controversy continued several months and became exciting and somewhat bitter. Believing that a proper construction of the law forbade this interference of the board of education, and that the changes and policy contemplated would be inimical to the best interests of the school system they had labored so faithfully to build up, and even threatened its destruction, the school commissioners of Mobile resisted, firmly and persistently, all attempts on the part of the appointees of the board of education to wrest the schools from their control. In the course of the litigation which followed, a mandamus was obtained from the circuit judge of the district commanding the board to deliver up the books and school property in their possession. Acting under legal advice and in accordance with their views of duty, the commissioners refused obedience to this mandate and took an appeal to the supreme court of the

state. Pending the appeal, they were judged guilty of contempt and were committed by the circuit judge to the common jail of the county. Here they remained over forty-eight hours, but were treated, in all save restriction to the jail limits, as honored guests rather than prisoners, and were the recipients of innumerable courtesies and attention from the officers in charge and from the citizens of Mobile. On the third day a mandate was received from one of the judges of the supreme court, ordering their release, and they were promptly discharged from custody. On the 6th of the next July, the supreme court rendered a decision sustaining the appeal in the mandamus case hereinbefore mentioned.

During the school year ending June 3, 1869, the attendance at the white schools was 2,417, and at the colored schools, then four in number, 919, making a total of 3,336. The first diplomas awarded were given in 1859 to two graduates of the girl's high school. The number of graduates during the decade ending June, 1869, was 105. Of these, fifty-eight chose the profession of teaching, and one-half of these were employed in the public schools of Mobile. So the high schools, under this system, were practically normal schools for training teachers for their responsible and honorable work. In November, 1869, an act of the board of education finally abolished the separate school system of Mobile county and placed the schools directly under the school authorities of the state. As the superintendent of education controlled the school funds of the state, and as that officer would not recognize the school board of Mobile, as then constituted, the school commissioners, unwilling to deprive the people of Mobile of the schools which they could not themselves, from lack of funds, further carry on, surrendered the public school buildings of Mobile to the appointees of the board of education. Schools were carried on in them until the spring of 1871. Meanwhile a new superintendent of education had been elected and important changes made in the membership of the board of education, and, more important still, a law was enacted restoring the election of county superintendent and commissioners to the people of the county of Mobile. At this election Mr. E. R. Dickson, formerly general principal of the Barton academy schools, was elected superintendent, and by successive re-elections has held the position ever since. Under his intelligent and vigorous management the schools were gradually restored to their former position of excellence and prosperity. The board of commissioners elected with him were simply advisers when he desired their counsel, but he was practically the official head and director of the schools. This arrangement continued until September, 1876, when, by virtue of a new law enacted under the constitution of 1875, a new board of commissioners was elected by the people. By this act the control of the schools was again invested in the commissioners, who were empowered to elect a superintendent and such other officers or agents as they may, from time to time, deem expedient. This board organized on the first Wednesday of September, 1876, and

promptly elected Mr. Dickson superintendent and secretary. This board is composed of nine members, who are elected for a term of six years, but the terms have been so arranged as that only three members shall retire every second year. This excellent provision of the law secures stability in the management of the schools and has thus proven of great benefit to this important interest. Since the reorganization, the public schools of Mobile county have been steadily growing in numbers, efficiency and influence. Additional accommodations are yearly provided, but each year the demand seems to overtake, rather exceeds, the provision made for increased numbers.

The course of study ranges from the first steps in the primary department to a parity in the high school with the curriculum, up to the third year, in the ordinary college. Graduates from the boys' high school readily obtain position in the sophomore class of the university of Alabama—some of them have been able even to enter the junior class, while the girls' high school prepares its pupils for advanced position in the teacher's profession, in the walks of society and for literary pursuits. The chemical department under Professor Dickson is specially popular and useful. The laboratory is well, though plainly, furnished—is arranged for qualitative and quantitative analyses, has balance and other appliances necessary for measurements, has a dynamo, operated by a two horse-power engine capable of furnishing electricity equal to 2,000 candle light, and is well supplied with burners, blow pipes, filtrates, etc. The chemical course covers three years of study, a part of the second and all of the third year being devoted to laboratory work, in which the pupils actively participate.

After the retirement of what was known as the "old board of commissioners" in 1870, less than 500 pupils attended the Barton academy school, and the commissoners owned only three school buildings; in 1888, the same schools had an attendance of 1,300 pupils and the school buildings had increased to nine in the city and ten in the country districts. The report of the president of the board of school commissioners for the year ending July, 1891, published with the annual report of the state superintendent of education, furnishes some interesting statistics. The total expenditures of the year were $74,873.06, of which $57,643.21 were paid to teachers. The receipts, including the balance brought forward from the previous year, were $83,637.34. The enrollment in white schools was 3,610; the enrollment in colored schools was 2,359. The attendance in white schools was 3,070; in colored schools, 1,875. The number of white schools taught was 68, by 120 teachers; colored schools 38, by 60 teachers. The average duration of the schools in days was, white schools, 163; colored schools, 161. The number of graduates receiving diplomas was twenty-six in the white schools and sixteen in the colored schools. The school buildings now owned and used by the commissioners for the public school comprise eight in the city and

thirty-seven in the county districts, making a total of forty-five school buildings, the estimated value of which is $131,725. Of the 180 teachers employed in these schools, eighty-five are graduates of its high schools or were prepared in the regular classes for the instruction of teachers. If apology were thought necessary for the space taken up by this sketch of the Mobile schools, it may be explained that these were the pioneers of popular education in the southwest; that they have been practically, except for a brief period, under the same management from the beginning; that they paved the way for the state system and have given a healthy impetus to education in the state. They have at all events been of inestimable value to the people of Mobile and are intrinsically worthy of public attention and regard.

The school system of the state was the natural outgrowth of the public schools of Mobile. They were, as has been shown, the pioneers of public schools in this section, were remarkably successful from the beginning, had a vigorous and healthy development, and their excellence soon made them widely and favorably known. The Hon. A. B. Meek, a representative from Mobile in the lower house of the general assembly, highly reputed as an orator and as a man of fine literary tastes and abilities, who sat at the feet of Thaddeus Sanford–*clarum et venerabile nomen*–then editor of the Mobile Register and president of the board of school commissioners, and imbibed from him and his co-laborers on that board, an enthusiastic love for the cause of popular education, and obtained a knowledge of the methods which they had successfully employed in Mobile—had the honor of making the first attempt at a public school system for Alabama. The "bill" prepared by him passed both houses of the assembly and received the approval of the governor on February 15th, 1854. This act provided for a state superintendent of education, three commissioners from each county and trustees for each township. The first superintendent was W. F. Perry, an experienced and enlightened instructor and a man of high personal character. He brought to the task of organizing a new school system, practice, energy and perseverance, and although the work was necessarily slow and difficult, yet progress was perceptible and a system was gradually developed. The chief difficulties in the way were the sparseness of the population, outside of the cities and towns; the limited funds available for the purpose, and, it must be reluctantly admitted, the supineness of the people and the incompetency in many cases of the trustees, and even of some of the county commissioners. Unfortunately, but not unnaturally, the uneducated classes most needing the benefits of public schools were the least appreciative of the efforts making for the education of their children.

The school fund, for 1855, was in all $237,515.99, of which $100,000 was a direct appropriation from the state treasury, and the remainder was interest on the sixteenth section and the United States deposit funds and special taxes and escheats, the two last mentioned amounting to $1,533,55.

The number of children of school age was 145,588. The next year the enumeration was 171,093 and the school fund, $267,690.41. The first two years were principally devoted to organization in the several counties of the state. The work was slow, because of the inexperience and lack of requisite information of many of the school officers. There were, however, over two thousand schools established in the year 1856, having an enrollment of 89,013. The statistics of the year 1857 show an increase in the fund of $14,184; in the enumeration, of 7,002; in number of schools, 175; in pupils registered, 6,008. As the appropriations from the state were only sufficient to pay only about one-half the cost of the schools, a large sum had to be made up by contributions—the law did not provide for local taxation for school purposes except in the county of Mobile—from the people in the several school districts. In many places private schools were converted into public schools until the public school fund was exausted, and then renewed as pay schools, and in others, tuition charges were allowed to make up the salaries of the teachers. The result of this management was that an average of six months' instruction in the year was secured in the public schools.

In 1856, the office of county commissioner was abolished and that of county superintendent, with well defined duties and moderate compensation, was established. The advantage of this change was manifested in the reports of the ensuing year. State Superintendent Perry, in his report for 1857, says: "Many of the superintendents found their counties almost entirely unorganized, the people listless and indifferent, and the trustees ignorant of their duties," but goes on to say that "An unprecedented impulse has been given to the cause of common school education in the state," and this he attributes in a large degree to the "faithfulness and efficiency" of the county superintendents. In the same report the superintendent expressed the opinion that the office of township trustee is the "weakest feature" in the school system and recommended that its duties "be more specifically defined, and that the trustees be allowed a small compensation for their services." Gen. Perry retired from office in the fall of 1858 and was succeeded by Gabriel B. Duval, an intelligent and capable officer. His report for 1858 shows an increase in the enumeration, of 2,065; in the number of schools taught, of 350; in pupils, of 9,261, and in expenditure, of $11,265,35. The number of pupils registered in 1858 was 98,274—giving an average daily attendance of 42,274. The average duration of the schools was six and a half months, but, as in the preceding year, fully one-half the cost was contributed by the patrons of the schools. A strong party existed in the general assembly at that time, intent on abolishing the office of county superintendent, ostensibly in the interests of economy. Mr. Duval made earnest and eloquent appeals against the proposed change. He renewed the recommendation of his predecessor in favor of compensating township trustees, but favored reducing the number to one in each township.

There is a *hiatus* in the records of the department of education from the fall of 1858 to the beginning of 1859; no reports detailing the operations of the public schools for that period are to be found on file in the office. This decade was marked by the occurrence of the most exciting events known in the history of the state; the election of Mr. Lincoln; the attempted secession of Alabama; the inauguration of the southern confederacy; the four years of the civil war; the collapse of the confederacy; the surrender of its armies and the establishment of a "provisional government" for Alabama. It is probable, however, that until the occurrence of active hostilities, the schools were kept up with about the same success as before.

In 1868 a change was made. Under the provisions of the constitution of 1867, a board of education was created, to which was committed all the public educational interests of the state. This board had both legislative and executive powers. The only check upon its action was the veto of the governor or the reversal or modification of its ordinances by the general assembly. One of its first acts was to abolish the provision in the existing law which allowed township trustees to control the school funds of their respective townships, by which authority they could aid existing schools, establish new schools, and allow tuition fees to be levied to supplement the meager school fund of the township. The public schools throughout the state were declared absolutely free, but as there was no compensatory augmentation of the school fund, the inevitable consequence was fewer schools, having a shorter duration and an immediate falling off in interest of school officers and people. The board of education subsequently ordered that voluntary contributions might be received to keep up the schools, but these could not be relied on and therefore did not cure the evil.

Dr. N. B. Cloud was the first superintendent under the new regime and was ex officio president of the board of education. His first report made to the governor, under date of December 10, 1869, announces that county superintendents had been appointed throughout the state, and that they had been authorized to appoint three trustees for each township and to instruct them to make an enumeration of children of school age in their respective townships. From inefficiency of the new officers and from opposition to the new system or its managers, this work was much delayed, so that no apportionment could be made until June, 1869. One result from this delay was that teachers who had ventured to open schools were unpaid—some for one month, some for two months and some for longer periods—and when the delayed apportionment was made, the amount was not sufficient to pay for the services already rendered by teachers. The superintendent further states that considerable amounts of the school fund for the years 1866 and 1867, although apportioned, had not been paid, and for the year ending June 30, 1868, neither apportionment nor payment was made. Yet schools were in progress much of the

time. The appropriation for school purposes for the year ending September 30, 1869, was $524,721.68, but this included $100,000 each for the two preceding years, which had not been used, leaving the amount of fund otherwise $327,721.68.

At the annual election in November, 1870, Hon. Joseph Hodgson, then of Montgomery, was elected superintendent of public instruction in place of Dr. Cloud. He found the office in considerable confusion, if we may judge from his special report dated January 28th, 1871, to a direct inquiry from the governor, for he says, that "no system of book-keeping appeared to have been observed by his immediate predecessor in office; it was with the greatest difficulty that correct information could be obtained as to the amounts of money paid out to a county during a certain year, and no information could be obtained as to whether the moneys paid out had been legitimately and properly applied." Further on, the superintendent alleges that certain moneys had been distributed to county superintendents "without reference to the unpaid claims held in any given county on the basis of an enumeration of white and colored children made in 1867." He cites an act of the board of education to provide for the payment of outstanding claims for the maintenance of schools, which he thinks was intended "to give a color of authority to the newly appointed superintendent for the disbursement of public moneys to private schools of a certain character," and then gives instances where such misappropriations had been made. A good idea of the extravagance of official emoluments in that era of misrule and corruption, may be obtained from a glance at the official record of disbursements in that department for the year 1869. Out of a total appropriation of $524,621.68, ten per cent.—$52,621—was paid in salaries to county superintendents, and $22,549.92 was allowed for clerk hire—so called—for trustees. The courageous and clear sighted officer, then filling the office of state superintendent, did not hesitate to investigate the matters which had excited his suspicions and to charge that the duplicate sheets of the apportionment of 1870, retained in the office of the superintendent which did not correspond with the tables, filed with the auditor—had been tampered with, and to demand that the general assembly "appoint a committee to examine into the affairs of the department of education, with a view to such recommendations as they may think best for its interest."

The state appropriation for the school year 1871 was $604,978.50, which was increased about $40,000 by the addition of unpaid appropriations previously made. During this year (1870) teachers' institutes were held in many of the counties of the state, and in July of that year, a state association of teachers was organized and well attended, both pleasing indications of healthy progress. The statistics of the year are also interesting; the total number of schools taught was, 3,321; the total enrollment, 141,312; number of teachers employed, 3,452. The average dura-

tion of the schools was three and a half months—about one-half the time schools were kept up annually before the war.

In 1872, Hon. Joseph H. Speed succeeded Col. Hodgson in the office of superintendent of public instruction. This was in the "era of reconstruction," when the people of the state were greatly depressed, when "strangers ruled over them," and discontent and discouragement generally prevailed.

In his first annual report, dated November 10th, 1873, Superintendent Speed starts out with the statement that "the financial depression, experienced by all branches of the state government for the last year, has been specially embarrassing to the school system." only $227,034 of the appropriations for school purposes for 1872 could be drawn, and only $68,313.93 was drawn from the appropriation for 1873. The reason assigned was the depleted condition of the treasury of the state. The constitution fixed the amount of the yearly appropriations, but as the treasury was unable to respond, an indebtedness of $1,260,511.73 had at this time accrued to the public schools. Payments to teachers were attempted to be made in state warrants but, as it was very uncertain when these would be paid, they could only be disposed of at a heavy discount, reducing still more the hard earnings of the teachers. The same officer, in his report for 1874, says that the difficulties referred to "have neither been removed or lessened." That school year, like its predecessor, was barren of results and did not even furnish material for statistics.

In the autumn of 1874, a new administration came into power, the state government was restored in part to its own people, hope revived, confidence bloomed again, and with it came renewed business energy and commercial activity. Hon. John M. McKleray had been chosen superintendent of public instruction, and, in the full vigor of early manhood, with a laudable ambition to success, and a heart for the work, he entered upon the important duties of his office. His report, for the year ending September 30th, 1875, showed a gratifying revival in the public schools, and in the ability of the treasury to meet the demands of his department. Although business had not sufficiently recovered to enable the treasurer to pay arrearages, he did pay the current appropriations, amounting to over $560,000. The statistics of this year gave the following results:

Number of school age	406,270
Enrollment in public schools	145,997
Number of schools	3,898
Number of teachers	3,981
Amount paid to teachers	$489,491.79

Average duration of schools, four and one half mouths. This is by far the best record made by the public schools since the war, and, except in the average duration of the schools, was better than any made by them before the war. Under the wise legislation of the year 1873, the schools were placed on an improved basis; payments to teachers could be made

at regular periods, without unnecessary delay, and the "red tape" system before obtaining was very much modified and improved. Teachers were no longer obliged to hawk about their certificates to find purchasers, if at all, at a heavy discount. The board of education had been purged of its self-seeking, incapable and inexperienced members; trustees were restricted from opening schools before appointments to their respective townships had been officially certified to them; only one school could be established for each one hundred dollars apportioned for each race, unless the fund was supplemented by the patrons, and monthly payments of the teachers were provided for, on reports properly made out and certified by the trustees. When the apportionment was one hundred dollars and upwards, schools had to be kept up not less than twenty weeks; when less than one hundred dollars was apportioned and the amount could not be supplemented sufficiently, schools must not be kept less than twelve weeks. The superintendent reported that, "the fund for white schools has been, to some extent, supplemented by the patrons."

The appropriation for the school year was reduced, under the exigencies of the times, nearly one-half—but even this amount was not made available. The reason was that the newly adopted constitution, which was ratified in November, 1875, was made to take effect on the proclamation by the governor. This constitution revoked the provision in the constitution of 1868, setting apart one-fifth of the annual income of the state as a school fund and provided, in lieu thereof, that the general assembly should appropriate annually, not less than the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The attorney-general decided that this provision took immediate effect on the promulgation of the constitution, and thus were left only $75,713.43, plus the amount which might be collected for poll taxes, as the entire school fund for the year—an amount too small, when distributed over the state, to be of any practical benefit. Thus a year of scarcity followed a year of plenty. The general assembly, however, at its first session under the new constitution, made haste to rectify, as far as practicable, the oversight mentioned, by providing a fund for the year, which, including the poll taxes, amounted to $557,496.64. Notwithstanding the serious interruption mentioned, there were three thousand and eighty-eight schools maintained an average of eighty days, with an enrollment of 104,414 pupils. The new constitution wisely abrogated the board of education, returning to the general assembly all legislation concerning the public schools. It also made the school age "seven to twenty years."

Hon. John M. McKleray having declined a re-election, Hon. LeRoy P. Box was elected to succeed him. The first year of Mr. Box's superintendency was fruitful of good results, although the fund for the year was much reduced in amount. The number of schools taught was 4,796, number of teachers, 4,800, enrollment, 160,713; average duration of schools, 84 1-2 days. An act of the legislature approved February 7, 1879, marked an important advance in school legislation in the state.

For the first time in Alabama, it was required that teachers should be thoroughly examined and found qualified to teach, and be of good moral character, to entitle them to employment in any of the public schools. The results of this requirement have been in a high degree beneficial, eliminating from the teacher's profession numbers of incompetent and worthless persons, placing upon school officers greater responsibility in electing and recommending teachers, and thus elevating the standard of both schools and teachers.

The appropriation for schools for the year ending September 30, 1880, was $397,465.33, which was supplemented by the poll tax receipts, which are now by law made payable in each county to its superintendent of schools. Four thousand five hundred and ninety-seven schools were taught during the year, with a total enrollment of 179,400, and an average attendance of 117,778. In 1880, Mr. Box, now Judge Box, retired from office, and Hon. H. Clay Armstrong was elected to succeed him. The appropriation that year was $397,479.04, supplemented by the poll tax, which reached the sum of $128,212.33. The enumeration was 388,003; the enrollment, 176,289; average daily attendance, 115,316; number of schools taught, 4,572, and the number of teachers employed was 4,698. The average duration of the schools was eighty days. The fund for the next school year, 1881-2, was a little less than that of the preceding year. The enumeration of this year gave white children of school age, 224,644; colored children, 176,588—making a total of 401,232, an increase of about 13,000 over the preceding year. The enrollment reached 177,428, the average attendance, 114,527. The number of schools taught was 4,624 The returns of the county superintendents showed that in twenty counties the school fund was supplemented by the patrons of the schools to the extent of $66,960, and it was estimated that in the entire state the additional aid amounted to $175,000, equal to one-third of the state appropriation.

During the school year of 1882, one hundred and twenty-two "institutes" for the special instruction of teachers were held and the state superintendent, impressed with their usefulness, recommended to the general assembly that teachers' institutes be made a part of the educational system of the state, that all the necessary expenses for conducting them be paid from the school fund apportioned to the several counties, and that attendance thereon be made compulsory. He also recommended that the school law be changed so that counties, cities and separate school districts might, by vote of the people thereof, collect a special tax for the erection of school-houses and to supplement the appropriation from the state for the payment of teachers. This recommendation was a wise one, but unfortunately could not be carried into effect on account of a provision of the state constitution which forbade such delegation of authority.

A state association of white teachers was re-organized during the year and has since become a large and influential body. An association for

colored teachers was also formed, with a membership of one hundred and twenty-five teachers, and this has also grown and prospered. An addition of $100,000 was this year made to the general school fund, to take effect in the next fiscal year—1883--4. The public school fund for the year 1884, including $22,016.21 received from local sources in Mobile county, and $1,170 local fund of Faunsdale district, reached the respectable sum of $529,585.33 from which $487,780.77 was paid directly to teachers. The enumeration this year was 419,764; the enrollment, 215,778; number of schools taught, 5,218; average attendance, 134,410; average duration of schools, 83 days. In November, 1884, Mr. Armstrong retired from the office of superintendent and Hon. Soloman Palmer was chosen his successor. Mr. Palmer held the office three terms (six years) in succession, retiring in November, 1890. During his administration the school system was further improved—separate grade schools were established in the principal towns and cities of the state, and the school fund was increased so that by 1890, the amount expended in Alabama for public schools, general and local, was nearly, if not quite, one million of dollars. Major John G. Harris succeeded Mr. Palmer in the office of superintendent of instruction on December 1st, 1890, and has devoted himself with intelligence, zeal and success to his important work. His report for the school year ending October 1st, 1891, contains much valuable information. He reports an increased interest in "teachers' institutes" throughout the state, fourteen of which he attended and assisted to conduct. He regards them as "the key-note to our public schools." He also commends highly the county superintendents, whom he characterizes as "an excellent and faithful corps, punctual in the discharge of their official duties and ready and willing to carry out the letter and spirit of the law."

The statistics of the year show a gratifying increase in all directions, partly due to the increased population and prosperity of the state generally, partly to the increased efficiency in the management and the growing popularity of the schools themselves. The enumeration shows: white children, 309,628; colored children, 241,093, total, 550,721; an increase in two years of 26,823. The administrators of the Peabody fund appropriated $3,500 in aid of the "teachers' institutes" in Alabama, for the year 1891. Superintendent Harris regards the educational outlook in Alabama as very bright and encouraging. "Better schools," he says, "and better teachers is the watch-word of the people." Certainly the increased interest manifested in the state teachers' association, where the venerable and learned professors of the college and university freely commingle with the humble teachers of the wayside schools, the growing popularity and practical instruction of the "teachers' institutes," with the other manifold incentives for elevating the character, stimulating the energies and enlarging the acquirements of teachers of public schools, furnish good ground for the hope of continued and substantial progress. But there is still a serious difficulty to be overcome. The state is de-

ficient in school buildings and many of the so-called school-houses are poorly adapted to the uses to which they are applied. The state cannot be expected to supply suitable school buildings throughout her borders by taxation or from the general school fund; the cost would be too great. All the money the state can afford to bestow must go for the payment of teachers and the necessary supervision of the schools. Each county or township should be empowered to provide its own school buildings from local taxation, but unfortunately for Alabama, the constitution prohibits the general assembly from granting any power of local taxation for any purpose to any locality not named in that instrument. An effort will, doubtless, soon be made to amend the constitution in this regard, and when that is accomplished and the desired authority is given, guided by an enlightened, and progressive public sentiment, the public schools of Alabama will develop a rapid and healthy growth and be worthy of comparison with the most approved systems of her sister states. In the language of the monograph on "Education in Alabama" published by the U. S. bureau of education: "With her unexampled development in material wealth; with new industries multiplying within her borders; and with the sunlight of the world's progress, attracted by her wonderful mineral resources, beaming upon her with increasing effulgence, Alabama will not long be content to see her system of public schools lag behind, in any desirable respect, the most advanced and improved system of any sister state."

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Strictly speaking there are no purely normal schools in Alabama—that is, schools devoted exclusively to instructing students already well advanced in scholarship in the art of teaching as a profession—but there are several schools of high character which have normal departments and which are doing a good work. The first practical attempt to establish normal schools or classes in Alabama was made by the "board of education" under the provisional government. This board decreed, by an act approved February 6, 1869, that four normal schools should be established in the state, each to comprise two departments, one for white, the other for colored, students. These schools were to be located respectively at Huntsville, Talladega, Marion and Mobile. Normal classes were authorized at Mountain Home, Elyton, Prattville and at Evergreen. Twelve thousand dollars were appropriated for these schools for the year 1869 and $25,000 for the year 1870. At the next session, the board of education repealed the act creating the schools named above and passed a "bill" establishing thirteen new ones, seven for white and six for colored teachers. This "bill" was vetoed by Governor Lindsay—doubtless at the suggestion of Superintendent Hodgson, who considered that two schools for white and one for colored teachers would be ample for the state. The veto, however, must have put a quietus on the nor-

mal school question, as no further reference to the subject appears until 1873 and that in the statistical table accompanying the report of Superintendent Speed—apportioning $9,750 for that purpose. In 1874, $10,000 was appropriated and distributed among three schools—one white and two colored. The white school was located at Florence, the colored schools—one at Marion, the other at Huntsville.

The school at Florence had ninety-seven students the first year, of whom nineteen were to be teachers. The number increased the second year to 126, of whom 50 were entered as normal students. This was the beginning of a prosperous and useful institution, gradually approaching nearer and nearer to a high class normal college. Until 1879, it received an annual appropriation from the state of $5,000. The first graduates were in 1879, when five students graduated, two in the normal and three in the literary department. The next year its teaching force was increased by adding a chair of natural science and employing two female assistants in the literary department. This year also its doors were opened to female pupils. Tuition fees were charged in the literary department. In the year 1882, the trustees of the Peabody fund established sixteen scholarships in the school for which they paid $2,000, which was a valuable assistance to the institution. This school has continued to progress and prosper. It is under the supervision of a board of trustees and has a capable and faithful faculty. A "model training school" is carried on in connection with the college proper, where normal students are permitted to exhibit their aptitude for the teacher's profession by teaching the junior classes. The faculty, in 1890–91 was composed as follows: James K. Powers, president and mathematics; M. C. Wilson, natural science; N. W. Bates, languages; C. B. Van Wie, pedagogics; Miss I. C. De Voe, critic; Miss Mary P. Jonés, common school branches; Miss Jennie Purves, drawing, calisthenics and vocal music; Miss M. Clayton, instrumental music; Miss Sallie L. Penick, assistant in the training school. The total salaries paid was $9,302. The course in pedagogics covers a period of three years. The senior pupils have a year of actual observation and teaching under competent critics. The college is well supplied with microscopes, charts, models, etc., for illustrating the natural sciences. The enrollment for the year 1890–91 was as follows: In "model training school"—males, 31; females, 14. Total, 45. In college proper, males, 101; females, 117. Total, 218; grand total, 263. Students were matriculated from twenty-five different counties in Alabama and from eleven additional states. There were seventeen graduates in the class of 1891. The high repute of this institution is shown by the fact that the demand for teachers from among its graduates exceeds the supply, and that, when employed, they give general satisfaction.

The colored "normal school" at Huntsville was organized in 1875, but for two or three years little was heard concerning its operations. It received an appropriation of $1,000 a year from the state, had two teach-

ers and from fifty to sixty pupils. In 1878, Mr. W. H. Council was the principal teacher and was assisted by C. R. Donegar. In 1879, the appropriation was doubled and also the teaching force. In 1881, the number of pupils increased to 133 with an average attendance of ninety-four. Of these, eighty-six were in geography, twenty-one grammar, thirty-eight in history, seven in algebra and six in bookkeeping. The next year the enrollment reached 200. The school received, in addition to the aid from the state, $500 from the Peabody fund and the trustees purchased a lot with a two-story brick building which, with some alterations and additions, was converted into convenient school and class rooms. A library was started, and, in connection with it, a reading room was established to which the leading publishers at the north, the government departments at Washington and several benevolent citizens freely contributed. The trustees, in their annual report, paid a high compliment to the principal, W. H. Council for the skill and ability with which he conducted the school. "It is to his indefatigable energy, self-denial and devotion to the educational interests of his people," they say "that we owe, in a great measure, the success which has crowned our efforts." In the year 1883, the school was very prosperous. The enrollment reached 268, but from the fact that many of the pupils, who entered the primary and intermediate departments, were afterward transferred to the city public schools, the average attendance was only 142. An industrial department was inaugurated the succeeding year, 1884, which has since developed into a valuable adjunct to the literary department. Girls are taught, first to sew in the ordinary method, and afterward on the sewing machine. The boys are taught to make various articles of furniture and other articles for use in the schools as well as the usual instruction in carpentry. The report for 1888 furnishes the following gratifying statistics: enrollment, 308; students taking the normal course, 135; officers and teachers, 11; students employed as teachers in the model school, 51; graduates for the year, 6. By 1891, the teaching force had increased to 16; the enrollment, males, 140; females, 186. Total, 326; the graduates to 16 and the library, including pamphlets, to 2,000 volumes. The income of the school for the year 1890–91, was made up as follows:

From state appropriations	$8,000.00
From Peabody fund	700.00
From Morrill fund	13,454.00
Fees and contributions from northern friends	3,559.00
Making a total from all sources of	25,713.00

The disbursements for same period were, $9,923.61, of which $7,590.65 was paid to teachers and about $5,000 for lands, buildings and apparatus. The statement shows a balance of $5,789.61, with which to begin the session of 1891–92. This school having been made the beneficiary of the portion of the congressional grant of August 30, 1890, for "the more complete endowment and support of the colleges, for the benefit of agri-

culture and the mechanic arts—allotted to the colored people of Alabama," obtained authority from the general assembly, to change its location to one more suitable for instruction in agriculture. The trustees purchased an eligible tract of 182 acres on the "Meridianville Pike," about three miles from Huntsville. The school buildings are situated on an elevation about 300 feet above Huntsville. A large dwelling house with commodious barn and outhouses was on the place at the time of purchase and two new and handsome structures, called "Palmer hall" and "Seay hall," one for boys, the other for girls, have since been erected and furnished. The following departments are now maintained at this school: Mechanic arts, including carpentry, printing, mattress making and stove making; agriculture, including farming and horticulture, fruit, dairy and live stock; English language and literature, mathematical science, physical science, natural science, economic science—including laundrying, cooking, sewing, etc. The farm crop gathered in 1891 was, corn, 1,500 to 2,000 bushels; fodder, two tons; clover, twelve tons; millet, four tons; potatoes, 500 bushels; cotton, four bales; besides a large supply of fruit and vegetables. This makes a very respectable crop to be grown on about 150 acres, and cultivated mostly by students. Many well prepared teachers have gone forth from this institution to find, readily, good situations in different portions of the state, where they are aiding to elevate and instruct their own race to the material advantage of the colored people and to the benefit of the state.

The colored normal school originally located at Marion, was the third, in the order of time, established in the state. It was then called the "Lincoln school" and was subsequently dignified with the title of "university." It was opened for pupils in 1874, with one teacher (Professor Carl), and from thirty to forty pupils attended during the first year. In 1875, this school was placed under the care of a board of directors, of whom Hon. John Moore was president. By the year 1878, the school increased to seventy-nine and its general condition was considered satisfactory. At the close of the session, Mr. Carl resigned and Professor W. H. Patterson was elected to succeed him. The growth of the school the next year—1879—was almost phenomenal; the enrollment reached 211, an increase of about 100 per cent. The number was further increased in 1880, to 220, of whom thirty-one were reported, studying algebra; thirty-one, geometry; twenty-two, physics; thirty-one, Latin; six, Greek; nine, chemistry, and three, French. Of their general conduct the president says, that "no case of disorderly or immoral conduct has come to our notice; so quiet and orderly have they been that few of our citizens were aware that so many were in attendance here."

During the next two or three years there were fluctuations in the attendance at school, but in the year 1883–84 the number increased to 303, 177 of whom were in the normal department. There were nine graduates this session, seven of whom commenced teaching as soon as they

left school. Much of the success of the normal department was due to assistance rendered from the Peabody fund. Another fund, the Slater fund, for the special benefit of the negroes, had by this time become available, and by its aid an industrial department was added to this school. A carpenter shop was erected for the boys, supplied with work benches, tools, scroll saw and turning tables, and a work room for girls was fitted up with sewing machines, etc. The next session the enrollment reached 400, comprising pupils from all parts of the state. This was the last of this school at Marion. Disturbances had arisen between the students and the citizens of the town, which culminated in an act of the general assembly practically abolishing the school, but providing for a similar institution to be located elsewhere and to be called "Alabama Colored Peoples' University." Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for a building and $7,500 a year for the support of the school. A board of trustees was appointed to locate and manage the institution. The school was finally located at the city of Montgomery and was re-opened October 3, 1887, in a church building, with a small number of students, but the enrollment reached 358 before the close of the session. Meanwhile the constitutionality of the "act" was contested in the courts—resulting in the decision of the supreme court, rendered in April, 1888, pronouncing the seventh and tenth sections unconstitutional, and the failure of the entire act, because what remained of it was "incapable of full execution." The effect of this decision was to nullify the act referred to, but it revived the law establishing the normal school at Marion. It was not deemed expedient, however, to go back to Marion, and so it remained in Montgomery to await the further action of the legislature. The school was re-opened in September, 1888, with an attendance of 250, subsequently increased to 500 pupils. Two thousand five hundred dollars had been drawn under authority of the act before it was declared inoperative. This sum, by the aid of voluntary contributions, mostly from the colored people, and the credit of the managers was sufficient to carry on the school through the year, incurring an indebtedness of only $4,000. The general assembly, at its next session, provided for rehabilitating this school on a permanent basis, and the reports for 1891 indicate a remarkable degree of prosperity. Beside the appropriation from the state ($10,500) it received assistance from both the "Peabody" and "Slater" funds. Its income for 1891 was a little more than $12,000, and the disbursements about the same amount, in which were included, however, $3,447.81 expended on lands and buildings. In tuition fees and incidentals the students contributed about $3,500, a good portion of which was paid to teachers. The enrollment for 1891 was 838, of which the preparatory and model school absorbed 385, leaving 453 as the membership of the normal department. Instruction in sewing and dressmaking was given daily to 225 girls; seventy-five boys were taught in the carpenter shop and twenty-five in the printing office. The president, Mr.

Patterson, is now the only white teacher at the head of a colored school of any prominence in the state. He is an earnest and progressive man and takes a deep interest in the welfare of the colored people. There are indications, however, that his efforts in their behalf are not as fully appreciated as of yore, and a strong sentiment exists, among colored teachers, at least, that all colored schools should be taught by instructors of their own color. The president reports a great demand for graduates of the school as teachers. The session for 1891–92 opened with the largest attendance known to its history—the enrollment exceeding 800 pupils.

The general assembly—session 1882–83—made an appropriation of $2,500 each to a flourishing academy at Jacksonville, and another at Livingston, for the purpose of adding normal school departments to those estimable institutions. The school at Jacksonville had twenty-five normal school pupils the first year, and the number has increased from year to year. The year 1890–91, says the report, was one of "earnest, harmonious work on the part of instructors and cheerful obedience and healthful progress on the part of the pupils." The total matriculation was 204; males, 93; females, 111. The number for 1892 was expected to reach 225 before the term concluded. Carlos B. Gibson, M. A., a graduate of the university of Alabama, was, for several years, the able and zealous principal of the school.

The Livingston normal school is confined exclusively to the instruction of girls. The academy, of which it forms a part, was established more than fifty years ago, and has grown to be one of the most useful and renowned of southern female schools. It has always been fortunate in the selection of principals and teachers, and has now at its head Miss Julia Tutwiler, one of the most cultured and distinguished of southern women. During the year 1892, there were thirty-eight full normal pupils; the entire enrollment, normal and general, was 129. The roll of graduates for the last thirteen years reaches 118; the number of normal graduates is seventy-two, all of whom are now, or have been, engaged in teaching. Besides the usual studies taught in a high grade school for young ladies, instruction is given in stenography and bookkeeping. A "Chautauqua" scientific and literary circle was recently organized, in which teachers and pupils take part, both in private and public meetings, which have awakened much interest. This school is supplied with a fine apparatus for illustrating the scientific branches of study, which is not excelled, if equaled, by any similar school in the country.

The school at Tuskegee for colored students was opened on the 4th of July, 1881, and has been a remarkable success from the beginning. The school opened with thirty students and closed the first session with sixty-six. The school building was erected by contributions from the citizens of Tuskegee and by friends in the northern states. It was three stories high, not including the basement, had six recitation rooms, a large chapel,

reading room, library, office, dormitories in the third story and a boarding hall in the basement. Belonging to the school is a farm of 100 acres. Industrial work was soon inaugurated. A brick yard was opened on the farm as early as the second year, where boys were employed in making brick for a new and substantial building. The third session closed May 29, 1884, with 169 students and ten officers and teachers. All the pupils were reported as attending the normal school. The course of study was fixed at four years. By aid derived from the "Slater" fund, the industrial department was increased by the addition of a well furnished blacksmithy and a carpenter shop. The new brick building is forty-six by seventy-six feet and four stories high. The contributions for this school, outside of the annual appropriation from the state, during the year 1884, were $8,365.90. Nearly all this sum was used for permanent improvements. From 1884 to 1891 the growth of this school was almost marvelous. The attendance increased from 169 in 1884 to 525 in 1888, and 511 in 1891. The average age of students was eighteen and a half years. The number of graduates in 1891 was twenty-three. The total number of graduates from the beginning was 103. Total number receiving instruction, from the opening of the school to the close of 1891, was 2,947. The number of graduates who have become teachers is 150. One of the graduates has become a lawyer, and two have become physicians.

The school in 1891, in addition to a training school for town children and a brick dairy, etc., was putting up a three-story brick building where the principal industries will be grouped. The buildings now owned by the institution are valued at $53,550.00. The industries taught here are carpentry, painting, brick making, brick masonry, plastering, saw-mill work, wheel-wrighting, blacksmithing, harness-making, stove making, turning, printing, mattress-making, farming, dress-making, (including cutting and sewing), and laundering. The printing office is well equipped, has a large outside patronage and all the work it can do. Financially, the school is, and has been from the outset, better fixed than any other school for colored children in the state. The total income for 1891 was $36,290.30---only $3,000 of which came from the treasury of the state. We are informed that the standard of entrance to the normal department has been raised and that there is a marked advance of its teacher graduates, both in scholarship and training. This institution supplies a constant demand not for teachers only but for skilled labor in the several departments of industry. It is doing a good work.

The Normal school of Troy—the last of the so-called normal schools to be established in Alabama—was commenced September 17, 1887. The state appropriation of $3,000 being insufficient to pay the teachers, the city council of Troy came to the rescue and appropriated $1,200 to supplement the state fund. The public-spirited council also paid the contingent expenses of the school. A graded public school is kept in connection with the normal school. The first year of an enrollment of 439,

eighty were classed as normal students. A "model school" was organized in June, 1891. The enrollment in 1891 was 343. The income the same year was $7,800.00. The expenses exceeded that amount, but the city council of Troy promptly made up the deficit. The faculty consists of the president, Edwin R. Eldridge LL. D., six professors, four principals of model school and two assistant teachers. The school is open to students of both sexes.

CITY AND TOWN SCHOOLS.

A notable feature in the public schools system of Alabama is the number and growth of city and town schools which, while maintaining close connection with the general system, have each distinct peculiarities and are governed by local boards appointed for the purpose. These schools had their origin in the necessity for supplementing the state school fund, which, even now, is comparatively small, to enable the authorities to continue the session long enough to satisfy the demands of their people and be of much practical benefit. The result has been the building up of many excellent schools throughout the state, to the growth of which local pride and emulation have been effective stimulants. Beside the Mobile system, which has been fully described, flourishing schools of the kind mentioned exist in Birmingham, Cullman, Decatur, Eufaula, Faunsdale, Gadsden, Huntsville, Montgomery, Opelika, Prattville, Troy, Selma, Tuscaloosa, Tuscumbia and Uniontown. All these schools, except in Mobile, have been organized since the reconstruction period. Before the war, well conducted private schools and academies abounded in the state, and the public school fund in many of the counties not being sufficient to keep up purely public schools long enough to be of any benefit, was distributed among the teachers of the private schools conditional on their continuance one, two or three months, according to the amount of the appropriation, free to all the children of their respective neighborhoods, or at a reduced rate of tuition, in which all had an equal share. Children whose parents were not able to pay tuition fees were generally admitted, for a time, at least, without charge The desolation which marked the close of the war, changed all this, leaving the people in poverty and mostly without heart or hope. When the state was rehabilitated and the government again in the hands of her own people, hope revived and energy and action came with it. Still, as has been seen, it was several years before the country had recuperated sufficiently to afford to expend large sums from the treasury of the state, even for so important a matter as the education of the children thereof, and thus, as has been said, these locally aided and locally supervised schools were born of the exigency. They were favored by the general assembly, which freely granted charters to all applicants, were permitted to receive their per capita portion of the general school fund, and were under the supervision of the superintendent of public instruction of the state. The bulk of their

support, however, generally came from the municipal authorities, who directly supervised them.

The Birmingham schools are now perhaps the largest, and in the character and cost of the school buildings, the most conspicuous of the public schools in the state. They are under the control of a board of education comprising the mayor and six other citizens chosen by the mayor and aldermen of the city. The board holds office for three years and has authority to build or rent houses for school purposes; to levy an annual tax, not exceeding fifteen cents on each one hundred dollars of assessed value; to elect officers and teachers and fix their salaries; to adopt a plan of instruction and to charge, in the high schools, such fees as are deemed necessary for the proper conduct of said schools. The following interesting statistics are gathered from the annual report of the city superintendent, Mr. J. H. Phillips, filed with the superintendent of public instruction in November, 1891.

The cash receipts of the board, including a balance of $4,833,81 brought over from the previous year, were:

From the state	$10,919.50
From tuition and incidental fees	2,797.90
From city appropriation	87,750.00
Total	$101,467.40

The disbursements same period were:

For teachers	$35,777.27
For sites, buildings and repairs	43,220.25
For apparatus and furniture	1,959.46
For incidental expenses, etc.	8,249.94
Total expenditure	$89,206.92

Leaving a balance unexpended of $12,260.57.

The enumeration, same period, shows 5,493 white children of school age and 4,561 colored, total, 10,054. The total enrollment white and colored was 3,706, and the average attendance 2,573, a little over two-thirds of the enrollment and about one-fourth of the enumeration. There were at that time forty-five white and twenty-five colored schools, which were kept up an average of one-hundred and seventy-seven days during the year. The value of school property, belonging to the city and district, is put down at the large sum of $275,000. This is a remarkable exhibit for a system organized only about eight years before and could only be accomplished in a "magic city" like Birmingham. Some of the school buildings are handsome and costly. The "Powell school," "Henly school" and "Paul Hayne school" for whites, and the Lane and Slater buildings for colored children are commodious and imposing structures, which would command attention in any city.

The Cullman school was established in 1887. The first year it had an enrollment of 182 pupils; in 1891, the enrollment was 237, but the aver-

age attendance was only 100. The school was kept up 180 days at a cost of $1,061.29. The value of school property was $2,500.

The Decatur schools—one white, one colored, were organized in 1887 with an enrollment during the first year of 241 and 170 respectively. The report of the superintendent for 1891, shows a small decrease in the schools both in enrollment and attendance. They were kept up 190 days each, at an expenditure, for sites, buildings and teachers, of $4,504,60. The value of school property belonging to the city and district is $8,500.

The Eufaula schools were organized in 1887. There are only two schools, one for white, the other for colored children. During their first year, the white school had an enrollment of 102 and the colored school of three hundred and fifty pupils. The report for 1891 shows a large increase in the white school. The figures are: enrollment in white school, 251; in colored school, 339. The "average attendance" shows a wide difference between the schools and illustrates the carelessnes or indifference of the colored people to the educational advantages provided for them, while the white school shows an average attendance of 201, or four-fifths of the enrollment, the colored school reports an attendance of 151, or a little over forty per cent. of the enrollment. The cost of these schools for 1891, was $2,617.60

The Faunsdale school has been but recently established and the reports of it to the state superintendent are meager. As the village is small, the school cannot be large. No statistics of the enrollment or attendance have been furnished, but the expenditures for 1891 were, for teachers and superintendence, $1,616.65.

The Huntsville schools are two in number, one white, one colored. The enrollment in 1888 was 300 in the white and 222 in the colored school. In 1891 the enrollment in the white school reached 372 and in the colored school, 282. The schools were kept up 160 days each, at a cost for teachers, buildings, sites, etc., of $3,942.20. Estimated value of school property, $5,000.

The public schools of Montgomery were organized in the year 1882, without school buildings, school furniture or apparatus worthy of the name. The "city council" was constituted a board of trustees with full authority to conduct them. Under the skillful supervision of the superintendent, Professor G. A. Woodward, the schools rapidly developed into a sound and prosperous system, which is known and commended throughout the state. In 1883, there were 300 pupils in attendance in the white schools and 400 in the colored schools. During the next two years, the city came into possession of the building known as the "Swayne college for colored children," and put it to immediate use. The attendance of white children increased to 835, distributed among three schools, and of colored children (in two schools) to 895—all taught in comfortable buildings. The expenditure for "sites, buildings and repairs" in 1888, reached the large sum of $17,280, and the superintendent says that Mont-

gomery now has "one of the finest school buildings in the south and will have others as the city becomes able to construct them." The report of that officer for 1891, makes the number of schools, 7; the total enumeration, 3,907; the enrollment, white pupils, 1,138; colored, 773; average attendance, white, 95 per cent.; colored, 91 per cent.; average length of schools, 170 days; expenditure during 1891, $22,627.68. Value of school property, $90,000.

The Opelika schools were established under an act of the general assembly approved February 17, 1885. By this act the superintendent of education was authorized to appoint the local board, to consist of seven persons, who were given entire control of the schools and are permitted to charge such incidental and other fees "as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the schools." The Opelika police board were empowered, on the request of the school board, to levy a tax, not to exceed one-half of one per cent., for school purposes, but when any tax is levied, the amount derived from the white race must go to the support of the white schools and that from the colored race to the colored schools. The act further provided, however, that the special tax should not be lieved until it was submitted to the people of Opelika and a majority of votes cast at said election should be in favor of the tax. Opposition was made through the courts to the proposed levy and finally the supreme court declared this provision of the act unconstitutional. Resort was then had to tuition charges to supplement the public fund. Two schools were opened in 1887, with an attendance of 100 in the white school, and 189 in the colored school. The superintendent in his report for 1888, alluding to tuition charges, says: "It is remarkable that under this system, we have a larger attendance of poor white children of the community than under the old system when tuition was free for a term of three or four months. The people prefer to pay reduced rates in a good school to tuition free in a poor one." The enrollment in the year 1891, was, whites, 113; colored, 127; average attendance, white, 72; colored, 64; average length of schools, 160 days. The cost of the schools in 1891, including furniture and apparatus, was $1,362.70.

The legislature, in 1885, constituted the town of Prattville a separate school district, designating the trustees of the male and female academy a board of commissioners for said district, with similar powers to those conferred on the school authorities of Opelika, including authority to levy a special tax. The decision of the supreme court made that provision inoperative, and no attempt was ever made to levy a tax for the purpose indicated. There were four white and two colored schools in Prattville district in 1888, with a total enrollment of 209 pupils. The report of the superintendent for the year 1891 gives the following statistics: Enrollment in white schools, 70; in colored schools, 101. Average attendance, white, 50; colored, 65. Total expenditure for the year, $542.95.

The Selma schools were organized as public schools in 1888. There

were then two schools, one for each race; the white school was called the Dallas academy, the colored was called the Burrell academy. Both were well conducted and prosperous; the former having an enrollment of 571 pupils and an average attendance of 439; the latter, an enrollment of 360, and an average attendance of 170. The Dallas academy, having become too small for the increasing attendance, was removed and a new and handsome brick edifice has taken its place. The corner stone of the new building was laid with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, September 5, 1889. The superintendent's report for 1891 shows the schools to be in a healthy condition. There were two white schools with an enrollment of 622 and one colored school in which 127 pupils were enrolled. The average attendance at the white schools was 518; at the colored school, 127. The schools were kept up 160 days at a cost of $10,519.97. The cash receipts, including $356.27—tuition and incidental fees and an appropriation from the city of $12,726.18—were $16,726.18.

The Troy schools are under the control of a local board of four members, chosen by the city authorities, and the mayor as ex-officio president. As recorded in the preceding pages, a normal department is attached to this school. The enrollment in all grades in 1889 was 439; in 1891, all schools and grades, 447. The cash receipts $1,250, tuition and incidental fees, and $1,500 appropriated by the city. The total fund for the year was $4,119.35. Total expenditure was $4,490 for pay of teachers, and $2,700 paid for sites, buildings, repairs, furniture, apparatus, etc.

The Tuscaloosa schools were organized under authority of an act of the legislature, approved February 17, 1885, constituting the mayor and aldermen of the "City of Oaks," a "board of education," and giving them such additional powers as were necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the act. Animated with the noble purpose of giving the benefits of a substantial education to all the children of the city, this "board" went diligently to work and the results have been even more satisfactory than they anticipated. A new, commodious and handsome building has recently been erected for the white school, which, in 1889, had an enrollment of 392, and an average attendance of 256 pupils. In the colored school, at the same time, there were enrolled 287 pupils, with an average attendance of 185. The expenditures in 1889, including $8,734.35, paid for "sites, buildings and repairs," were $25,587.19.

The city of Tuscaloosa contributed to the income of the schools, during the year, the large sum of $22,179.20. The white school showed, in 1891, an enrollment of 326, an average attendance of 232, and a duration of 160 days. In the colored school 291 were enrolled, the average attendance was 180 and the duration same as in the white school. The cash receipts of the year included $1,753.75 collected from tuition and incidental fees and $2,807.38 contributed by the city. The value of school property held in the district is estimated at $35,000.

There are now two schools, one white and one colored, in the sepa-

rate school district of Tuscumbia. The white school, in 1891, enrolled 186 pupils, the colored school, 172. The average attendance of white pupils was 115; of colored, only 85. Schools were maintained in 1891, 180 days. The expenditures during the year ending September 20, 1891, were $3,556.12.

Under a provision of an act of the legislature, approved February 17, 1885, two schools were established for white and three for colored children, in Uniontown district, with an enrollment of 564 and an average attendance of 429. The enrollment in the white school, in 1891, was 123; in the colored school, 437. The average attendance in the white school is reported at 95; at the colored school, 303. The expenditures for the year were $4,402.30. The authorities of Uniontown appropriated $600 in aid of the schools.

Besides the schools enumerated, there are flourishing schools under the general school laws in several other towns and villages in the state, in which the state appropriation is supplemented by local collections, but as they do not report officially to the state superintendent, the statistics for these schools are meager as shown in the reports of the several county superintendents.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The growing excellence and popularity of the public schools of Alabama have tended to circumscribe the number and influence of schools kept up by private enterprise for private benefit, except in the elementary branches for small children and for the convenience of neighborhoods not yet supplied with good public school facilities. Before the civil war a number of private schools of high character were liberally sustained; indeed, nearly every county had its seminary or high school, located in come healthy and attractive spot, which formed the nucleus for a refined and cultured society, gathered from the rich lands and plantations, combining intellectual privileges with social enjoyments. Some of these school attained a wide renown and were worthy of their high reputation. Having accomplished their mission they have passed away, but their memory "still lives" and their influence for good will long be felt in the commonwealth they did so much to honor and to build up. Among these may be mentioned the "Green Springs academy" for boys, founded and managed by Prof. Henry Tutwiler—one of the ablest and most illustrious educators of his day. This school was organized in 1847, and soon became famous. Here were gathered the flower of the youth of the state and here were laid the foundations of many a distinguished reputation. The school was uniformly prosperous. The limits of attendance fixed by the principal were always reached. The purpose and plan of the school, as stated by the founder, was, "to prepare young men for the business of life or for the higher classes in our colleges and universities." The school was well supplied with apparatus and all the appli-

ances needed for successful educational work and an efficient corps of instructors, and was justly designated the "Rugby of the south."

The Green Springs school was continued without interruption until June, 1877, when the exercises were suspended to give the principal a much needed rest. They were resumed in October, 1879, and continued until the death of Professor Tutwiler, which sad event occurred in 1884. The Alabama female institute, located at Tuscaloosa, is worthy of mention as a typical school for girls. This school reached the zenith of its prosperity and influence about 1858–60. It was then under the charge of Mrs. M. B. Stafford, a lady of much versatility of talent, highly cultivated and accomplished. She was educated in the celebrated seminary at Mount Holyoke, Mass., had rare skill as an instructor and guide, and evidently had a "call to teach." Many of her pupils became the wives of distinguished men whose homes they adorned, or were otherwise distinguished in social and intellectual life. She was the wife of a distinguished professor of the university of Alabama and is still living in full possession of her mental faculties, loved and venerated by all with whom she comes in contact. The school was suspended at the beginning of the war and has not been reopened.

Among the private academies of to-day, the Marion military academy, located at the county site of Perry county, holds a conspicuous place. Its founder, Col. J. T. Murfee, LL. D., was, at the beginning of the civil war, commandant of cadets at the university of Alabama and afterward became the successful president of the "Howard college." The denomination which controlled this college determined, in 1887, to remove it to Birmingham, whereupon Col. Murfee, who disapproved this decision, resigned the presidency and founded the "Military institute," using the college buildings for the purpose. The attendance the first year was seventy-nine and the numbers have since increased to the limit fixed by the principal. Col. Murfee is one of the most thorough, progressive and successful educators of the south. His military training at the Military institute of Virginia, under Stonewall Jackson, and his study and experience since, have fitted him pre-eminently for the important work he has undertaken.

There are now several other schools which may be called "private" in the state which are in a prosperous condition and are doing a good work. Among these may be mentioned the "Noble institute for boys" and the "Noble institute for girls" at Anniston, the male and female academies at Athens, the high school at Calera, the female college at Camden, the high school at Columbia, the Marengo institute at Demopolis, the Union female college at Eufaula, the Opelika seminary, the Pleasant Hill academy, Towles' school for boys and the young ladies' seminary, taught by Miss Mary Bagby, Mobile, and, not least, the young ladies' seminary, by Professor Alonzo Hill of Tuscaloosa, one of the best conducted and most flourishing institutions for female education in the state.

According to the figures of the last United States census there were, in 1891, 24,445 pupils attending private (including parochial) schools in Alabama, distributed as follows: Commercial schools, 197; elementary schools, 16,359; secondary schools, 6,456; superior or high grade schools, 1,433. This statement shows that the enrollment at private schools is only about eight per cent. of the enrollment at the public schools in the state.

Among the schools, not public, established for the education of colored children may be mentioned the "Emerson institute" at Mobile and Talladega college at Talladega, both founded and supported by the "American Missionary association" of New York. The former has had an eventful experience, but is now in good condition and has a faculty of ten instructors. It is divided into primary, intermediate, grammar school and normal grades. Pupils of both sexes are admitted. Instruction in plain sewing (made obligatory) is given to girls in the primary and intermediate departments. A small tuition fee, ranging from 80 cents to $2 per month, according to the studies pursued, is charged for instruction. The attendance at the "Emerson institute" is large, ranging from 350, upward. The Talladega college (colored) has had 427 students in all departments and is well established. It has a theological department and has furnished many pastors for Congregational churches.

Denominational schools, which have always been more or less popular in Alabama, appear to have taken on new life and their interests are vigilantly watched, and earnestly promoted by the church authorities of the respective denominations to which they belong. The oldest of these institutions is the St. Joseph's college at Spring Hill, Mobile county, which was founded by the Jesuit fathers in 1830, and chartered by the legislature in 1836, "with all the rights and privileges of a university," and empowered to confer academic honors. It has three courses of study, preparatory, classical and commercial, the first to occupy one year; the second, six years; the third, four years of study. While the government and religious scope of the college are Roman Catholic, pupils of other denominations are received, provided they are willing "to conform to the exterior exercises of worship." The college buildings are well located on rising ground about fifty feet above sea level, and the college is well supplied with books and apparatus. The ages for admission are five to fifteen years. There are two literary, three religious and two musical societies, each presided over by a Jesuit father, and beside these, there are the "college orchestra," "the college choir," the "billiard room association" and the "reading room association," each under the direction of an officer of the college. Among the distinguished alumni of this college, may be mentioned Revs. A. D. Pillicer and Dominic Manucy—both elevated to the bishopric of the Catholic church—Hon. S. D. McEnery, formerly governor (now on the supreme bench) of Louisiana; Hon. George A. Gallagher, justice of the supreme court of Arkan-

sas; Hon. N. H. R. Dawson, United States commissioner of education under the Cleveland administration; Professor R. A. Hardaway, of the university of Alabama, and many others who have attained distinction in professional life.

Besides the college the Catholics have a convent called the "Academy of Visitation," near Mobile, and a number of other schools of lesser grades in Mobile and in different portions of the state.

LaGrange college was established in the year 1830, about the same date with the Spring Hill college. It was the second college organized by the Methodist denomination in the south. It was first located at LaGrange in north Alabama, but was subsequently removed to Florence. Robert Paine, celebrated as an orator and a distinguished minister of the church, was the first president and did much to build up the institution. In 1846, he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church and was succeeded, as president, by Rev. Edward Wadsworth, who held the position five years, when he resigned, and Professor J. W. Hardee was elected. Professor Hardee died in 1852, and was succeeded in office by Rev. Richard H. Rivers, D. D., a member of the first class which graduated from the institution. During his administration the college was removed to Florence and was for a time very prosperous, having had 225 students in 1861, an endowment of $50,000 and was out of debt. This endowment was lost during the war, the college was closed, and, after several vain attempts at resuscitation, the work was abandoned and the buildings were tendered to and accepted by the state, and it became the foundation of the flourishing normal school hereinbefore described. Among the graduates of LaGrange college, who afterward became distinguished, may be mentioned Rev. William R. Nicholson, a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church, Gen. E. A. O'Neal, a governor of Alabama; Jeremiah Clemens, United States senator; William L. Byrd, a justice of the supreme court, and Dr. Thomas L. Maddin of Tennessee, still one of the most esteemed and skillful physicians of Nashville.

Howard college, the next in order of time, was founded by the Baptist denomination in 1834, at Greensboro, Alabama. The convention resolved the college should have both a literary and a theological department and should be incorporated under the name of the "Alabama Institute of Literature and Industry." In 1835 the trustees reported the completion of six domitories (two rooms each), one dining room, a house for one professor, and the appointment of two professors—one of theology, the other of mathematics. In 1838, this property was sold and the exercises of the institution were discontinued. The reasons given for the abandonment were the prevailing opinion that the location was not favorable and that the plan of the college was unwise.

In 1841, the state Baptist convention decided to re-establish the college, with a theological department attached, raise a large endowment, provide a fund for buildings and apparatus and to locate the new institute at

Marion, where a building and lot had been tendered for the purpose by citizens of the town. During the year a charter for "Howard college" was obtained and a classical school was opened. The work of endowment having proceeded favorably, the trustees, in 1843, elected a professor of thelogy, a literary professor and a teacher in the preparatory school. On the 10th of May, the college building was destroyed by fire, but the library was saved and the apparatus also, but in a damaged condition. The college exercises were continued in the Baptist church until a new building could be erected, which was completed in October, 1846. At this time a college curriculum was adopted, a faculty chosen and the institution started with high hopes upon a new career. The anticipations of its friends seemed to be realized in the progress of the college for the next eight years, but in October, 1854, it again "passed under the fire," and the college property was entirely destroyed. Recourse was had, as before, to the church, where college exercises were continued, and an earnest appeal was made to its friends for renewed aid. Liberal contributions came in so freely that by 1858 a new edifice was erected, in a more eligible location, and the new quarters were soon filled with students. An era of marked prosperity followed; the trustees reported to the convention, of 1860, available property in their possession to the amount of two hundred and sixty-four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty cents. Then came the war, taking, in a brief period from the faculty, three of its professors and from the college not less than forty students; and before its close only one professor was left to represent the institution. One of the saddest results of the war, to the college, was the wreck of its entire endowment fund, but notwithstanding this great discouragement, the exercises of the college were resumed in 1865, and have been continued, with slight intermission, ever since, under the administration of the following presidents: Hon. J. C. M. Curry, F. O. Thornton, Samuel Freeman, Col. J. T. Murfee, T. J. Dill and B. F. Riley. In July, 1887, the Alabama Baptist convention decided to remove the college from Marion to East Lake, near Birmingham, in the expectation and with the assurance that it would again be richly endowed. The college was accordingly removed, new, commodious and expensive buildings have been erected, and, whether or not, fully realizing the expectations of the advocates of its removal from Marion, it is prosecuting its educational work with vigor and success.

The Judson female institute, also a Baptist institution located at Marion, was organized in the winter of 1839, commencing its first exercises in a modest, two-story building, thirty by forty feet, with two small wing attachments. Professor Milo P. Jewett was the first president; the first month forty-seven pupils were enrolled. By the close of the second session there were 118 pupils, and a year later the number had grown to 157. Of the original buildings, not a vestige remains. They were replaced by three handsome brick edifices three stories high, joined

by two-story wings, making an imposing structure 250 feet front, by a depth of 120 feet. In front, was a large and beautiful lawn inclosed with evergreen hedges and diversified with "pleasing grass plots, broad and graceful walks, shade trees, flowers and shrubs." The buildings were well furnished, gas was manufactured on the premises and water conveyed to every floor. This beautiful and stately edifice, with its costly apparatus and musical instruments, was entirely destroyed by fire in the spring of 1889. This disaster nerved the numerous friends of the Judson to new and energetic action, which soon caused a larger and handsomer structure to be built on the ruins. The new edifice was ready for use and was opened to students at the session commencing October 1st, 1889. The faculty of the institute has grown from six to sixteen teachers. Four foreign langauges and a wide range of subjects pertaining to a liberal and practical education, and some of the industrial arts, are taught there. They have, beside, a music course of six and an art course of four years. The seminary is under the control of the Baptist state convention and has always held a high rank as an advanced school for girls. The bible is made a text book and the bible lesson is made a part of each day's work. The charges are reasonable and the standard high. More than five hundred young ladies have been graduated from the institute since its organization. Prof. S W. Averett, LL. D., is president of the seminary, and Hon. John Moore is president of the board of trustees.

The Southern university was established at Greensboro in 1856, by the Alabama conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. The first board of trustees was composed of able men, among whom were some of the best known names in the state. Bishop Paine, formerly president of La Grange college, was president of this board and John Erwin, one of the ablest lawyers of the state, vice-president. The corner stone of the college building was laid on the 11th of June, 1856, and on October 3d, 1859, the halls were opened for the admission of students. Except for an intermission of the sessions of 1864-65, they have been kept open ever since. Some of the ablest ministers of the Methodist church have, from time to time, been members of the faculty and agents for the university. Among these may be mentioned Rev. William M. Wightman, D. D, LL. D.; Rev. Edward Wadsworth, A. M., D.D.; Rev. C. C. Calloway; Rev. R. B. Hargrove, D. D.; Rev. J. A. Heard; Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, D. D.; Rev. A. S. Andrews, A. M., D. D., and others too numerous to mention. In 1881, the outlook was not encouraging, but during the ensuing year its friends "took heart of grace" and worked energetically for its rehabilitation. The charter was so amended as to make the university the joint property of the Alabama and North Alabama conferences. In July, 1883, Rev. Dr. A. S. Andrews was again called to the presidency and a new energy and zeal were manifest throughout the denomination. During the year the enrollment was 106; the next year, 127; the next, 171; the next, 192; and so on, increasing until the number of 225 was reached.

The buildings have been renovated and improved and the university is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

The Alabama Conference female college, located at Tuskegee, is also, as its title imports, a denominational school, under the care of the Methodist conference. It was founded in 1856, the inspiration of Mrs. Martha Alexander, and was organized February 11th, 1856. Its first president was Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D. D., LL. D., a man of fine literary culture and large attainments, and under his wise and skillful management the enterprise became an immediate success. He remained in charge until 1859, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. W. F. Price, also a man of culture and attainments. The trustees afterward sold the property to Rev. Jesse Wood, who assumed the direction of the college. In 1863, Mr. Wood sold to Dr. C. D. Elliott, who managed the school until the spring of 1865, when Dr. Price was again placed at the head of the college and continued to manage its affairs until 1872, when the Alabama conference became owner in fee simple of the property and at once assumed control, through a board of managers chosen by the conference. This board placed Rev. H. D. Moore, D. D., in charge of the institution, which position he continued to occupy until 1875, when he was recalled to the active duties of the ministry, and Rev. E. L. Lovelace, D. D., was chosen to fill the vacancy until the close of the session. In June, 1876, John Massey, LL. D., was elected president for a term of five years and by successive re-elections has remained in control of the college ever since. Dr. Massey is a born educator, a man of high attainments, courteous manners, broad culture, a good disciplinarian, of fine executive ability and a conscientious and earnest christian gentleman. Attracted by his high character, attainments and ability, other institutions have sought to allure him to their folds, but the trustees of the Conference female college are too sagacious and too highly appreciate his value to permit him too leave them so long as his services can be retained.

There are two collegiate courses of study, termed the English and classical; each has four classes, requiring four years to complete. The aim seems to be, not to multiply studies but to teach all that can be thoroughly assimilated during the time prescribed for study. The president truly remarks—that "every competent teacher knows that a few studies, thoroughly mastered, give more real education and strength in life's work than many subjects superficially touched." But while giving due heed to substantials, he does not neglect the æsthetical and ornamental. Much attention is paid to modern and classical literature, to music, instrumental and vocal—and to art culture. There are three literary societies in the "Conference college" designed "to meet the peculiar demands of boarding school life"—"to stimulate aspiration for a voluntary mental culture; to promote a taste for good reading; to correct slovenly habits in the use of language and to foster chaste and elegant forms of expression." These are worthy purposes, and the character and the habits of the grad-

uates sent forth from the college illustrate the wisdom and adaptability to the ends sought, of these methods of instruction. There have graduated from this institution about 400 young ladies, and, by the latest reports attainable, the number enrolled has reached nearly 200 students. There are other denominational schools in the state which space does not fully permit to describe. The Episcopalians have a flourishing school at Montgomery, called "Hamner hall." The Presbyterians have a training school for colored preachers at Tuscaloosa; the colored Baptists have a school at Selma, called "Selma university," with several departments, and there are doubtless others not so generally known.

The latest census returns give the following as the proportionate attendance at denominational schools in Alabama for the year ending July 1st, 1891: Catholic, 747; Lutheran, 124; Protestant Episcopal, 279; total, 1,150. These figures do not include the "parochial schools," and can hardly be relied upon as accurate. The number given the Catholics must be considerably below the average attendance at the schools of that church.

In concluding this review, the writer feels justified in claiming for education, in Alabama, a healthy growth, sound condition and encouraging prospects for further developments and progress. Considering the difficulties in the way, the terrible struggle through which the people have passed; the poverty and desolation which followed the war and the period of reconstruction, the wonder is that so much has been accomplished. The people of the state are now awake to the importance of common schools, secondary schools and the higher education, and each in its turn will receive, from time to time, all the aid which the general assembly, stimulated by an enlightened public sentiment, is able to afford.

CHAPTER IV.

STATE INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

By WILLIS G. CLARK, Mobile.

AGRICULTURE — GENERAL PRODUCTS — COTTON BELT — MINERAL BELT — TENNESSEE VALLEY — CEREAL BELT — TIMBER BELT — SURFACE IN GENERAL — MINES AND MINING — GEOLOGICAL SURVEY — THE PRECIOUS METALS — COPPER — LEAD — TIN—IRON—STEEL—COAL FIELDS — MANUFACTURES — COTTON AND PAPER MILLS — LIST OF FACTORIES — WOOLEN GOODS — COMPRESSES — COTTON SEED OIL — GINS — FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS — ROLLING MILLS — FOUNDRIES — LIME — MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES — FORESTRY — NAVAL STORES — LUMBER MILLS — SHINGLES — STAVES — YELLOW PINE MILLS TRIBUTARY TO MOBILE AND PENSACOLA — SAWN AND HEWN TIMBER — HARDWOOD — STATISTICS.

THE industries of Alabama may be grouped as follows:—Agriculture, mines and mining, manufactures and lumber. It is proposed in this paper to consider these topics in the order named. The chorography of the state would indicate the portions of its territory best adapted to the leading industries. In north Alabama, for example, lies a mineral region of large extent and marvelous richness. In central Alabama is the great cotton belt, having a soil of unsurpassed fertility; while south Alabama, with its extensive forests of long leaf pine and cypress, is the home of the extensive lumber interests which have recently developed into great and profitable industry. But, as much has been accomplished in mining, manufactures and lumber, agriculture, as it was the primal, still remains the leading, pursuit of the people of Alabama. In the early settlements, before cotton became "king," the chief attention was given to the cultivation of grain, a little to cotton and to the ordinary vegetables of the garden. But the invention, by Whitney, of the cotton gin in 1793, soon wrought a wondrous change. Prior to the year 1795, the total export of cotton from the United States was only 8,125 bales, averaging 400 pounds each. In 1817-18, the exports from Mobile alone reached seven thousand bales. Four years later the receipts at Mobile increased to 25,000 bales and in 1827 to 89,000 bales. The immediate effect of the good demand and profitable growth of this staple was a keen inquiry for the lands of the state adapted to cotton culture, and, as a result, a rapid ad-

vance in price. Many fertile tracts readily brought from fifty to sixty dollars per acre.

With respect to soil and products the state may be divided into four sections; the sandy lands of south Alabama, generally called the "timber belt," extending about one hundred and fifty miles northward from the Gulf of Mexico, the "cotton belt" or "black lands" crossing the state centrally, east and west, embracing seventeen counties and an area of 13,160 square miles; the "mineral region," lying directly north of the black lands and extending northward to the valley of the Tennessee, covering about one-third of the state; and that rich valley which comprises eight counties and extends to the northern boundary of the state, called by Dr. Riley in his "Alabama as It Is," "the cereal belt."

In the first or sandy land section, while the lands are generally poor, and without the application of fertilzers unproductive, they respond generously to fertilization, are easy of cultivation, and yield bountifully when well tended. There are also in this section many naturally fertile tracts along the river banks and in the creek bottoms, in which the soil is as rich and productive as much of the land in the cotton belt. The products are corn, cotton, sugar cane and rice; and in the lowlands, oats, rye, sweet potatoes and field peas. In Mobile county, and other localities in south Alabama favorably located on railroad lines of transportation, much attention is paid to truck farming, which is now conducted on a large scale, and, in favorable seasons, with good profit. From a small beginning, a few years ago, the shipments of early vegetables and fruit, to the northern and western markets, have grown to large proportions, exceeding in value one million dollars per annum. The shipments in their season, of English peas, beans, squash, cucumbers, cabbage, tomatoes and Irish potatoes, are enormous. Pears, peaches, water-melons, strawberries and grapes are also grown and shipped to northern markets.

Corn, well tended, will produce on the best lands from twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre. Oats (the rust proof), are also generally a sure crop, easily grown and reasonably productive. Rice is cultivated and yields well on lands adapted to its growth. Cotton, although not generally a remunerative crop, has been successfully raised within a dozen miles of Mobile, and sugar-cane (the Louisiana or Cuban varieties) is now cultivated on many farms, where the home supply of syrup, and often a goodly surplus for sale, is annually made. Tobacco is grown to some extent, but mostly for home use. The fish and oyster trade of Mobile is also very large, exceeding in value $300,000 per annum. The sweet potato crop is enormous and forms a large portion of the food supply of the people in this section. This potato is readily grown on the sandy lands, and, when suitable fertilizers are used, it yields prolifically—in some instances four hundred bushels have been grown on a single acre of well tilled land. In early days wheat was largely and successfully cultivated in northern and middle, and even, to some extent, in southern

Alabama. Along in the fifties, a number of flouring mills were operated in different parts of the state, in which flour of excellent quality was made, not only for home use but well packed for shipment. The writer distinctly remembers visiting, in 1849, a flouring mill in the town of Talledega, which turned out large quantities of excellent flour in merchantable shape—in barrels—for shipment. Quantities of this flour in those days found their way to Mobile, where it was highly esteemed and found a ready market. There was also a flouring mill in Mobile, but the supply of wheat was brought from Texas and the west.

The predominance of agriculture in the early days of Alabama is seen from the census statistics taken in 1850, when there were 68,459 farmers and overseers to 2,468 merchants; to 1,264 physicians; to 1,109 teachers; to 570 lawyers; to 702 clergymen, and to 19,124 of all other pursuits. No account is taken, in this estimate, of any but the white male population. If the large number of blacks then in the country, the great majority of whom were employed on the plantations or in farm work, were included, the percentage engaged in agricultural pursuits would be much larger. But the figures, even as stated, make the agriculturists nearly seventy-five per cent. of the entire working population of the state.

The agricultural products of Alabama in 1850, according to the census returns of that year, were as follows:—number of acres of land under cultivation, 4,436,614; number of separate farms and plantations, 41,964; cotton produced, 451,543 bales of 500 pounds each; corn, 28,754,048 bushels; wheat, 294,064 bushels; oats, 2,965,697 bushels; beans and peas, 892,701 bushels; sweet potatoes, 5,475,204 bushels; Irish potatoes, 261,482 bushels; sugar, 8,242,000 pounds; molasses, 83,428 gallons; butter, 4,008,811 pounds; honey and beeswax, 897,021 pounds; rice, 2,311,252 pounds; tobacco, 164,990 pounds; wool, 657,117 pounds; hay, 32,685 tons, and the animals slaughtered during the census year were valued at $4,823,485. The farming implements in use at that time were valued at $5,125,623.

As is indicated by the title, the "timber belt" is not now devoted primarily to agriculture. Of its value for lumber and its manufacturing industries special mention will hereinafter be made. These developements came along after the decade of 1850-60, and are a part of the recent history of the state. But even now agriculture holds no inferior place in nearly all the counties constituting the timber belt, and is still the basis of support for the general population. In 1870, which was a midway period between the old and the new in this section of the state, there were 788,541 acres of land under cultivation distributed among the various crops, as follows:—in cotton, 305,261 acres; in corn, 298,294 acres; in oats, 51,988 acres; in sweet potatoes, 10,578 acres; in sugar cane, 3,796 acres; in rice, 1,243 acres; in rye, 373 acres; in wheat, 346 acres; and 87 acres in tobacco. The cotton production in 1870 in this "sandy land" section reached 89,189 bales. Of the characteristics of the soil of this "belt" Dr. Riley, in his "Guide Book of Alabama", well says: "that its present great uniformity

of character in its surface confirmation, in its soil and its vegetations. The surface is generally undulating, with occasional hills breaking off into fertile bottoms which lie along the numerous water courses", with the "frequent occurrence, however, of level plateaus or table lands, which cover immense areas. The surface soil of this region", he continues, "is generally of a sandy nature; the bottoms and the lands adjacent are quite fertile and yield largely of all the products of this latitude." Again he says that, besides being adapted to stock raising and having a soil capable of producing excellent crops, "it is the best watered section of Alabama." Swamp or wild cane abounds on the margins of the numerous streams, which affords a grateful supply of nutritious food for the cattle during the winter season.

THE COTTON BELT.

This fine region, bounded by the "timber belt" on the south, the "mineral belt" on the north, Georgia on the east and Mississippi on the west, is celebrated for the wonderful richness of its soil, its great productiveness, for the large preponderance of its black population, and, agriculturally speaking, it is considered the "garden spot" of the state. It embraces seventeen counties and has an area of 13,600 square miles, and, although not all of equal fertility, the counties have similar characteristics and are always classed together. The soil is generally very black or dark, abounding in lime, and is not surpassed in fertility by the famed lands of the Genesee valley, or the rich prairies of Illinois. Before the system of slavery was broken up by the war, the owners of these plantations were rich and hospitable, gentlemen of elegant leisure, well educated, traveled and cultivated, and providing liberally for the education of their families. "Cotton was king" without dispute in those days, and business, legislation and society seemed based on the fleecy staple. With lands that would yield a bale of cotton to the acre, with plenty of labor to cultivate them, without the fear of strikes or disorder, with a ready sale for their products at satisfactory prices, and with a world seemingly ready to do obeisance to the "uncrowned king," these were halcyon days for the planter of the canebrake, and right royally were they enjoyed.

The results of the war destroyed this supremacy, and, for a time, it seemed as if the "cotton belt" would be hopelessly ruined; but the necessities of both races, the unexampled fertility of the soil and the good demand for the staple, after the war was over, stimulated to effort, and although not as rich and prosperous as of yore, the "black belt" is still a "power in the land" and maintains its reputation for productiveness and influence. Agriculture is naturally the chief pursuit of the people. The crops of late years have been more diversified, although cotton is still in the ascendant. In the year preceding the war two-thirds of the cotton and one-half of the corn crop raised in Alabama were the products of this district. Ten years later, in 1870, the cotton product of this belt was

349,285 bales, or a little less than one-half of the entire product of the state. The census reports for 1870 show that in that year 2,550,421 acres of land were in cultivation, of which 1,236,938 were devoted to cotton; 685,122 to corn; 12,304 to wheat; 684 to rye; 96,125 to oats; 18,537 to sweet potatoes; 285 to rice and 273 to tobacco. It is probable that the diversity shown in the crop cultivation of 1870 has increased since then; also the aggregate production, especially in the supply crops of corn, oats, wheat and sweet potatoes. The time will come when many large tracts of rich and inexhaustible lands in the canebrake will be divided up into farms of comparatively small dimensions, and be occupied by intelligent and thrifty immigrants who will own and work them. Then the fear of negro domination will be a "dream of the past," and then this region will "blossom as the rose" and become what nature designed it, a garden of fruitfulness—productive as Egypt and fertile as the delta of the Nile.

The number of acres planted in cotton in the "cotton belt" in 1879–80 was 1,236,938, producing 350,305 bales. The acreage was increased in the census year 1889–90 to 1,369,739, and the production to 457,287 bales—or more than half the cotton product of the state. The money value of this large product was $21,122,524. When to this is added the value of the grain, sweet potato and other products of this noted district, its claim to fertility and fruitfulness will hardly be disputed.

THE MINERAL BELT.

As has been seen, the mineral district of Alabama is of large extent, embracing twenty-eight counties and more than one-third the territorial area of the state. The splendor of its treasures of iron, coal and stone, as developed within the last decade, and the working of which has enlisted so much capital and enterprise, has so dazzled the eyes and absorbed the attention of the great public, that its agricultural revenues and products have been comparatively overlooked. Still there are some as fine agricultural lands in this section as can be found elsewhere, and the products of farm and garden are abundant and valuable. The unexampled growth of the city of Birmingham and other large towns in the mineral district have, by their large demands for food supply, naturally stimulated the farmer to increased diligence in his calling and brought additional farming lands into cultivation. Some of these counties are celebrated for the excellence and variety of their fruit product. Apples and peaches are of excellent quality and seldom fail to yield an annual crop. The river bottoms are good for cotton and the uplands for grain and hay and afford grazing for stock, of which considerable quantities are now raised. Some of the finest herds of blooded cattle in the country are now found in this region, and there are well managed dairy farms which yield a handsome profit on the investment. Calhoun county contains at least two herds of Jersey cattle which have a wide reputation—one owned

by Col. T. G. Bush, formerly of Mobile—the other by Hon. James Crook of Jacksonville, whose annual butter product amounts to 11,498 pounds. This butter is always in demand and readily brings thirty cents per pound the year round, delivered at the farm depot. His sales of buttermilk in 1891 amounted to $45,000, and his sales of Jerseys the same year netted the handsome sum of $2,775. Mr. Crook never permits the strength and quality of his herd to be impaired, and only sells the surplus and such of the increase as he does not need or care to keep. His farm is cultivated on the most approved system, is devoted chiefly to the supply of his dairy, and the result of his careful, intelligent and sagacious management is a handsome profit every year, beside increasing the value of his lands and of his herd. This is given as an example of what can be accomplished in dairy-keeping in this region by enlightened and persistent endeavor. In Jefferson county, the very heart of the mineral region, are lands in the valleys of much fertility, and on the table lands the soil is wonderfully productive. Cotton, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, potatoes (sweet and Irish) and ground peas are grown freely, and about Birmingham, garden vegetables in great variety and profusion thrive the greater portion of the year. Peaches, apples, plums, apricots, pomegranates and grapes are also plentifully produced in this and other counties in the mineral region.

By the census returns of 1870 it appears that the cultivation of the articles named in the counties comprising the "mineral belt" were as follows: Land in cultivation, 1,713,553 acres, of which 651,327 acres were in corn, 489,851 in cotton, 125,688 in oats, 177,564 in wheat, 9,878 in sweet potatoes, 1,838 in rye, 845 in tobacco, 727 in sugar cane, and 10 acres in rice. The production of cotton was 161,427 bales. Ten years later, 1879–80, the acreage in cotton was 520,982, and the product increased to 174,952 bales. At the beginning of the next decade we find a large increase both in acreage and product of cotton. The census returns for 1890 make the amount of lands cultivated in cotton 659,819 acres, an increase of over 20 per cent. in acreage, and the cotton produced 235,925 bales, an increase of more than 60,000 bales, or nearly twenty-five per cent. The value of the cotton crop of 1889–90 grown in the "mineral belt" reached the large sum of $10,933,893.

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.

The picturesque and fertile valley of the Tennessee has been called the "cereal belt" of Alabama. The territory it comprises is less than the area of either of the other artificial divisions of the state, but in the variety of scenery and production, in the healthfulness of its climate, and in the energy, industry, and progressiveness of its people, it is unsurpassed. The beautiful river, which gives name to the valley, divides it into two nearly equal parts and extends through the valley a distance of nearly two hundred miles. The valley itself extends across the state

from Georgia to Mississippi, and has an average breadth of about twenty miles. While this section is specially adapted to the production of grain, cotton and sorghum, sweet potatoes and other crops are successfully produced. Pears, apples, peaches, grapes and other desirable fruits are largely grown. The counties comprising this famous valley are Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Jackson, Marshall, Morgan, Lawrence and Colbert—eight in all. The white race, even in the palmy days of slavery, was always in excess of the negroes; in some counties the latter were only about one-tenth of the population. In one county, Madison, the races were nearly equal numerically. The census of 1880 made the white population of the valley 112,162; the colored, 61,770—a difference in favor of the whites of 50,392, an excess of about eighty-two per cent. The divergence between the races has since widened from year to year, and as immigration is setting in from the north and west, it will not be long before the negro element will be eliminated, practically, from the population of north Alabama. In 1879-80, the tilled lands in this "belt" were 936,230 acres, of which 365,974 acres were in corn; 266,905 in cotton; 59,090 in wheat; 41,573 in oats; 1,488 in rye; 3,588 in sweet potatoes; 744 in tobacco, and 154 acres in sugar-cane. The product of cotton, for that census year, was 86,202 bales. The census returns for 1889-90 show an acreage in cotton of 287,273, and a production of 59,274 bales, valued at $2,587,254. The production of cereals during the same year was: barley, 1,252 bushels; buckwheat, 1,402; Indian corn, 935,880; oats, 441,036; rye, 1,904; and wheat, 49,612 bushels.

In late years much attention has been paid to stock raising, for which the country is well adapted. The grasses and clover thrive well in nearly all the counties, and it is claimed that the famous blue grass can be grown as well in the Tennessee valley as in Kentucky, its home. Sheep, hogs, cattle, horses and mules are easily raised in this section and have been a source of profit—the abundant streams, the grass clad hills and the fertile valleys being conducive to that end. The improvement of stock and enlargement of herds are becoming more the fashion every year. The champion butter cow of the world, "Lilly Flag," is owned in Huntsville, her record the last year (1891) placing her easily at the head of registered butter producers.

THE STATE IN GENERAL.

Having given some particular account of each of the sections or belts into which the state, for the sake of convenient description, has been divided, we return to the consideration of the agricultural condition of the state generally. Although agriculture, as we have seen, has been from the beginning, and still is, the leading occupation of the people, no industry has, until within the last half-dozen years, received less attention from the state authorities. In the year 1887 a state agricultural department was established and a commissioner of agriculture appointed, but, even now, accurate information respecting the condition and progress of agri-

culture in the state is hard to obtain. Save the occasional bulletins from the agricultural and mechanical college and from agricultural stations recently established, reliance must be placed, for the most part, upon personal observation and the statistics collected by the agricultural and census departments at Washington. The census bulletins for 1889–90, however, furnish some interesting figures. Cotton, the leading staple, according to these returns, shows as much fluctuation in production as in the prices realized from it. More cotton was grown in Alabama in the year 1859 than has been produced in any one year since. The product of 1859 was 989,955 bales. In 1869 the production had fallen to 429,482 bales. In 1879 the crop increased to 699,554 bales, and in 1889 to 915,414 bales—lacking 74.541 bales of being equal to the crop of 1859. There was an increase of 431,685 acres in the area cultivated in cotton over the year 1879–80, and of 215,760 bales in the production. The percentage of increase in acreage was 18.53; in production 30.84 per cent.

The cereal products for 1889–90 were as follows: Buckwheat, 352 acres planted, product 4,622 bushels; barley, 201 acres cultivated, product 2,002 bushels; Indian corn, cultivated, 2,127,548 acres, product 30,073,036 bushels; oats, 344,831 acres cultivated, product 3,231,085 bushels; rye, 2,190 acres planted, product 14,618 bushels; wheat, 39,641 acres in cultivation, product 208,591 bushels. Total area in cereals, 2,514,763 acres. There was a decrease from the previous census year, in wheat, of 225,330 acres; in rye, of 3,574 acres; and in barley, of 310 acres; but an increase in corn, of 71,619 acres; in oats, 20,203 acres, and in buckwheat, of 310 acres. The aggregate decrease in cereals was 101,082 acres, but this was more than offset by the large increase of 431,685 acres planted in cotton in 1889–90. The cotton crop of Alabama for 1891 was 935,000 bales, averaging 503 53-100 pounds per bale.

Two features in the recent growth of cotton in Alabama are worthy of notice. The first is the increased average per acre; the second, the comparative cessation of the ravages of the dreaded caterpillar, which was for so many years the terror of the planter, particularly in the black lands. The former is the result, in a large degree, of the more liberal and intelligent use of fertilizers; the latter, from the methods now practised to destroy the fly and worm as soon as they appear and thus prevent the rapid reproduction, in which the danger consists. Doubtless the comparative freedom from the worm has also exercised some influence on the increased production of the staple. Another encouraging feature in the agriculture of the state is the disposition among the farmers, growing stronger year by year, to plant more corn and raise, as nearly as practicable, their own supply of meat. With cotton at 5 to 6 cents per pound on the plantation, it is hard to make the ends meet when corn has to be brought from the western granary at a cost, to the consumer, of $1 per bushel, and bacon is worth, at the country store, from 10 to 12 1-2 cents and even 15 cents per pound. If the "Farmers' Alliance,"

which is numerically strong in the state, and might be an instrument of untold benefit, would eschew politics and give its attention entirely to the practicable home questions which make up the prosperity or failure of the farmer's life, it would justify it organization, and, in lifting the husbandman to the high plane it is his privilege, and should be his ambition, to occupy, become a pride and glory to the comomnwealth.

A state agricultural society was organized some years after the war and kept up, with more or less success, by individual effort, until 1887, when it was formally incorporated by act of the general assembly, approved February 24, 1887, and an annual appropriation of $5,000, was provided to assist in meeting the expenses of the annual fairs or exhibits. This society has since grown and prospered and been productive of much good. The annual fairs, formerly held in Montgomery, but now fixed at Birmingham, are largely attended and are creditable representations of the varied products of the state. Many of the counties have also local agricultural societies and hold annual fairs, some of them making very creditable exhibits. The department of agriculture in Alabama, to which reference has been made, was inaugurated by the act of legislature as far back as 1883. The act was amended February 17, 1885, and again in 1890–91. This act provided for an executive officer, with necessary assistants, to be called commissioner of agriculture. His term of office is for two years, and the salary fixed at $2,100 per annum. The revenue is derived from a tax on commercial fertilizers—each package of manufactured fertilizer being required to have a tag attached certifying to the character of the fertilizer as found by analysis by the state chemist. The violation of this law is punished by heavy penalties. All dealers in fertilizers are required to take out a license, and every effort is made to protect the farmer from being swindled, as was formerly the case, in the purchase of adulterated and worthless stuff sold as valuable fertilizers. The revenue of the department of agriculture for the year ending September 30, 1890, was $54,097.28; of which $49,909.01 was derived from the sale of tags; $616 license fees, and $3,572.27 from the state treasury. The duties of the commissioner, as set out in the act of the general assembly, are varied and multiform. Among them may be noted the following:

1st. To encourage the developement of agriculture and horticulture in the state.

2d. To organize a state agricultural association and county and beat clubs throughout the state for the purpose of interesting and instructing farmers in the best methods of cultivation.

3d. To collect and publish, from time to time, statistics showing the condition and progress of agriculture and horticulture in the state.

4th. To investigate the diseases which attack and threaten the grain, cotton, fruit and other crops, for the purpose of warning the producer, and suggesting a remedy or the prevention thereof.

5th. To investigate the subject of viti-culture, with the view of dis-

covering the varieties of grapes best adapted to the different soils of the state; to report on the same and to advise the best methods of grape culture.

6th. To give attention to the dairy, find the best methods of management and how to promote the interests of dairymen, and encourage an increase of dairy products.

7th. To consider the question of fences, which is one of much importance in the state, requiring a large expenditure annually. In the canebrake and prairie lands, where timber is scarce, fence laws have been adopted requiring cattle and swine to be kept up—the cultivated lands not being fenced in at all in several counties. The introduction of wire fences, which can now be constructed at comparatively low cost, may aid to solve a problem which, in the prairie section of the state, has heretofore caused much perplexity, and its satisfactory solution has been considered impossible.

8th. The care of sheep and production of wool—to study the question in all its bearings, and to be able to advise the farmers of the state concerning the best breeds of sheep for the climate and how best to make them profitable, both for mutton and wool.

9th. To encourage immigration by gathering and publishing information concerning the topography, climate, soils, agricultural products, minerals, etc., of the state, and using such other means as he deems advisable to attract immigrants to Alabama.

10th. To see that all commercial fertilizers, brought into the state, are subjected to the chemical analysis required by law, and that the provisions of the act establishing the department are in all respects complied with.

It will be seen by the foregoing epitome of his duties (and this schedule does not include them all) that the office of commissioner of agriculture was not designed to be a sinecure, but that the best efforts of a strong man are required to fill, adequately, the position. There have been up to this period (1892) only three incumbents of the office: Judge J. F. Betts, the first appointee; Captain R. F. Kolb, who succeeded Judge Betts and continued in office until the spring of 1892, and Hon. Hector D. Lane, the present incumbent. At first the commissioner was appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate, but the general assembly of 1890–91, in amending the act, made the office elective. The present commissioner was elected by vote of the people of the state in August, 1892. The commissioner reports, under date September 30, 1890, that the state is very thoroughly organized. Farmers' institutes have been held in many localities, and these schools of the farmer have been well attended and have already resulted beneficially to the tillers of the soil. Scientific and practical information, by lectures and the system of questions and answers, is the chief aim of these institutes. At first the attendance was meager and the interest small, but now, the commissioner informs us, "it is difficult to find halls large enough to accommodate the audiences which gather for instruction and entertainment." During the year ending September 30, 1889, farmers' institutes were held at Coffee Springs, Wormack Hill, Jefferson, Ramage Springs, Centre and Reeseville, which cost the state, in all, $449.37. During the

year 1890, institutes were held at Tuscaloosa, Cherokee, Leighton, Roanoke and Lafayette, at the small cost of $73.41. The sale of "tags" for 1890, as compared with 1889, shows an increase of over $14,000, about thirty-three and a third per centum, indicating an inrease in the acreage cultivated and also in the application of fertilizers to the lands usually cultivated. The sales in 1892 amounted to $42,004.90.

Agricultural experiment stations and agricultural schools have been established from time to time. Several years ago an experimental farm and school was established at Auburn in connection with the Agricultural and Mechanical college; another in north Alabama, now located at Athens; another in the cane-brake region at Uniontown; another at Abbeville in east Alabama. The Agricultural and Mechanical college is entitled by law to one-third of the net proceeds arising from the sale of tags, which amounted in 1890 to $16,214.98. The other experiment stations and agricultural schools received $2,500 each from the department of agriculture, making the appropriations for this purpose for the year ending September 30, 1890, $28,714.98. The experiment station at Uniontown has a farm of forty acres—excellent land. The expenses of the department of agriculture, including farmers' institutes, were, for the year 1889, $6,206.87; for year ending September 30, 1890, $6,880.39. The expenses for year ending September 30, 1892, were $7,262.39. During the same year $37,421.73 of the receipts of this department were deposited in the treasury of the state.

The chemical laboratory of the state is located, as has been stated, at the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn, the chief chemist being the professor of chemistry of the college. He reports for 1890 the quantitative analysis of 160 samples of acid phosphate with nitrogen and potash; seven with potash; seven with neither nitrogen nor potash, and forty-three miscellaneous, the latter including cotton seed, cotton seed meal, cotton seed hull ashes, kainite, tankage and "almost every variety of material used in the manufacture of fertilizers." These analyses were generally made at the request of manufacturers and dealers. The commissioner says that the application of phosphates has not proved profitable on the black land prairies of the state. A large amount of work is also done in the state laboratory for the experiment stations and reported in the bulletins issued by the department of agriculture. The state chemist reports the examination of 150 specimens during the year ending September 30, 1890, includng pea vines and roots, soils, sorghum, breadstuuffs, milk, butter, etc. Two special bulletins were prepared by the state chemist and issued in 1890, one on commercial fertilizers, with a dissertation on the composition and formation of soils and their deterioration, the composition of plants, the sources of the material used in the manufacture of fertilizers, the estimation of their commercial values and the preparation of composts; the other, on "pea vines as a fertilizer," discusses "the sources of nitrogen in vegetation, its value as plant food,

and how it is collected by pea vines and other legumes." Experimental data accompany this bulletin, which shows the manurial value of the vine as a whole and the relative value of the vines and roots. The state chemist, alluding to the organization of the association of agricultural chemists who meet at Washington under the auspices of the secretary of agriculture, says, "the work of this association cannot be too highly appreciated by all who are interested in the progress of agriculture. Whatever scientific study and investigation can do to benefit the farmer is being done; and it is gratifying to know that the dependence of agriculture on science is now universally recognized." The commissioner of agriculture reports the issue, in 1890, of 292,000 copies of bulletins and monthly crop reports prepared at the experiment stations, and estimates that these are read monthly by at least 75,000 of the people of Alabama. He says that he is able to send out monthly 50,000 copies of these bulletins and reports. At first the office of commissioner of agriculture was established by law at the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn. It was destroyed by fire in the burning of that college in June, 1887, and nearly all of its records and accumulations were reduced to ashes. It was then removed to the state capitol at Montgomery, where it has ever since been kept.

It will be remembered that, among the duties of the commissioner specified in the act creating the department of agriculture, the direction to "promote immigration" was emphasized. The commissioner, in an attempt to carry out this injunction, made a trip to the great northwest in the spring of 1888, taking with him for distribution about 400 copies of "Riley's Guide Book" (a very interesting and useful publication to which the writer of these pages has made frequent reference) and several of the newspapers of the state which had given considerable space to descriptions of the resources of Alabama. His reception was so cordial and the inquiries made of him were so numerous and earnest, that he felt encouraged to make a second trip, better provided for giving information and carrying with him abundant tangible evidences of the mineral wealth, the fertility of the soil, and varied agricultural products of this state. Through the liberality and courtesy of the managers of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, cars were specially fitted up to show to advantage the exhibit of the resoures and manufactures of the state collected for the excursion, and also for the comfort and convenience of the persons who were to accompany them. This exhibit was christened "Alabama on Wheels," and, starting in August, 1888, it made a railway tour of the west, stopping at innumerable places, where it was visited by large crowds of people, who seemed much interested in what they saw and heard. The commissioner estimates that more than 250,000 people passed through the exhibition car during the trip, and that he distributed 30,000,000 pages of printed matter describing the state and its resources. The information thus disseminated has stimulated further inquiry and led

to the settlement, in different portions of the state, of immigrants from the north and west, who are proving industrious and valuable citizens. As the great advantages of Alabama, in respect to climate, soil, minerals and timber, become more widely known, people from less salubrious and fertile reigons will naturally seek homes within her borders, where they are sure of a cordial welcome, and, if frugal and industrious, of a reasonable degree of prosperity. With regard to the benefit derived from the law requiring the chemical analysis of fertilizers offered for sale in the state, the commissioner says that it can "hardly be estimated." He says that prior to the enactment of this law, "the state was the dumping ground for all low grades of fertilizers, and, in consequence, honest manufacturers were compelled to seek other fields for the sale of their goods, which, being genuine, could not compete with an inferior article." Some of the samples, first analyzed by the department, of so-called fertilizers, which have sold at $47 per ton, were found to be really worth less than $2 per ton, and the purchasers were thus swindled or robbed of their earnings. The rigid enforcement of the "tag law" having driven the worthless article out of the market, the manufacturers of the valuable fertilizers have returned and several manufactories have been established in the state, so that now by "honest competition between men and goods of established reputation, prices have been reduced nearly 50 per cent., and the farmer is sure of a genuine article when he purchases commercial fertilizers."

While the use of commercial fertilizers has largely increased and what has been called "intensive cultivation" is becoming popular, it is worthy of remark that Alabama possesses on her own soil large quantities of natural fertilizer in the marl and greensands, which are found in considerable quantities and may be of very great benefit to the farmers living near enough the marl beds to take advantage of them. The existence of marl in Alabama was discovered in the spring of 1884, in the vicinity of Hamburg in Perry county. The attention of the state geologist, Dr. Eugene A. Smith, of the university of Alabama, was soon attracted to the discovery, and in the course of the year, he tells us, "not only was this belt of phosphates traced by the geological survey across the entire state, but in addition the occurrence of similar phosphates at two or three other geological horizons and outcropping along as many parallel belts across the state," were discovered by the survey. These phosphates were found to occur both in the cretaceous and tertiary formations, and in five or six distinct beds. Dr. Smith classes them in three grades, according to their percentage of phosphoric acid, as follows:

1st. Phosphatic nodules and phosphatic shell casts containing from 20 to 30 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and therefore to be compared with the high grade phosphate rock of South Carolina.

2d. Phosphate greensands, holding, on an average, 4 to 5 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and but little carbonic lime.

3d. Greensands containing only about 1 1-2 to 2 per cent. of phosphoric

acid, but on the other hand from 15 to 20 per cent. of carbonate of lime in loose pulverulent form.

In an address delivered before the State Agricultural society, in conventon at Selma, the state geologist thus describes the extent of these belts, their thickness and the nature of their phosphatic materials:

1st. At the base of the rotten limestone is the phosphate-bearing beds which we have called the Hamburg bed, and which outcrops across the state along the northern bounds of the prairie region, from the Mississippi line through Pickens, Greene, Hale, Perry, Dallas, Autauga and Elmore counties, and also in Macon and Russell, where, however, it is for the most part covered by deep beds of sand and drift.

2d. At the summit of the rotten limestone, and outcropping along a belt approximately parallel to the preceding, but along the southern border of the prairie region near Livingston, Coatopa, Prairie Bluff and Minter Station, is the bed which we have called the Coatopa bed. In these two series of deposits both the high grade nodules and the phosphatic sands occur.

(a.) The Greensands. The lower bed of greensands of the Hamburg belt is, on an average, about five feet thick, and has been followed across the state from the Mississippi line nearly to Georgia. As far east at least as Wetumpka the bed has this average thickness, and its materials are of tolerably uniform composition.

(b.) The upper or Coatopa bed is also known to extend from Livingston in Sumter county, to Bragg's Store, in Lowndes. It has an average thickness of about four feet and is of essentially the same composition throughout.

3d. In addition to the two great deposits above mentioned in the cretaceous formation, we have recently shown that others occur in the tertiary formation. The most important of these, if not the most in the entire state, is the Nanafalia marl, occuring on the Tombigbee river at Nanafalia landing, and on the Alabama at Black's and Gullette's Bluffs below Camden, but which may betraced across Choctaw, Marengo, and Wilcox into Dallas, and eastward to the Georgia line. The bed of phosphatic matter is about ten feet thick. East of Wilcox county this marl becomes more clayey and less valuable, but its place is taken by another marl, or, more properly, phosphatic limestone, which, near Ruthledge, Troy, Clayton and Fort Gaines in Georgia, is pretty widely distributed, and contains, according to the analyses of the state chemist of Georgia, 1.5 to 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid.

4th. The Wood's Bluff or Bashi marl, occurring at Wood's Bluff on the Tombigbee river, and at Johnson's wood yard on the Alabama, and appearing at many localities in Choctaw, Clarke, Monroe, Butler, Conecuh, Covington and Coffee counties. The materials of the beds are chiefly greensand and carbonate of lime, but with comparatively little phosphoric acid. The average thickness of the bed may be put at five feet.

5th. The St. Stephens marl. This is seen at St. Stephens on the Tombigbee, and in many places in Choctaw, Clarke and Washington counties. It is clayey marl, containing over 1 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 40 per cent. of finely pulverized carbonate of lime.

Dr. Smith concludes that these beds each contain a sufficient quantity of available marl "for all our needs for generations to come," and then proceeds to discuss the only other material question, "is the quality such as to justify its use upon our soils?" He answers this question affirm-

atively, first, on the general scientific principles; secondly, by noting the results attained by farmers of New Jersey and elsewhere, in the use of marls of similar quality; and third, by the experience of the few farmers in Alabama, who have used these marls upon their fields for three or four consecutive years. He cites some statements from a report of the "New Jersey Board of Agriculture," showing that the use of marls has worked a complete revolution in that state; that "it has raised the lowest stage of agricultural exhaustion to a high state of improvement." He then gives the experience of four farmers, residing in different parts of Alabama, who had made thorough tests of these marls, upon every variety of soil, in four widely distant sections, who gave concurrent testimony in favor of their fertilizing properties and the great benefit their use was to the lands to which they were applied. In addition to the reports of these several tests, Dr. Smith himself had personally observed the effect of these marls on crops at Coatopa on his visit there in 1886. He says, he noticed several spots in the field he visited "conspicuous by the deep green color of the foliage of the cotton plants and the greater height of the stalks—nearly twice that of the plants in the rest of the field. On inquiry, he was told that these were the spots where the marl was first thrown in piles, preliminary to its distribution over the field. Mr. W. S. Purifoy, of Wilcox county, a prominent agriculturist, who also made an experiment with the marls, reported that land, that had been exhausted and given up to sedge and briars, are now producing paying crops. Beside the benefit to the growing crop, Mr. Purifoy says that the use of marls "improves the chemical condition of aluminous soils, rendering them more easily cultivated; the loose nature induced by their application favors the germination of the seed, thereby securing a start more readily." These improvements in the physical condition of the lands he considers as important as to supply the elements of plant food.

Experiments have recently been made in Baldwin county and in the vicinity of Mobile to grow Sea Island cotton, and with such success that this valuable staple will soon be largely cultivated. The agricultural editor of the Mobile Register, in a recent article, contends that the area commencing at Mobile and extending thence to the shores of the gulf, possesses every characteristic for the production of Sea Island cotton, and that the practical tests already made fully confirm the deductions made from a scientific standpoint. Sea Island cotton is in such demand and is so much more valuable than the ordinary grades, it is certain, within a brief period, to engage the attentionf of producers having lands in the limited area in which it can be successfully cultivated, thus adding another and important product to the agriultural wealth of Alabama.

The wool crop shows a steady growth in quantity and value since the the year 1880. The receipts at Mobile, the chief wool market in the state, were 346,000 pounds in 1882-83; 245,875 pounds in 1883-84; 455,000 pounds in 1884--85; 510,000 in 1885--86; 522,800 in 1886--87; 652,000 in 1887--88;

857,500 in 1888--89; 639,200 in 1889--90; and 973,100 pounds in 1890--91. Prices have been generally fair, ranging from 10 to 15 cents for burry, to 28 to 32 cents for washed wool. The crop of 1890--91 received at Mobile was valued at $228,678.50. In 1880 there were 337,538 sheep in Alabama, producing in that year 762,207 pounds of wool marketed in Alabama. Every county in the state contributed to this aggregate, the smallest number, 573, being in Washington county, the largest, 13,854, in Geneva county, with two other counties following closely—Jackson with 13,784, and Baldwin with 13,488. Next comes Blount county, with 10,370; Escambia, with 9,279; Jefferson, with 8,050; Lauderdale, with 7,316. The other counties range from 7,000 down to 626. Sheep growing in several of the counties, notably in Baldwin, Escambia, Blount, Jackson, Jefferson and Lauderdale, has been stimulated during the last decade, and is assuming considerable importance, and large flocks are being gathered and tended. The vast area of uncultivated and unfenced lands in the "timber belt," affording ample pasturage without cost, and the genial climate which renders winter feeding and housing unnecessary, would seem to make south and southeast Alabama a very paradise for sheep husbandry.

The dairy products of the state were not inconsiderable even ten years ago. In 1880 the number of milch cows was estimated as 271,443; the butter manufactured at 7,997,719 pounds; and the cheese at 14,091 pounds. The largest amount of butter was made in Madison county, which produced, in 1880, 251,281 pounds This county, it will be remembered, has the honor of possessing the champion cow for butter making as yet recorded in the Herd Book of registered cattle. Eight other counties, Blount, Cherokee, Hale, Jackson, Jefferson, Limestone, Pickens and Randolph, each produced over two thousand pounds of butter in the census year of 1880. The new and little county of Cullman led in cheese making industry, producing 2,020 pounds. In other live stock Alabama did not rank very high, yet she led her neighboring states, Georgia and Mississippi, in this respect, and several of the other states very considerably. The number of horses found on the farms of the state in June, 1880, was 113,950; number of mules and asses, 121,051; number of working cattle, 75,224; number of milch cows, 271,448; number of other cattle, 404,214; and 1,252,462 swine; Jackson county returns the largest number of horses; Montgomery of mules and asses, closely followed by Dallas; Monroe, of working oxen, with Clarke, Henry and Marengo close competitors; Marengo, of milch cows, with Clarke and Madison next in order; of other cattle, Clarke county is well in the lead; and in swine Jackson county comes easily to the front. No record has been kept of farm products other than those already mentioned, but they are not inconsiderable.

Hay, which was formerly regarded as unworthy of attention, the idea prevailing that a good article could not be made in the latitude of Alabama (except perhaps in the northern tier of counties), is now saved in large quantities in all portions of the state. Even in Mobile county,

which formerly imported all the hay it consumed and furnished to the interior counties, large quantities of excellent hay are now made every year, not only sufficient for home consumption but also for market purposes. Field peas, millet and other crops are successfully cultivated for green soiling, food for stock and the general market. The field pea is very nutritious, is highly prized, and forms an important article of food for the family. Eggs, poultry, honey, beeswax and syrup are also produced in large quantities for use and sale, and aid considerably in supplying the needs of the farmer's household. With the improved methods of cropping; the increasing population to be fed; the further development of the mineral wealth of the state; the habits of economy, born of necessity and fostered by experience of its benefits; the coming desirable immigration, which will result in dividing up large plantations and the production of diversified crops; and the spread of general intelligence and particularly the knowledge of the quality and needs of the soil and how best to cultivate it, the future of agriculture in Alabama is bright with promise and full of encouragement to her people.

MINES AND MINING.

The mineral region, *par excellence*, of Alabama, embracing fully one-third of the territorial area of the state, is so called on account of the variety and abundance of the leading minerals of commerce to be found therein, and the fact that nearly all, if not all, the mines which are now worked, by common consent, constitute the mineral belt. But this area, rich and prolific as it is, does not monopolize all the mineral wealth of Alabama. In several of the counties of the Tennessee valley, in portions of the "cotton belt," and also in the far south, called the "timber belt," minerals have been found in more or less profusion. Lauderdale county contains iron; iron, coal and lead and silver have been found in Limestone county; coal and iron in Jackson; coal, manganese, copper, lead and silver in Marshall; coal in Morgan (also asphalt, the first trace discovered in Alabama ; coal in Lawrence; traces of iron, coal and lead in Pickens; traces of iron and mineral springs and wells in Sumter; traces of petroleum and mineral springs in Choctaw; kaolin and other minerals in Perry and Barbour counties; traces of iron in Washington; mineral and salt wells, and gypsum in Clarke; traces of iron and very strong mineral springs near Greenville and in the northern part of Butler; and iron ore has been found in considerable quantities in the northern part of the county of Mobile.

The first attempt to manufacture iron, in Alabama, was made in Franklin county in the year 1818, but, as Dr. Riley informs us, after an experience of nine years, the enterprise was abandoned. Gold and silver have been mined to a limited extent. Dr. Phillips, in bulletin No. 3 of the state geological survey (1892), expresses the opinion that gold was first discovered in Alabama about the year 1830, and states that, shortly

afterward, the placers and gravel washes became the seats of an active industry in the counties of Cleburne, Talladega, Randolph, Tallaposa, Coosa, Chilton, and perhaps, also of Clay. No record of these operations has been preserved; all that is now known is that large numbers of men were engaged in the work and that in some places, at least, it was found profitable. Mr. Phillips, from a personal examination of this gold-bearing region, has come to the conclusion that gold mining could be carried on very successfully, if the enterprise was judiciously undertaken and prudently and diligently prosecuted. To the geological survey of the state belongs the credit and honor of revealing the untold riches which lie beneath the soil of Alabama; of testing the quality and approximating the value of its mineral treasures; suggesting methods through which they can be most profitably worked, and furnishing the accurate information which has led to their marvelous developement and made the mineral wealth of Alabama a household word in the marts of commerce and in the monetary centers of the United States and Europe.

The first systematic geological exploration of the state was inaugurated by Professor Michael Toumey, of the university of Alabama, on the 13th of July, 1848. Individual papers upon the geology of the state had previously been made and were published in Silliman's Journal, by Conrad, Lea, Shepherd, Martin and others, and in 1838, Professor R. T. Brumley, of the state university, published a short sketch of the geology of the state. In 1846, that eminent geologist, Sir Charles Lyell, visited Alabama and made a brief investigation of the geological features of the state, and the results of his explorations were given to the public in the journal of the "Geological Society of England," and in "Lyell's Second Visit to the United States." In January, 1848, Professor Toumey was appointed state geologist and entered actively upon the work of exploration. A report of his work during the succeeding two years, entitled, "First Biennial Report of the Geology of Alabama," was printed in Tuscaloosa in 1850 and attracted wide attention. He continued work on the state geological survey until the autumn of 1856, when he resumed the duties of his professorship at the university of Alabama. He was taken ill in February, 1857, went to Mobile for treatment, and died there, March 3, 1857—honored and lamented by the people of Alabama, for whom he had done so much, and by scholars and scientists throughout the country. He laid the foundation for the wonderful development of the mineral resources of Alabama which, under the diligent explorations and eminently practical counsels of Dr. Eugene A. Smith, the present head of the geological survey, and his coadjutors, has elevated her to the very front rank among mineral producing states. In the further discussion of "Mines and Mining" in Alabama, it is proposed to consider principally the great leading industries of iron and coal; first, how-

ever, glancing briefly at the discoveries and developments made in gold, silver, copper, lead and tin.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

As has been already stated, gold was probably discovered in Alabama about the year 1830, for soon after that date considerable quantities of the precious metals were secured in half a dozen counties of north Alabama. Professor Toumey's report, published in 1858, has allusions to the gold deposits, but until recently no thorough explorations of the gold fields have been made or even attempted. Under the enlarged powers given to the survey by the general assembly of 1888–90, Dr. Smith determined to make a thorough examination of the metamorphic region of north and east Alabama, having an area of 4,426 square miles. This work was specially intrusted to Dr. W. B. Phillips, and he seems to have entered upon it with enthusiasm and prosecuted it with intelligence, zeal and ability. His "Preliminary Report," detailing his explorations in the counties of Chilton, Coosa and Tallapoosa, has been printed, and an early copy furnished the writer through the courtesy of the state geologist, Dr. Eugene A. Smith. This document and the earlier reports of Dr. Smith furnish much of the information contained in this department of the industries of Alabama.

For convenience of reference, Dr. Phillips divides the gold fields into an upper and lower field, separating them by a line running due east and west along the northern boundary of Chilton, Coosa, Tallapoosa and Chambers counties. That part of the field south of this line, he calls the "Lower Alabama Gold Belt," which contains about 1,700 square miles. The "Upper Gold Belt" comprises the counties of Cleburne, Clay, Randolph and a part of Talladega, containing about 1,800 square miles. The productive portion of this field is comprised in an area which Dr. Phillips describes as an equilateral triangle, the sides being about ninety miles in extent, the term "productive" being used to indicate that gold mining has at some time been carried on successfully within the described area. The gold bearing rocks of Alabama are believed to be coeval with the gold-bearing rocks of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Near Honeycutt's mill in Chilton county, along Mulberry creek, placer mining has been carried on, in a small way, says Dr. Phillips, for the last fifty years. The mining commenced about ten miles below the mill, and extended about eight miles up the creek. Dr. Phillips, himself, out of thirty pans which he took out along the little branches leading into the creek, found gold in twenty-five of them. The thickness of the gold stratum he estimates at from one to two feet. Although gold is found in nearly all the branches running into Mulberry creek, in the vicinity of Honeycutt's mill, Dr. Phillips does not consider that it occurs in sufficient quantities to justify further investigation. Several years ago some prospecting for gold was made near Verbena, on the

Louisville & Nashville railroad. Although traces of gold were found, they were not sufficient to encourage an attempt at working them. A sample of quartz taken from a vein eight inches thick, near the gate at William Howard's residence, gave $6.20 in gold. On Rocky creek, two miles east of Verbena, extensive washings for gold have been carried on in the gravel which underlies the soil at depths varying from three to six feet, and extends on both sides of the creek about 100 yards. Mr. William Howard states that in about ten weeks he personally realized $200 in gold from the washings along Rocky creek, securing one day as much as $19. His only implements were the pick and pan. Another gold seeker, less fortunate, worked there two months and secured only $60. This was about twenty years ago. Most of the work was done before 1860, when much interest was taken in gold mines. Dr. Phillips does not think that Rocky creek will now afford pay gravel of sufficient quantity and richness to pay for renewing work in it—the best of the gold having already been removed.

The "Rippatoe Mine," situated in section 17, township 21, range 16 east, Chilton county, was famous in the early days of gold mining in Alabama. Work on it was commenced as early as 1835, and continued with little interruption until 1860. For a mile up Blue creek, from James Mims', on both sides there are great numbers of old pits, trenches and ditches, but these were so fallen in that Dr. Phillips had to sink two new pits to enable him to examine the gravel. A vertical section to the gravel of the Rippatoe mine shows soil and sandy clay two feet; soft reddish, inclining to bluish green, three feet; stiff bluish clay three feet—gold gravel, one foot—the latter being found eight feet below the surface. The depth varies from six to nine feet, the vein becoming thinner and at a greater depth, as the adjacent hills are approached. Much of the gold obtained was found in the run of the creek caught against upturned edges of slate. Several pieces of gold, worth from $1 to $5, were taken out. One piece, valued at $20, another, at $70, were also found here. No reliable estimate can be made of the amount of gold taken from this mine, but, judging from the character and extent of the old workings, it must have yielded a large return for the labor of the different gangs of men from time to time engaged in working the gravel. When the California gold fever broke out, most of these miners started forthwith for that land of promise, and there has been little, if any, gold washing in this vicinity since 1855. The average width of the valley, along which the gold bearing gravel is found, is less than 200 yards, and its length is about three-quarters of a mile. On the land of James Mims, in section 16 of the same township, the same kind of gravel is found; has been worked over, and a considerable quantity of gold was obtained from it prior to 1860, but little has been accomplished since that date. At a place called "Alum Bluff," in Coosa county, there appears a heavy seam of bluish crystalline quartz, carrying decomposed pyrite. A sample on analysis

gave gold 0.60 ounce per ton, with a trace of silver, showing the quartz was worth $15.40 per ton. A sample from the walling next the quartz gave in gold 0.35 ounce and silver 0.10 ounce, and was therefore worth $7.33 per ton." Dr. Phillips considers this a "true vein" and worthy of thorough examination. He thinks it could be easily mined. At a place in sections 1 and 2, township 21, range 16 east, in Coosa county, called "Gold Ridge," prospecting for copper and gold was made in 1885 and for graphite and gold in 1872 and 1873. A sample secured by Dr. Phillips in 1891 was assayed and found to contain, gold 0.15 ounce and silver 0.25 ounce, making the value $3.35 per ton—not rich enough to pay the cost of working. Four samples were taken from Flint Hill in section 17, same township, Coosa county, only one of which showed more than a trace of gold, and this sample was worth $4.13 per ton. Tradition affirms the existence of a silver mine in this locality which was worked by the Indians, but was so well concealed by them that, although diligent search has been made, no one has yet been able to find it. According to this tradition the mine is of exceeding richness and furnished the Indians with an abundance of silver. Before leaving the country, it is affirmed that the "redskins" sealed up the entrance to the mine with heavy rocks and obliterated all traces of the approach to it. Dr. Phillips does not credit this tradition, as he failed to discover any traces of the existence of such a mine.

Professor Toumey's report of 1858 gives an account of the Stewart gold mine, located in Coosa county, in section 4, township 23, range 17. The auriferous portion of the ridge, he says, "is about 200 feet wide and was at first worked in open cut, but the ridge is perforated with shafts, at intervals, for a distance of half a mile." This mine was long since abandoned. Near Rockford he found an auriferous deposit of gravel and clay, a portion of which was once worked. Professor Toumey quotes Mr. Lieber's description of the old mine in section 4, township 23, range 27 east, which produced well at one time, having an "engine mounted on the spot," but, for lack of skill and good management, failed of success. Of the auriferous gravel deposits of Alabama, Mr. Lieber said "they present some very peculiar and interesting features." "Gold is found," he says, "in greater or less quantity, in almost all the gravels and sands of the creeks and branches of the metamorphic region, extending as far south as the Tallapoosa, twenty miles east of Wetumpka, where traces of gold exist. The deposits on the Weogufka and Hatchet creeks, in Coosa county, demand, perhaps, the greatest atention." "The 'packed gravel,' as it is locally termed, immediately underlies the soil and debris of the surrounding rock, and is usually about a foot or eighteen inches in depth. The quartz of the gravel is throughout of an orange color, of a kind I have not seen in any other auriferous region. It belongs to the compact granular quartz commonly called 'sugar quartz,' and is probably identical with that which, in Australia, has received improperly the name of 'cairngorn.' * * * The quartz, when broken, resembles lumps of good

brown sugar. The color is pale lemon within and orange without. Occasionally pieces are seen which pass from a blood red to a deep claret color, and on the fresh break exhibit correspondingly redder tints than the other." The largest quartz bowlder found in the gravel deposits of the Weogufka contained about four cubic feet. "The gravel," Mr. Lieber says, "pans from four to twenty particles of savable gold of a fine color," and he has no doubt that if suitable locations were selected and proper contrivances chosen for extracting the gold, very profitable operations would be the result. The Hatchet creek includes what was called the "Miller" gold mine, in section 1, township 24, range 20 east, and another close to it in section 11, same township and range. The former mine usually paid $1.75 per hand, the latter only $1.00 per hand. The Miller mine was last worked in 1847 by T. Phillips, of Nixburg, with a force of six to eight hands. In the summer of 1843 as many as fifty hands were regularly worked here. The gold was of a very superior quality, and if properly managed, this mine, it is thought, might yet be made very productive. In the summer of 1854, a man worked in it by himself without any conveniences and made, while at work, $1 per day in gold, but ill health compelled him to stop work. The whole valley seems to be auriferous, for we are told that many pits were sunk in various places and gold was found in all but one of them. Near the town of Rockford, Coosa county, Dr. Phillips found an old pit, sunk forty or more years ago for gold, and worked several years ago by Mr. Lewis Parsons, but without much success. The assay of a sample from the "old dump" showed a value of $12.40 per ton. On the land of Mr. E. M. Thomas, in section 11, township 22, range 19, is a ledge of graphitic schist, some of which, he says, he worked and smelted in a blacksmith's forge, and obtained from the rock 35 cents worth of silver. An assay from a sample taken by Dr. Phillips, however, showed a mere trace of gold and no silver. Tallapoosa and Cleburne counties were famous "among placer mines and quartz creeks fifty years ago," and "yielded a large part of the gold credited to the southern states between 1830 and 1850." It is stated that the town of Arbacoochee, in Cleburne county, which now has only about 300 inhabitants, had, in the times of the gold excitement, a population of 5,000.

What was called the "Goldville" belt extended from Hillabee bridge, six miles east of Alexander city, to and beyond Goldville, a distance of fourteen miles. The entire distance presents a view of trenches, pits and shafts, indicating an active industry in the way of gold mining. Among the pits formerly worked, as given by Dr. Phillips, were the Ulrich, Croft, Mahan, Stone, Ealy, Log, Houston, Goldville, Germany, Jones and Birdsong. Of these the Ulrich pits were southwesterly and the Birdsong northeasterly. According to Professor Toumey, the Goldville mine was discovered in 1842, and was worked with much success. The gold was worth 90 cents to the pennyweight. About $30,000 in gold was extracted from this pit, and, in addition, about $80,000 in silver. The want of sound

and systematic business methods caused the failure of operations at this valuable mine, but Mr. Lieber reports that it was subsequently reopened. He says further that "a vein has been discovered which, from its curious contortion, is called the snake vein." On the south side of the shaft he says it was poor, but on the northern side the average yield was $1 per bushel. Besides gold, magnetic iron sand, native sulphur, garnets and mica are found in the vicinity. The Ulrich pits were opened, says Dr. Phillips, by a German named Ulrich some forty years ago. He opened the gold pit and crushed, in a rude way, a good deal of ore, and is reputed to have made considerable money. He seems to have struck the ore while excavating a wine cellar for his vineyard. While a good deal of ore has been taken from the pit. Dr. Phillips thinks that the main body has hardly been touched, and that a large amount of free milling quartz still remains within 1,000 feet of the creek. Samples received by him from several old dumps, gave, by fire assay, from $2.06 to $8.46 per ton. Over a distance of twelve miles the quartz seams are reputed "bold and strong, preserving the same general characteristics and showing a remarkable continuity of walling, strike and dip." Referring to the operations in Tallapoosa county (and the same remarks apply to the entire gold district), Dr. Phillips says:

No organized capital was employed and there were no mills worthy of the name. But little was known of the art of mining, and still less of the art of milling, the most important consideration in the successful management of gold ores, and there must have been a large loss of gold. Yet the work went on for years—some of it costly work. The only explosive they had was black powder; all the drilling was done by hand, and a great deal of the crushing also. But they kept at it, and the engineer who examines the district to-day, can see for himself that an astonishing amount of ore was raised and treated. * * * * At Goldville itself, between 1840 and 1850, there are said to have been fourteen large stores, with a contributory population of at least 3,000 souls. Now one looks in vain for the tenth part of this population, and the stores have been converted into dwellings and barns.

It must, however, be distinctly stated that the mining operations conducted forty or fifty years ago along this belt merely scratched the great deposits of free milling quartz that characterize it.

At the Jones pits, in section 5, township 24, range 23, Dr. Phillips discovered undecomposed sulphuret of iron, with arsenopyrite at the bottom of a shaft sixty feet deep, held in a hard bluish quartz, showing also free gold. A sample, without the free gold, showed, by fire assay, gold 2 7-10 ounce, silver, 1-10 ounce per ton, having a value per ton of $55.90. In the upper portion of the quartz seams of the Goldville belt, we are told, all the gold is now free and can be readily taken up by quicksilver. The "old time miners," not knowing how to treat "undecomposed sulphuret," mined only the upper portions of the seams, from which the coveted gold could be obtained with comparative ease. The seams in this district are known to extend continuously for at least fifteen miles and "probably extend thirty miles."

Dr. Phillips thinks that the old miners, when they "moved on," left "an incalculable amount of free milling ore," but even should this not be the case, he says, "we now possess means for the economical treatment of the undecomposed sulphuret which, for ease, rapidity and thoroughness, leave but little to be desired." The "sulphurets," he says, "no longer vex us." By the "Theis process" (the chlorination of gold ores) they can be treated for their gold contents cheaply and successfully, but apart from the sulphurets, he gives it as his deliberate judgment that "between the Hillabee bridge and the Birdsong pits, there is enough free milling gold ore to maintain a dozen stamp mills, of two hundred tons capacity per day, at work profitably for twenty-five years. He bases this roseate opinion upon his own personal survey and a thorough examination of this region. In an interesting letter, Col. B. L. Dean (who acted as guide for Dr. Phillips, and whose letter is published in Bulletin No. 3), after describing minutely the several pits mentioned above, goes on to say, "about two and a half miles west of the Log pits we find a great mass of ore in the Hog mountain. There are millions of tons of quartz in the Hog mountain, all of it carrying gold." Assays of this ore varied in value from $4 to $16 per ton. He says that the first work in gold mining, in that part of Tallapoosa, was done by Edward Birdsong, who died over thirty years ago. His widow once explained to Col. Bean the reason why her husband stopped the work. The country, she said, was full of miners, and she could not afford to raise her children where the Sabbath was a day of hunting and gambling. In illustration of the gold fever, she said that her negro cook, after attending to all the duties of the house, would take a pan and wash out seventy-five cents worth of gold a day, crushing the ore in a little hand mortar. In eighteen assays of samples from different pits—numbers 1,282 to 1,299 inclusive—only a trace of silver is found in ten of them, and in one, from the Jones pits, it showed 3–10 ounce per ton. The same assay showed gold 9–10 ounce per ton and a value of $8.90. This was by far the most valuable of the samples assayed.

The famous "Hog mountain," to which reference has been made, lies four miles due west from Goldville; is about one thousand feet above tide water and towers five hundred feet above the surrounding country. It gets its name from its peculiar shape when viewed from a distance. On the west side are "enormous outcrops of quartz seams and massive bowlders of quartz." One of the seams is uncovered to a breadth of thirty-five feet, from which good ore has been taken. Dr. Phillips informs us that there is now a ten-stamp mill, California pattern, with boiler and engine, on the property, but no work has been done there for several years. He estimates that as much as five hundred tons of ore have been mined and milled in this locality. He further informs us that a company organized in St. Louis, called the Tallapoosa Mining company, is about to begin work at Hog mountain on an extensive scale. He estimates that

there are millions of workable ore in this mountain, and with a "modern mill crushing two hundred to three hundred tons per day" the business could be made very profitable. Mr. A. F. Hopper, writing to James P. Dawson, Esq., of St. Louis, president of the Tallapoosa Mining company, says that in 1886 and 1887 he had several assays made of Hog mountain ore, some of which ran as low as $2, some as high as $31, and averaging $7.50 per ton of ore. Dr. Phillips made (in 1891) four assays from ore taken at random from some old dumps on Hog mountain, which ran from $6.20 to $58.67 per ton, showing an average of $24.23 per ton. In summing up his researches, in the Goldville and Hog mountain belts, he remarks that the Ulrich and Jones pitts are well supplied with running water, sufficient for extensive operations; that the nearest water supply to Hog mountain is Hillabee creek, about two and a half miles distant; that an abundance of good timber of all kinds is within easy reach of Hog mountain, and all the pits mentioned; and that gold mining can be carried on perfectly in this part of the gold belt.

In the same county, Tallapoosa, about thirteen miles southwest of Dadeville, is "Silver Hill," where mining was carried on as far back as the year 1835, but there are no records of the result that are attainable at this date. Dr. Phillips, however, finds evidence that a great deal of work was done here, as the old works are quite extensive. Professor Toumey and Mr. Lieber both visited the locality before the shafts, drifts, etc., had falllen in, and the former, in his report published in 1858, gives an interesting description of the veins, illustrating it with sectional views. He says that about ten years before that date "This mine was in a very prosperous condition. About 150 feet of the principal vein was outcropping on the crest of a hill." It was two feet thick near the surface; about twelve feet below the surface it becomes richer and thinner, but at a depth of fifteen feet below the surface it becomes poorer again. Then it thickened to four or five feet and continued to improve in productiveness until it was abandoned. The vein was worked to a depth of eighty feet in the center, where ore was found worth $4.85 per bushel, or or about $96 per ton. Professor Toumey attributes the ruin of the works to the accustomed mode of "letting out the mine in small parcels." It was subsequently re-opened, and while an adit was being driven above the natural drainage of the creek, the proprietor had ore hauled by oxen from the top of the hill to the mill, a distance of about two hundred and fifty yards, where six stamps and a badly constructed "Burke rocker" were in operation. The ore thus treated was worth only about $2.50 per ton. Mr. Lieber, who more recently examined the place, reported as follows to Prof. Toumey: "The country is a talcose slate, one of the beds of which is of that peculiar black kind resembling black lead. Another talcose bed, in which quartz appears in irregular masses, is the one which is worked, the slate being also auriferous. The main body

is eight feet thick. Deeper down, the quartz will consolidate, in all probability, into a regular vein. Garnets and peroxide of iron occur, but all mixed confusedly with the slate. The present company have driven two good adits, one of which is four hundred feet in length, which, by draining a large amount of untouched ore, will enable them to work the contents of the mine for a long time, without any additional expense of consequence for drainage. The gold is said to be worth ninety-five cents per pennyweight * * * On the tributaries of the creek, a great amount of gravel has been washed, in years past, for gold, and with much success, but these works have been abandoned years since." Dr. Phillips confirms the foregoing statement with regard to Silver hill, and finds sufficient evidence of the "wasteful and unscientific methods" pursued by the early miners. He is confident that there is still good silver ore at Silver hill, and proves it by assays of three samples "taken at random from some old dumps." "The first sample was bluish crystalline quartz. carrying pyrite, which assayed, gold 4 9-10 ounces per ton; silver 3 7-10 ounces per ton—valued at $104,98 per ton. The second sample was yellowish, sugary quartz, which assayed gold 4-10 ounce, silver 3-10 ounce per ton—value, $8.50. The third sample, light and sugary quartz, gave only traces of gold and silver. The first assay represented the ore found in the bottom of a shaft of eight feet. The vein was described by Mr. Worthington, who worked it, as being about five feet in width and as carrying a good deal of sulphuret." At the time of Dr. Phillips' visit (August, 1891) this shaft was filled with water.

Dr. Phillips, in his "Preliminary Report," publishes some interesting letters from Major C. H. Parmalee of New York, which furnish information worth considering here. In a letter dated September 1, 1891, he says that many years ago he had some assays made of Silver hill ores, the lowest of which showed a value of $15 and the highest of $500 per ton. Some Cincinnati parties, several years afterward, had assays made of the Silver hill sulphuret ores, of which the average was thirty dollars per ton. At Gregory hill—two miles north of Silver hill—Major Parmalee says that, in about 1861, he worked about 1,200 tons of ore without any care in selection, which averaged $1.75 per ton. The screens used were very coarse, and he says their knowledge of the business was very slight. "I think," he continues, "that Gregory hill would average, without selection, $2.00 per ton, and at a cost of fifty cents per ton; ample water can be obtained for twenty stamps, say sixty tons, per day. I think it would be safe to call the Silver hill refractory ores $25. I once got fourteen dollars free gold per ton from eight tons of refuse Silver hill ore. The ore was partially decomposed by weather exposure, say for twenty years." In a subsequent letter, dated October 2, 1891, Major Parmalee writes Dr. Phillips as follows: "You are probably not aware that there is a shaft sunk about ninety feet down square on to the sulphuret vein—at least thirty feet or more below any of the old

works. * * * It was in this shaft that Prof. Emmons examined the vein. It has been sunk about twenty feet deeper since that time. * * * There is also another shaft in the same vein about 150 feet west of this, which can be cleaned out. The ore from these shafts will assay from fifteen to fifty dollars. The vein, so far as stripped, averaged from eighteen to twenty-four inches." Mr. Parmalee, Dr. Phillips states, has a fifteen stamp mill at work at Gregory hill, where the ore is rapidly treated. The water supply is not sufficient to operate more than twenty stamps, but the doctor thinks there is sufficient ore in sight to warrant much more extensive works which, with good management, would yield a handsome profit.

Blue hill, in the same section, shows similar characteristics to Gregory hill. At the latter place, the explorer says, "it is almost impossible to take a pan from any place on top of the hill, where the ore has been mined, without getting free gold; the surface yields good panning and when one takes the ore itself extraordinary results are obtained." He says that he has never seen better panning anywhere than from this locality. The chief drawback to mining in both localities is the absence of sufficient water. Blue creek—a bold stream of water which could be tapped within a distance of one mile—would afford an ample supply, but that water can only be made available by the use of powerful pumping machinery, which would of course be expensive. At Long branch, about one mile south of Silver hill, a good deal of successful work has been done, and also at Owl hollow, in the same vicinity. The former place, according to reports, yielded much gold about forty or fifty years ago. The Morgan mine, on the Talapoosa river, not far from Dudleyville, says Toumey's report (1858) "is a deposit mine, composed of a thick bed of coarse gravel. The mine was just opened at the time of my visit and was attracting much attention." The southwestern corner of Talapoosa county, Dr. Phillips tells us, "is the southern limit of the gold region of the state." Chambers county he also places in the Lower gold belt, but so far as known no attempts at mining have been made in the county. Heavy quartz seems to abound as far south as Lafayette, but these have not been examined. Dr. Phillips thinks the outlook is better in the Upper than in the Lower belt, particularly in the vicinity of Arbacochee, where placer mining has been carried on for fifty years, and at Bell's mills, Idaho, Extension mine, Pinetucky (where a ten stamp mill is now at work) and other localities in Cleburne, Randolph, Talladega and Clay counties. Gold has been profitably worked at the Riddle's Hold mine, Talladega county. In much of the quartz mined here, gold was plainly visible to the eye, and the numerous assays from various depths, as well as the testimony of those who have worked the mine, show, in the judgment of Dr. Smith, that the mining can be carried on here with profit. Gold, he says, has been mined also northeast and southwest of the Riddle mine, in the same belt, but with no other appliances than a pick and pan.

In concluding this review of the gold and silver mines of Alabama, the language of Prof. Toumey in his report, published more than thirty years ago, seems as applicable to-day as when the words were penned by that far-sighted and enlightened scientist: "It is impossible," he says, "to point out all the occurrences of deposit gold in Alabama, and it is almost as difficult to ascertain all the localities at which it might be profitably worked. * * * Future discoveries will probably develop more than it is possible to show at present." The fact that, after so long an interval, gold and silver are now being mined in the state; that the precious metals exist, in considerable quantities, in a large area; that enterprise and capital are preparing to seek for them diligently, aided by the improved appliances of modern times, and the further fact that the statements herein given will be new and interesting to many people, will excuse, if apology were necessary, the time and space devoted to this part of the subject of "Mines and Mining in Alabama."

COPPER.

Copper has been found in Marshall, Talladega, Cleburne, Clay, Coosa and Chilton counties, but few attempts have been made at mining this metal, as it was not found in sufficient quantities or in favorable localities for renumerative work. Professor Eugene A. Smith, the state geologist in his official report of 1875, gives an interesting account of the operations at Wood's copper mine, which was then attracting much attention. This mine is located in Cleburne county. The vein is described as a "bedded lode, with the richer black sulphuretted ores (commonly called black oxide) lying between the gossan above and the mundic or solid pyrites below." Up to that time only about 150 yards of the vein had been mined and only the richer ores had been raised. There had been no exploration of the vein by which the thickness of the cupriferous pyrites under the black ore or its depth had been ascertained. It had been cut to a depth of twenty feet and a width of ten feet through the solid mass, without reaching the limit of the vein in any direction, from which Dr. Smith concludes that the probable amount of these pyrites—averaging 9 per cent. of copper, was very large. At that time (1875) one calciner had been erected with a capacity of 6,000 pounds of ore in twenty-four hours; one reverberatory, with a capacity of 1,200 pounds of calcined ore in twenty-four hours; and a crushing mill of four stamps, having an engine of thirty horse-power. The product of these works up to October 15, 1875, was about 1,500 tons of ore (shipped), averaging 15 per cent. of copper. Dr. Smith found an amount of ore lying about the shafts, and the refuse of the previous shipments, which he estimated at 800 tons. All of this ore, he thought, would do for smelting and would yield an average of 8 to 10 per cent. of refined copper.

Professor W. C. Stubbs, then of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, by request, made several analyses of the best specimens of the ore from Wood's mine. Nearly all of these ores, Professor Stubbs says,

consisted chiefly of iron, copper, sulphur and insoluble matter, and therefrom a general method of analyses was adopted by which only these substances were determined. No specimen, he says, was homogeneous in structure, many compounds of copper being found in the same specimen. The results of five analyses were given, showing copper as follows: No. 1, 10.62; No. 2, 34.95; No. 3, 19.24; No. 4, 43.04; No. 5, 45.24. Analysis No. 1 showed iron 23.10, sulphur 29.20 and insoluble matter 4.00. The percentage of copper in specimens Nos. 1 and 3 was small, while in Nos. 4 and 5—the black ore and cuprite—much more copper was shown. The specimen No. 2 represented the solid ore of the vein, which averaged about 10 per cent. copper.

North and northwest of Wood's mine numerous excavations have been made in the search for copper. One mile distant is a shaft sunk by ex-Governor W. H. Smith, from which very good specimens of yellow sulphide were extracted. The state geologist thinks that paying ore would be found in some of the localities where it was so diligently sought. Within three or four miles of Gov. Smith's shaft several trial shafts were put down, but the result was not cheering. On these undertakings Dr. Smith says: "A company with limited means, or an individual sinks an expensive shaft through the hard rocks down to the water; by this time the means are so nearly exhausted that a suitable pump for draining the mine cannot be purchased, and so the enterprise is abandoned, to be renewed at some other locality with similar result. The number of shafts in this vicinity sunk to the water is truly wonderful. If a tithe of the money spent upon such useless shafting had been employed in the purchase of a diamond drill, by which the supposed copper veins could be thoroughly tested before the heavy expense of shafting had been commenced, many sore disappointments and heavy losses would have been spared."

Notwithstanding the encouraging prospects for profitable work at Wood's mine, as recited in the foregoing pages, the project has finally been abandoned and with it the probability of any further attempts at copper mining in Alabama for many years to come. A recent letter from Dr. Eugene A. Smith, the state geologist, in reply to inquiries made by this writer, states, that "at Wood's mine the first ore obtained was rich in copper." After the richer ore was exhausted, they put up some works for concentrating the ore so that it should average 33 per cent. copper, and shipped that to Baltimore for a while, but when the main body of the ore was reached, it cost too much to concentrate and the work was stopped. The probability of a resumption of the work, Dr. Smith thinks, will depend upon the erection of other works, to be used in connection with the mine, to utilize the by-products. If, for example, a manufactory of sulphuric acid was established near the mines and a fertilizer factory to use the acid was run in connection with it, the great waste of sulphur would be prevented and be converted instead into a valuable marketable

product. Another disadvantage to the working of Wood's mine was the long wagon haul to railroad or water transportation. The nearest point to such facilities was Carrollton, Ga., a distance of over thirty miles. When the lines of railway shall pass through that region we may expect to see these mines worked on an extensive scale and with a reasonable profit. No mines of copper are at present being worked in Alabama.

LEAD.

The only attempt to work the lead mines in the state was made by the Confederate government during the war. They undertook to utilize the lead deposits in Calhoun county, but found the ore was too much diffused through the lime rock to be secured, except at a cost which rendered the attempt impracticable. If, with the appliances at the command of the Confederate government, stimulated by their urgent need of the metal for war purposes, they could not profitably extract the lead from the lime rock in which it was imbedded, it is not likely that any attempt of the kind will be renewed, at least until the price of lead is materially enhanced.

TIN.

One of the most important of mineral discoveries in Alabama has been that of tin, recently made by Dr. Smith and subsequently verified by Dr. W. B. Phillips, then assisting in the geological survey. These mines are found in Coosa county. Some excavations for tin were made on land of Mr. William Gesner, lying in the southwestern part of section 24, township 22, range 16 east, from which ore was obtained yielding 3.50 per cent. of tin. The ore, says Dr. Phillips, is close grained, much disturbed quartz veinlets, bound in hydro-mica talcoid schist. Tin was first discovered in Alabama near Rockford, Coosa county, by Dr. Eugene A. Smith, about the year 1880. In 1884, Hon. John S. Bentley, for a long time probate judge in Coosa county, sent a box of minerals from that county to Dr. Charles Shepard, Sr., in which were some crystals which he thought were cassiterite. Dr. Shepard, in his reply, advised him to "look for tin." The matter was mentioned in the American Journal of Science for 1884, but there it rested until the visit of Dr. Phillips to the locality in 1891—when he picked up "from the surface of the ground nearly two pounds of cassiterite, the oxide of tin—some of the crystals measuring half an inch across the face and exhibiting an excellent crystallization." Dr. Phillips calls these "pure crystals," for the reason that he sent a sample of them to an eminent New York firm for analysis and received a report from the firm showing that the crystals contained 78.19 per cent. of tin, "theory requiring 78.68." "Investigations are now being conducted," says Dr. Phillips, 1892, "in this locality and it is hoped that before long some interesting results will be reached." Certainly with crystals of such purity, should they be found in sufficient quantity, Ala-

bama will soon add another important and remunerative metal to her full list of mineral treasures and mining industries.

IRON.

We now come to the consideration of the mineral which, within the last few years, has done more than any other, except, perhaps, coal, to make Alabama famous, and given such remarkable prosperity to the mineral region of the state. While ore has been found, as has been stated, in nearly all portions of the state, it is in the territory called the mineral belt, that it is found in surpassing richness and abundance, having in close proximity the essentials of coal and limestone in inexhaustible supply. These wonderful facilities, given by nature to this favored region, have already enabled the furnaces of Alabama to turn out marketable iron at less cost than it has been produced in any other state in the union.

The iron ores of Alabama are divided, by Dr. Smith, the state geologist, into three general classes: metamorphic, silurian and carboniferous. The metamorphic ores he sub-divides as follows: Magnetite, titaniferous magnetite, hematite, menaccanite, limonite and pyrite. The magnetite has been found in Coosa, Clay, Randolph and Cleburne counties, but not in any considerable qauntites. An analysis of this ore shows but little phosphorus. The titaniferous magnetite has been found in several localities in Chambers county, notably near Fredonia. Very fine specimens of hematite have been found in Coosa, Clay, Tallopoosa and other counties. He says that in one locality in Clay county ore of this kind was largely used years ago in a catalan forge. The pyrite occurs in large quantities in Clay, Coosa and other counties in the metamorphic region, some of it nearly pure; some cupriferous, containing from 10 to 12 per cent. of copper. The menacconite is found in Coosa and Clay counties; in the latter county in rounded fragments of considerable size. The limonites are much more abundant than any of the above mentioned ores, and Dr. Smith considers them the results of decomposition of beds of pyrites. He thinks that when they become more accessible these pyriteous deposits may become valuable material for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. An analysis of granular magnetite made by Dr. J. W. Mallett, of the university of Virgina, showed 65.36 metallic iron. An analysis of porous limonite, brown and reddish colors, by Dr. Eugene A. Smith, gave 61.71 metallic iron. Dr. Smith classifies with the silurian ores "a great mass of semi-metamorphic slates and a conglomerate, which, together, make a bold mountain range forming the eastern boundary of the Coosa valley and the western of the metamorphic region," to which reference has just been made. These slates and conglomerate he considers as the base of the silurian system of Alabama. He finds, next above these, a series of "heavy bedded sandstones with shales," the sandstones having small cylindrical impressions (called scolithus rods)

and "occurring in mountainous masses which rise up abruptly from the plain, sometimes to the height of 2,500 feet, and forming an interrupted range approximately parallel with the preceding and distant from it, toward the west, some ten or fifteen miles." With this sandstone are assocated "siliceous and argillaceous shales of considerable thickness." The state geologist reports that the iron ores which occur in the silurian formation are essentially of two varieties, the brown hematites and the fossiliferous or linticular red hematite. The other varieties are either specular iron or magnetite. He further says: "In the ore deposits of this formation in Alabama, it is difficult, if not impossible, to discover anything like stratification in the masses of ore, and it is almost equally difficult to trace any connection between the distribution of the ore banks and the various strata of the formation with which they are associated, beyond the fact that they follow, in general, the outcrop of the dolomite, sometimes over one series of beds in this formation and sometimes over another." "The ores in the eastern part of the Coosa valley," continues Dr. Smith, "are least favorably situated with referene to the coal supply, and most of the furnaces use charcoal furnished by the long leaf pine forests of this valley. In the narrow anticlinal valleys to the northwest of the Coosa valley the ore is always within five or six miles of productive coal measures, with no serious topographical obstructions intervening." Birmingham is in the center of this famed district, and the circumstance mentioned explains the exceptional advantages it has in the production of iron.

The analysis of fifteen specimens of silurian ores given in Smith's treatise on the "Iron Ores of Alabama," show metallic iron varying from 47.69 to 60. These samples were from the Coosa valley. Similar analysis of nine specimens of the same class of ore, taken from Cahaba valley, showed metallic iron ranging from 50.07 in the specimen taken from near Pratt's ferry, Bibb county, which was the lowest, to 61.27—a specimen of pipe ore from the same county. The highest value of seven specimens taken from Roup's valley showed by an analysis 40.27, 50.68, 52.55, 58.75, 59.00, and 59.15 metallic iron respectively. "The carboniferous ores have many points of resemblance," says Dr. Smith, "to the dolmites of which the silurian ores are chiefly made up." Both formations are widely distributed. "The chert of the sub-carboniferous is bedded, while that of the dolmite is secretionary. The ore of the sub-carboniferous is limonite and closely resembles that of the dolomite in its mode of occurrence and in the general appearance of the ore masses, which are embedded in red sandy clays, and associated with fragments of the broken down chert beds of the formation." The quality of the ores are considered about the same, except that the sub-caboniferous is in some localites rather more siliceous. The carboniferous ores are found largely in the valley of the Tennessee, which is based upon the siliceous limestones of this formation, particularly in Franklin county, where the ore was freely used

in catalan forges before the war. The furnacees recently built at Florence and Sheffield expected to draw largely upon these banks for their supply of ore. The red ore ridges in the anticlinal valleys are made up, according to the state geologist, of the rocks of three formations, the Clinton, the black shale and the flinty or cherty divisions of the sub-carboniferous. The sub-carboniferous ore of the anticlinals in the Tennessee valley, he thinks, is usually too siliceouus and contains too high a percentage of phosphorus to be profitably used in furnaces. Two ores are found in the coal measures, "clay ironstone" and "black band." The former is abundant in Jefferson, Walker and Fayette counties, but although Dr. Smith considers it of good quality, it has not yet been used. He thinks, however, that as the Alabama coal fields become better known and are more thoroughly worked, these ores will become of commercial importance. Seams of black band occur at New Castle and Warrior stations on the South & North Alabama railroad, but have only been worked on a small scale.

An analysis of these samples of limonites of sub-carboniferous ore, found in north Alabama, resulted as follows: Metallic iron, No. 1—56.45; No. 2—59.29; No. 3—58.46. Specimen No. 1 had no trace of lime, magnesia or sulphur, and only slight traces of alumina, and oxide manganese. It had combined water 12.27; siliceous matter 5.58; ferric oxide 80.65. Specimen No. 2 had less siliceous matter and combined water, but had 84.70 ferric oxide and traces of all the other elements mentioned. The analysis of the third specimen does not vary much from that last mentioned. An analysis of the best specimen taken from carbonates of the coal measures in the Warrior field was as follows:

Specific gravity	3.50
Water and volatile matter	1.17
Siliceous matter	6.37
Ferric oxide	0.43
Ferrious carbonate	86.85
Calcium carbonate	2.12
Magnesium carbonate	0.12
Manganous carbonate	3.04
Alumina	0.06
Phosphorus	....
Sulphur	....
Metallic iron	42.23

The above specimen was a reddish-brown cellular mass, taken from Bluff creek, Limestone county; the analyst was Dr. J. W. Mallet.

Dr. Smith says, that the formation of Alabama later than the carboniferous are not "in general iron ore bearings; but accumulations of iron ore have been observed in several localities which have been actually utilized, or which, from their great extent, may possibly come into use hereafter." The Tuscaloosa formation consists of a great series of beds embracing sands, pebbles and clays, underlying the "lowest of the strata

heretofore classed as cretaceous," some of which are strongly ferruginous, in many places holding very considerable deposits of brown hematite. These occur in Autauga, Bibb, Tuscaloosa, Lamar, Marion and other counties, extending to the northwestern portion of the state. Near Vernon, in Lamar county, is an ore bank which formerly supplied a furnace. In this bank occur specimens showing twigs, small pieces of wood and other vegetable matters converted into limonite, thus evidencing how the ore is formed. Near Tuscaloosa and elsewhere ores are found "which are in some degree intermediate in composition between the red and brown ores." The iron of this formation is widely diffused, and in many places the "ferruginous matters constitute good beds of yellow and red ochre." A specimen of brown ore found near Tuscaloosa and analyzed by Dr. Eugene A. Smith showed combined water 12.09; siliceous matter 9.23; ferric oxide 66.68; phosphorus 0.53; metallic iron 48.28. Large deposits of brown ore, some of it good needle ore, or of fibrous texture, are found below Fort Deposit in Limestone county; near Eufaula, in Barbour county; in the northern part of Pike county, and in the southern edge of Montgomery county.

Again quoting from the very valuable treatise of Dr. Smith on "The Iron Ore of Alabama", to which the writer is indebted for much interesting information, "the old catalan forges in Alabama were set up where good water power and easily reducible ores were to be found in close proximity. We find them, therefore, in north Alabama along the foot of the escarpment of coal measures, using the rich limonites of the sub-carboniferous formation of Russell's valley; and in middle Alabama amongst the mountains of the Coosa valley, using mostly the limonities of the silurian dolomite; and in the defiles along the borders of the anticlinal valleys where the lower silurian limonities likewise served as ores." The blast furnaces, having, from their great productiveness, to consider chiefly the means of transportation, were located along the lines of railway or on the banks of some navigable river. The earliest constructed in Alabama were located on the line of the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad and upon the Coosa river, at Round mountain and Cornwall, where the red ores of the ridges at the foot of Lookout mountains were used. The ores along the railroads were the limonites of the dolomite. At first charcoal was used for fuel, but when the Alabama Great Southern and the Northern Alabama railroads were opened up, bringing into view inexhaustible supplies of coal, charcoal was soon replaced by coke as fuel. Although charcoal iron is still produced in the state, and some of the furnaces using this fuel have in late years doubled their capacity, yet the bulk of the iron product of Alabama must come from the furnaces using coke. For this reason, Dr. Smith concludes that the red and brown ores of the silurian formation must, for years to come, supply the material for the greater portion, if not all, the iron produced in Alabama. He classes, in the order of their relative importance in the production of iron, the

iron ores of Alabama as follows: "1st. The limonites of the dolomite and the fossiliferous red ores of the Clinton group of the silurian formation. 2d. The limonites of the sub-carboniferous, metamorphic and Tuscaloosa formation. 3d. The magnetites of the metamorphic region and the carbonates of the coal measures. The ores of the third named class are as yet without commercial value. Those of the second class are not now worked, but have been used in the past in both forges and furnaces, and will sometime again be mined. At the present time the ores of the silurian formation monopolize the attention of iron miners.

The wonderful developement in iron mining in Alabama can better be realized by comparison with the iron products of other states. In the year 1850, among the twenty-one states in which iron was then produced, Alabama ranked nineteenth. In 1860 she advanced to the fifteenth place. In the next decade—1870—she dropped to the sixteenth place. Ten years later, 1880, she advanced to the seventh place among iron producing states. In that year her product was 171,139 long tons. In 1889 she bounded to the second rank among the states 171,139 in product, passing Pennsylvania, and being second only to Michigan. The ore produced in Alabama in 1889 was as follows: Brown hematite, 379,334 long tons; red hematite, 1,190,985; total production, 1,570,319 tons, an increase of 1,399,180 tons—more than 800 per centum. The iron production in the United States in 1889 shows a total increase over 1880 of about 100 per cent. It appears that no carbonate or magnetite ores were mined in Alabama either in 1880 or 1889. There were forty-five mines in actual operation in the state in 1889, and the value of the product was $1,511,611, equal to 0.96 per long ton. The amount actually realized for the product in that year is given as $1,457,314. The lowest average value given for iron ore in any of the states is that of Alabama, and the reason assigned, by the superintendent of the census, is that "new but liberal under-ground explorations of limited depth, or large open workings and facilities of mining, due to the character and location of the ore deposits, contribute to place the value of iron at the mines at a low figure." It is doubtless due to the location of these mines that iron ore is produced in Alabama at so low a cost as to enable the miner to sell so cheaply and yet realize a profit on his work. The average product in long tons for iron ore mining operations in 1889 were, in Alabama, 34,896, while the average in the United States was only 24,529 per mining operation. Nearly all the ore produced in the state was used in the blast furnaces in operation in Alabama, and the average pig iron producing value of these ores is given at forty-six per cent., the range being from 30.5 to 51.6 per cent. of iron. Reports from Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland, Texas, Oregon, Virginia and Pennsylvania show a lower average from native ores; Kentucky is about the same; while Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Wisconsin and New York show a larger average value than the Alabama ores.

The amount of capital invested in mining iron in Alabama in 1890 is estimated at $5,244,906, distributed as follows: Invested in lands $4,258,465; in buildings and fixtures, $306,713; in tools, implements, live stock, machinery, etc., $382,548; cash and stock on hand, $297,000. The total capital invested in 1880 was $536,442, showing the great increase in ten years of $4,708,484—over 800 per cent. The average expenditure for labor in operating the iron mines in Alabama in 1889 was $0.69 per ton, the lowest in the union, while the average in the United States was $1.06 per ton. The only states approximating Alabama in this respect were Georgia and North Carolina. The number of employes at the iron ore mines in Alabama in 1889 is given as follows:

Capacity.	*Number.*	*Average wages per day.*	*Average number of days worked.*
EMPLOYEES ABOVE GROUND.			
Foremen and overseers	54	$2.40	259
Mechanics	79	1.94	241
Laborers	1,533	1.20	228
Boys under 16 years	96	0.53	236
EMPLOYEES BELOW GROUND.			
Foremen and overseers	8	2.95	274
Miners	598	1.92	245
Laborers	706	1.47	256
Boys under 16 years	7	0.67	116

Total number of employees above ground	1,762
Total number of employees below ground	1,319
Total number of employees above and below ground	3,081
Total amount of wages to employees above and below ground	$995,222

In the number of employees engaged in the work of mining iron ore Alabama ranks fourth among the iron producing states of the Union. In the table of output per employee, Alabama ranks first—her production being an average of 509.68 tons of ore per man. Next to Alabama is Minnesota, with an average output of 492.60 tons per employee. The amount expended for supplies and materials in Alabama in 1889 was but eight cents per ton, while in Michigan it was forty-one cents; in New York forty-six cents, and in New Jersey seventy-six cents per ton. In the total cost of producing iron ore, Alabama easily ranks first in cheapness of production, and is the only state in which the cost per ton is less than one dollar. The cost of producing iron ore in Alabama in 1889 was only eighty-two cents per ton. Next comes Texas, with ore costing $1.05; next Tennessee, cost $1.08; next Pennsylvania, cost $1.10; next Georgia, and North Carolina, cost $1.14. The highest was in Colorado, where the cost of producing iron ore reaches the large figure of $3.49 per ton. The expenditures of all iron ore mines in Alabama in 1889 were as follows: For officeforce, with forty-one employees, $37,170; total other employees, 3,122, costing $1,032,392; total value of supplies and material of all kinds during 1889, $128,924; total of all expenditures for the mines or works, $38,680; total mining expenditures, not including contract work, $1,199,966: amount paid for contract work in 1889, $87,322; grand total of expenditure, $1,287,318. For working the iron ore mines of Alabama only a small number of steam-boilers and engines are required, for the reason

that much of the ore is obtained from open cuts or from new explorations. The power used in Alabama in 1889 was: steam-boilers, 46; horse-power, 1,971; steam-engines, 40; animals used, 283. The extraordinary advantages of the mineral region of Alabama in the location of its mines of iron ore, in the facilities for working them; the comparative cheapness per ton for labor; in its abundant and inexhaustible supplies of coal, will soon place this state in the lead of iron producing states, both for amount of production and the cheapness with which its ores are mined.

Comparatively little iron was manufactured in Alabama before the war. Some small furnaces were established in Shelby and Bibb counties. The Briarfield iron works, at Briarfield, Bibb county, were in active operation during the war, but were under the charge of officers of the confederate army and were run exclusively for the benefit of the southern confederacy. They were remodeled and enlarged after the war and a nail factory was added to the works, but they have only been operated at intervals. The late Senator Plumb, of Kansas, was largely interested in these works at the time of his death. In an appendix to the geological report, for 1875, of Dr. Eugene A. Smith, is a list of the iron plants then in existence in this state. There were twelve in all, but not all of these were in operation, and compared with the furnaces of to-day they were small affairs. The Alabama furnace, located on the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad, was started October 1st, 1873. It had but one stack, which was forty-one feet high. The yield was from twenty to twenty-two tons of foundry iron per day. The fuel used was charcoal; the ore, brown hematite. The ore beds were only about one-fourth of a mile from the furnace. Limestone was found at about the same distance. The Tecumseh Iron company's furnace was put in blast February 18, 1874. It is located on the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad—in Cherokee county. Willard Warner, sometime senator from Alabama in the United States senate, was for many years the president and general manager of the company. The capacity of the furnace was twenty tons per day; the product was hot blast charcoal pig iron. The ore used was brown hematite from beds close by the furnace. Limestone was plentiful within a quarter of a mile from the furnace. The fuel was charcoal manufactured in bee-hive ovens, which yield about fifty bushels of coal to the cord of wood. The Stonewall Iron company had a charcoal furnace, with a capacity of eighteen tons per day. These works were also on the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad, in Cherokee county—only three or four miles from the Georgia line. The ore beds were near the furnace. The ore was brown hematite. The power was steam, and the engine was one hundred horse-power.

The Shelby Iron company was organized about 1844. In 1875 it operated two furnaces, furnace No. 2 having been put in blast January 6, 1875. The average yield of furnace No. 1 was thirteen tons per blast. This furnace blew out December 15th, 1874, after an uninterrupted run of three years nine months and fifteen days. The capacity of furnace No. 2

was thirteen tons per day. The ore was brown hematite and the ore banks were near the furnace. Limestone was found three miles from the furnace and the beds were connected with it by a narrow gauge railroad. The Woodstock Iron works are located at Anniston, Calhoun county, and at one time were well managed and exceedingly prosperous. Mr. A. L. Tyler, the president, and Samuel Noble, the secretary and treasurer, were among the best known and most respected names in the state. Their first furnace went in blast April 13, 1873. It had one stack 43 feet high, 12 feet bosh, closed top. Its capacity was five hundred tons per month. The product was pig metal for car wheels and foundry purposes. The furnace was arranged for either hot or cold blast. Gas was used for heating the boilers. The ore is within a quarter of a mile of the furnace and limestone is found within four miles. The ore is brown hematite and the beds are apparently inexhaustible. The Cornwall Iron works were located at Cornwall, Cherokee ceunty, and the Rock Run furnace, at Pleasant Gap, same county, but no record of their operations has been preserved. The Eureka Iron company had two furnaces at Oxmoor, Jefferson county, which were first used for making charcoal iron, but were remodeled for using coke. They had six steam-boilers, four of them forty-two inches and the other two twenty-eight inches in diameter, and all of them fifty feet long. There were twenty-eight coke ovens, twenty-four feet long, at the furnace, built upon the horizontal or Belgian system. The ore was Red Mountain fossiliferous ore, mixed with one-fourth limonite. The limestone is found, below the ore, in Red mountain. The Chaba Iron works were located at Irondale, Jefferson county, on the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad. They were idle when this list was compiled. There were also, at that period, iron works in course of construction at Woodstock, Bibb county—on the Alabama & Great Southern railroad. The Capital Iron works, located at Helena, Shelby county, have been in operation nearly forty years. R. W. Cobb, for four years governor of Alabama, is president, and R. Fell, superintendent of these works. The establishment has four puddling furnaces and one heating furnace; three engines, one of which is one hundred and twenty horse-power and drives the mill; one muck mill; one guide and hook mill complete; also shears, squeezer and punches necessary for the operation of the mill. This mill was the first in the south to manufacture iron cotton ties, of which it turned out about one thousand tons a year for several years.

As in the production of iron ore, so in the manufactured product; the greatest strides have been made within the last decade. Jefferson county, now the thriving center of the iron product of the state, had in 1870 only 12,845 inhabitants, and was scarcely known among the influeneial counties of the state. Even in 1880, ten years later, it had a population of only 23,272—while in 1890, ten years later, it had twenty-six iron furnaces with an aggregate capacity of 2,645 tons, and a population of 88,501 souls. This remarkable development, unexampled in history, is chiefly

attributable to the vast mineral resources which have made this favored region famous in Europe and America and attracted capital and labor from nearly every civilized country in the world.

Among the first to discover the hidden wealth and the great possibilities of this region were the brothers Hillman (Daniel and Charles E.), late of Nashville, who made early investments in mineral lands near Birmingham, and with their nephew, Tenny T. Hillman—who has been part and parcel of the growth of Birmingham and aided largely in its development—laid the foundations of Alice furnace No. 1—which, with occasional intermissions for repairs, has been at work ever since. This furnace is located in the city of Birmingham, between 8th and 9th streets. on First avenue, and has a capacity of seventy-five tons per day. Three or four years ago a companion furnace, called Alice No. 2, was erected by the same owners, which has a capacity of one hundred tons per day. These furnaces were recently put in the combination formed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad company and are now operated by that corporation. Next in order are the Ensley furnaces, located at Ensley city, about five miles from Birmingham. They are four in number, having a capacity of 150 tons each, daily, aggregating a product of 600 tons per day. No. 1 of this group of furnaces is now (1892) out of blast, temporarily, for repairs. The Sloss Iron and Steel company have two furnaces in Birmingham and two in North Birmingham. City furnace No. 1, located on First avenue, has a daily capacity of seventy-five tons, the other three have each a capacity of 100 tons per day. The Williamson Iron company have a furnace on Fourteenth street, having a capacity of seventy tons. The Vanderbilt Iron and Steel company own the Clara furnace, located at "Boyle's Station," two and a half miles from Birmingham, having a capacity of seventy-five tons per day. The Mary Pratt Furnace company have a furnace—at present out of blast—with a daily capacity of seventy tons. This furnace is located on Fifth avenue, about one and a half miles from the court house. At Thomas—three miles from the court house—are two furnaces of 100 tons each daily, operated by the Pioneer Mining & Manufacturing company. The Woodward Iron company have also two furnaces of 100 tons each, located at Woodward, ten miles from Birmingham. The DeBardeleben Iron and Coal company have a magnificent plant at Bessemer, eleven miles from Birmingham, consisting of five large furnaces, with an aggregate capacity, daily, of 475 tons, and two at Oxmoor—five and a half miles from Birmingham—one with a capacity of 130 tons, the other, of 100 tons per day, making the aggregate possible production of this company, upward of 700 tons per day. At Trussville, thirteen miles from Birmingham, is the furnace of the Birmingham Mining and Manufacturing company, having a capacity of 100 tons per day, and at Woodstock, forty-two miles from Birmingham, is the Woodstock furnace, Giles Edwards, manager, having a daily capacity of seventy-five tons. Thus in the city of Birmingham and vicinity are

found twenty-six well built furnaces, having an aggregate daily capacity of 2,645 tons.

In addition to the list of furnaces named, the following may be mentioned: At Anniston are the three furnaces of the Woodstock Iron company, with a daily aggregate capacity of 300 tons; the Clifton Iron company's charcoal furnace at Ironton; a new charcoal furnace at Decatur; three furnaces at Sheffield; the Fort Payne and Bay State furnaces of Fort Payne, each having a daily capacity of seventy-five tons; the furnaces at Ironton Junction and the Clifton Iron company at Jenifer, in Talledega county; the Coosa Charcoal furnaces—the best in the state—at Gadsden; the plants of the Stonewall Iron company, the Tecumseh Iron company, Rock Run furnace, Alabama Iron company, Cornwall Iron works, and Round Mountain furnace, all in Cherokee county. There are in all twelve furnaces in blast in the valley of the Coosa, having an output of 490 tons daily, or 175,000 tons per year. The output of all the furnaces in Alabama for the years mentioned is stated as follows: In 1876, 25,000; in 1880, 77,000; in 1885, 227,000; in 1886, 283,850; in 1890, 914,940.

The total production of pig iron in the United States in the first half of the year 1891, as given by the American Iron Steel association, was 3,776,556 net tons, of which Alabama produced the large proportion of 379,121 tons. The falling off in the output in 1891 was very large in the United States, showing a decline of twenty-six per cent. Alabama heads the list of southern states in the tons produced, and shows the smallest comparative percentage of decreased production.

STEEL.

An attempt was made in Alabama in 1887–8 to manufacture steel from the pig iron produced at the ordinary blast furnaces. The process adopted was new and was the discovery of Mr. Henderson, for whom the company was named. The company was organized in August, 1887, and an experimental plant was erected, which was put in operation in April, 1888. The plant consisted of one ten-ton Siemens open hearth furnace lined with imported Syrian magnetite. The pig iron used was furnished by the DeBardeleben Coal & Iron company. The experiment was considered so successful that preparations were made for duplicating the works. The plant was located in North Birmingham, and so promising was the venture considered, the stock of the company was at one time in demand at $800 to $1,000 per share, the par value of which was $100. A considerable quantity of plow steel was made for the agricultural works at Atlanta and subsequently the rolling mills at Bessemer contracted to take the entire output at what was considered a remunerative price. The company, however, was handicapped from the beginning by an insufficiency of capital, which compelled early realization of the product. The steel, itself, was thoroughly tested and pronounced excellent, but the

venture was a new one, the process was novel, and many iron men found it hard to believe that good steel could be made from the poorest quality of pig iron produced in a blast furnace. The consensus of opinion, however, was in favor of the enterprise, so far as the manufacture of a good article of steel was concerned, but the general impresison was that the cost of manufacture was too great to leave any margin for profit. Doubtless the small capacity of the plant considerably increased the cost of production, but before the claims, in this respect, of its originators could be established, a financial crisis came upon the country; their chief customer, the Bessemer rolling mills, were obliged to succumb and the Henderson steel works, not having sufficient capital to tide over until a new market was found, were also obliged to suspend work. About 200 heats were made in all. Efforts are now making to establish a steel plant at Birmingham on the basic process, (like the one recently established and in successful operation at Chattanooga), with a capital stock of not less than $1,000,000, and capable of turning out a large steel product per day. Some of the wealthiest and most enterprising citizens of Birmingham and elsewhere are enlisted in the enterprise, and, sooner or later, it must succeed. The enormous product and low prices of pig iron, the tendency, growing daily more apparent, of steel to supplant iron for many purposes, and the cheapness with which the better metal can now be manufactured, have convinced the more intelligent and practical manufacturers of iron that steel plants must soon be established in the mineral district of Alabama, or that many of their iron furnaces must necessarily go "out of blast."

COAL.

The coal beds of Alabama are numerous and varied in quality. They extend from the Tennessee river on the north to the cotton belt on the south, and east and west across the state from Georgia to Mississippi. For convenience and with regard to situation the coal measurers are considered as separated into three divisions, taking their names from the rivers that wind their way along or through them. Thus they are called, respectively, the Coosa, the Warrior and the Cahawba coal fields. The first attempt at mining coal for shipment was made in the Cahaba coal field about the year 1853; the coal being mined by drifts and loaded on barges to be floated down the river. A few barges were loaded and started down the Cahawba, but only one of them reached the Alabama river safely, and that was turned up that river to Montgomery. All the rest were wrecked upon the rocks and shoals of the Cahawba below Centerville. This untoward beginning caused an abandonment of the enterprise, until more reliable means of transportation were secured. Previous to this period, as we are informed, by notes of Mr. T. H. Aldrich (published with the report of the state geologist in 1875), citizens of Bibb and Shelby counties had been in the habit, for years, of obtain-

ing coal for smithing purposes from the Cahawba coal fields, and as far back as 1836 coal was obtained from what is now known as Fancher's pit. In 1852, a Mr. D. H. Carter mined several car loads of coal from what is now known as the Lemley seam, hauled it to a point on the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad, and shipped it to Montgomery, where it was sold at $6 per ton. The intrinsic value of the coal and the prospect of early railway facilities, stimulated public interest sufficiently to lead, in 1855, to the organization of the Alabama Coal Mining company, composed of enterprising citizens from various parts of the state, who commenced operations in the eastern part of the Cahawba fields and continued them until about 1860, when, owing to the difficulty of keeping a sufficient force employed and the slow and expensive process of obtaining a remunerative market, the scheme was abandoned. Some of this coal, during the fifties, found its way to Mobile, where it was highly valued. The writer of these pages used it for several months in the grate of his office and liked it very much. It burned freely, and except in the considerably quantity of ash it made, he regarded it equal to the Scotch cannel, which it resembled in several particulars. The largest shipments made by this company for any month averaged only thirty-three tons per day. The war, soon coming on, directed attention afresh to these fields, and in 1863 the Montevallo Coal Mining company was organized, and commenced energetic work on the Montevallo vein, opening several new pits along the outcrop of this vein. The largest shipment per day made by this company was eighty tons, although the capacity of the works was much greater than this amount. The requirements of the confederate government, for its ordnance works at Selma, stimulated work in this field, and, while the war continued, large quantities of coal were mined for its use.

In the Warrior coal fields, in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, coal has been used by the inhabitants for half a century, and considerable quantities were mined and shipped before the war between the states. Coal abounds in the vicinity of the Warrior river and outcrops on the hills in Tuscaloosa county (and probably other counties), where it is picked up, loaded in wagons, and hauled to market to exchange for family supplies, very much as wood is hauled to the towns, sold and delivered at the residence of the consumer. The writer has seen many wagon loads of loose coal going to market in Tuscaloosa, where it was sold by the bushel. Much of the coal consumed in that city is still brought by wagon from the neighboring hills. Its comparative cheapness, good quality—and the delivery at the doors of the purchaser without extra charge, make the coal outcrop an appreciated boon to the poorer class of the population. The Coosa field is the smallest in area, the least known and the least worked of any of the coal fields in the state, but some of this coal has found its way to the market, been pronounced of good quality, and when suitable transportation facilities are afforded, will doubtless be mined

at a profit. No accurate record of the coal mined in the state was kept prior to 1874. Up to the beginning of that year the total production was estimated at 450,000 tons. The production of 1874 was 65,000 tons; in 1876 it reached 100,000 tons; and since that period it has increased with phenomenal rapidity. The coal fields of Alabama lie at the southern extremity of the great Appalachian coal fields, commencing in western New York and extending southward through portions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virignia, Virginia, Ohio. Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. Coal deposits are known to exist in the counties of Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Marshall, Jackson, DeKalb, Cherokee, Marion, Winston, Cullman, Etowah, as well as in Saint Clair, Blount Tuscaloosa, Jefferson, Walker, Fayette, Shelby and Bibb, embracing an area of 8,660 square miles. Mining operations, however, are as yet confined to ten counties, viz.: Blount, Cherokee, Tuscaloosa, Jefferson, Etowah, Saint Clair, Bibb, Shelby, Walker and Cullman. The output of coal in Alabama, as we have seen, in 1876 was about 100,000 tons. In 1880 it had increased to 323,972 tons, valued at $476,911, while in the calendar year 1889, as reported by the superintendent of the census of 1890, it had grown to the enormous amount of 3,378,484 tons, valued at $3,707,426 at the mines. The average number of days, when the mines were shipping coal, was, in 1889, 196; the average number of persons employed at the mines during that year, including superintendents, engineers, mechanics and clerical force, was 6,792, and the amount paid for wages was $3,175,256. These figures cover the actual cost at the mines, expenditures for manufacturing and handling coke being excluded. The discovery that much of the Alabama coal could be coked and used for smelting iron, and the large demand for that purpose, doubtless, was a chief cause for the remarkable increase of production. Of the total product in 1889, 2,266,839 tons were loaded at the mines for shipment on railroad cars or boats; 58,684 tons were used by employes and sold to the local trade; 70,690 tons were used for steam and heat at the mines; and 982,271 tons were made into coke. The average price received at the mines was $1.10 per ton.

Mention has been made of the variety in the coal produced in Alabama. The census report for 1890 says that "the coals of Alabama embrace all the bituminous varieties, such as gas, coking, block, splint and cannel, thereby providing the rapidly developing industries and increasing population of the state with an inexhaustible supply of fuel for furnace, steam and domestic uses." Professor Leo Lesquereux, in a report to Dr. Eugene A. Smith, state geologist, gives a list of seventy-eight different coal plants examined by him and this he calls a "partial list." Of the specimens sent him, the professor says: "I recognized among them a number of forms which I had not seen elsewhere before, not only species, but peculiar types, differing from those with which I was well acquainted, during my continual explorations more than thirty years, in

our North American coal fields." In the specimens sent him from Helena, he found the characteristics of "the lowest coal measures of England, the Culm of Germany, the Chester of Illinois and the first and second Archimedes of Arkansas." From an examination of the specimens sent to him from various districts the professor concludes that the "coal measures of Alabama are of a different stage from those of Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois," etc. He believes that they are a branch in connection with that of north Kentucky. His concluding observation refers to the "admirable richness" of the coal flora of Alabama and the "great value of its study to paleontological science."

Having given a general view of the coal measures, the output and value of the same, in Alabama, we proceed to a more particular description of the different coal fields and the miners at work therein, the facilities for transportation and the prospects for the further development with profit of the coal mining industries in the state. Let us first examine the Coosa field: This field, as has been stated, is the smallest of the coal measures in Alabama, and being, for the most part, at a distance from the railroads, and the work on the Coosa river not having been completed so as to make the river navigable to the Alabama, the coal measures have not been carefully explored, and comparatively little mining work has been attempted. This field lies within the counties of Saint Clair and Shelby, and is drained by the Coosa river. In 1863-64 Captain Schultz of the confederate army (Mr. Aldrich says in his notes) made a large qauntity of coke from the seams in this field, which was floated down the river in flats to the railroad bridge across the Coosa, whence it was carried by rail to Selma and Montgomery, where it found a ready market. This coke was pronounced equal to the very best English cokes, and the finest ever made in the state. Coal was mined from the beds of the streams crossing this belt many years ago, which, according to Professor Toumey, was carried by boats, in times of high water, to Montgomery. At that date three seams had been explored, showing thickness respectively of three feet, four feet and three and a half feet. The proximity of these fields to the vast deposits of iron ore along the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad and along Choccolocco creek, and the ore beds lying at the edge of the fields themselves, make, Col. Aldrich thinks, an early and thorough survey of them of great importance. Since then (1874) this region has been penetrated by not less than five important lines of railway—the "Alabama Great Southern," "Georgia Pacific," "East & West," "Columbus & Western," and the "Talladega & Coosa Valley." These roads, however, with one exception, cross only the northern portion of the Coosa fields, and consequently aid but little in their development. In 1890 coal was mined at only two places in the Coosa coal field, at Broken Arrow and Ragland, both locations being in St. Clair county on the "East & West" railroad. These, with two establishments in Shelby county, had in 1889, a total product of 90,926

tons, which brought at the mines $1.25 per ton. Probably much less than half this aggregate came from the Coosa fields. The Coosa fields, Dr. Smith informs us (geological report, 1890) is divided into two parts by a "fault" which brings up some of the sub-carboniferous shales between the two. This belt of shales varies in width from half a mile upward, and the amount of displacement is not large, as it extends only from the lower part of the shales up to the millstone-grit. This field has also a great "fault" along its south and southeast boundaries. The Cahawba valley which lies west of the Coosa fields separates them from the now famous Cahawba fields. The Coosa fields, in St. Clair, are about five or six miles in width and about forty miles long. They run parallel a part of the way with the beautiful river which gives its name to the field.

The Warrior coal fields are by far the most extensive in the state and embrace the largest number of mines in active operation, and yet the work of development in this wondrous region has hardly begun; indeed it has not yet been thoroughly explored. The great basin called the Warrior coal fields is estimated to contain not less than 5,000 square miles of coal rocks. Commencing about nine miles north of Birmingham it extends northward to the Tennessee river, east to the Coosa river and the Cahawba valley; south to the Cahawba coal fields and cotton belt, and west to the counties of Pickens and Lamar and the Mississippi state line. As has been noticed, coal was mined in this field as long ago as 1836. This coal was taken from the bed of the Warrior river and transported by barges down to Mobile for a market. The reports of Professor Toumey, the eminent geologist, give account of these early operations, all of which were in the neighborhood of Tuscaloosa. But no serious and systematic efforts were made to develop these valuable fields until the civil war had closed and people began to accept its results and sought to rehabilitate themselves and the state to which they were so warmly attached. Among the earliest mines in this field of which we have record was that near Warrior Station on the northern edge of the basin. This mine was opened in 1872, as soon as the South & North Alabama railroad was completed, so as to insure transportation of the product, by Mr. James Pierce. The place selected was one mile north of the station, where the seam dips slightly to the south and "drifts are run in all along the outcrop." The output was from thirty to fifty tons per day up to the summer of 1875, when a side track was put in by the railroad company and eight or ten new openings were made. The seam was considered soft, but good for blacksmithing purposes and also a good steam coal. The output was brought up to 150 tons in one day, which amount was mined and shipped December 14, 1875. Two other mines, each producing twenty-five to thirty tons per day, were subsequently located on the same seam, and worked by the projectors until the spring of 1875, when they were purchased by the Alabama Mining & Manufac-

turing company, by whom they were extended and otherwise greatly improved. There were, in 1890, five coal mining concerns in operation at or near Warrior Station; the Watts Coal & Iron company, with a daily output of 500 tons; the Hoene Consolidated Coal & Iron company, two plants; the Mabel Mining company, and the Pearson Coal, Iron & Railroad company. The New Castle Iron & Coal company was organized in 1873, with Hon. John T. Milner, one of the most sagacious and energetic developers in the mineral district, as president. A slope was sunk upon the New Castle, or Milner, seam to the depth of 600 feet, and was furnished with a double track, a man-way and pump-way, and a coal hoist worked by an engine of twenty horse-power. The average thickness of the seam was five feet eight inches. The coal was in three "benches," the lower twenty-eight inches thick, the next averaging six inches, the two layers separated by six inches of slate; then another layer of slate from two to six inches thick, and then a stratum of coal twenty-eight inches in thickness. The method of extracting the coal was "to bear in between the two benches, throwing the slate to the rear, then allowing the upper bench to fall across the whole face of the room, and lifting the lower bench by means of wedges." The full capacity of the mine is 300 tons per day, but during the first years of working the output was only about sixty tons per day. A test slope was sunk on this seam, a few hundred yards from the main opening, to the depth of 230 feet, developing precisely the same conditions as were found at the first or main opening. The outcrop of the seam is on the western side of the Louisville & Nashville (North & South) railroad, and about twenty feet above the track. The New Castle company own about three miles of the outcrop along this seam. On the opposite side of the railroad and south of the New Castle mine, the same company have opened the Black Creek seam, which is reached by a tramway 1,200 feet long. The immediate approach to this seam is through a tunnel, 100 feet in length, driven through the top rock of the seam. The coal was worked in rooms twenty-five feet in width, upon what is known as the "pillow and stall system." The seam is underlaid by soft clay and can therefore be "undercut and wedged down" without the use of powder. This coal has a large percentage of fixed carbon and is excellent for blacksmithing; for gas making it has been found equal to the Pittsburg coal, testing 4.95 cubic feet of gas per pound of lump coal. The company utilized the "slack" by converting it into coke, which found ready sale at the mines, bringing 12 cents per bushel. The outuput in 1876 was seventy tons per day. The company is now known as the Milner Coal & Railway company; post office address, New Castle, Jefferson county.

The Jefferson Coal company was organized in the spring of 1874, locating their works on what is called the Jefferson seam. The mine is located about one-fourth of a mile south of the railroad bridge crossing the Warrior river. It was owned and worked by Messrs. Myer, Morris &

Co. The mouth of the mine was about seventy-five feet below the railroad track. The coal lies nearly horizontal, rising slightly to the east, being in the basin. The seam is about three feet thick. Operations at this mine were suspended in 1875, for the purpose of sinking a shaft near the railroad, the object being to prevent delay and loss from the back-water, from the overflows of the Warrior river. From the beginning to the time of stopping work the company mined about 5,000 tons of coal. They owned 300 acres of land in the Warrior basin.

Very little in the way of coal mining had been accomplished up to 1875 along the Alabama & Great Southern railroad, and the reports of the operations of such mines as were worked are meager and unsatisfactory. There were mines worked at Clement's Station, Coldwell Station, and probably at one or two other points in the vicinity, where the openings were directly upon the railroad. The coal was obtained by means of drifts and hauled by wagons to the stations. The seam at Clement's was about two feet in thickness. The wagon haul was about one mile. The annual product was estimated at two thousand tons. About this period a shaft over sixty feet deep was sunk upon the lands of the Alabama hospital for the insane, from which an ample supply of coal for all the uses of the hospital has ever since been obtained. The coal makes an excellent quality of gas, large quantities of which are manufactured on the premises, and for several years the university of Alabama, situated about a half mile distant, has received its supply of gas from the works at the hospital. The university has a mine of its own, which has been partially worked for many years under leases, the lessees paying their rent in coal. When fully developed, as is likely to be the case in the near future, the university will be able to obtain a full supply of coal for all purposes from its own mines, near the Warrior river, half a mile distant, and underlying its own grounds.

In 1873 a company was organized under the name of the Tuscaloosa Mining & Transportation company. Considerable prospecting was done in the vicinity of Hurricane creek—a tributary of the Warrior—and a good many Welsh miners were brought out from Pennsylvania, but for some unexplained reason—probably the difficulty of transportation—the company did not go into active operation. The Tuscaloosa Coal, Iron & Land company was organized some years ago, for the purpose of developing this region, and great hopes were entertained from the spirit and character of its founders. A railroad was projected (the Tuscaloosa Northern) to connect with the nearest available coal seams, and several miles of the roadway were constructed, ready for the iron, but from unexpected and untoward circumstances the work ceased, and the enterprise, although not abandoned, has been temporarily suspended. Arrangements, however, have been made March 1, 1893, for an early completion of this road. As will be shown hereafter, the work of mining coal is likely to

be carried on vigorously and profitably, at an early day, in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa.

A few words concerning the quality of the coals on the Warrior field will doubtless be of interest. The examinations were made by Prof. Lupton, now of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, and Prof. Eugene A. Smith of the university of Alabama, and state geologist. The outcrops on two sections in the same township were examined with the following results: In a depth of seven feet and eight inches in No. 1 they found thirteen inches of coal; then three inches of shale; then nine inches of coal; then two inches of shale; then seven and one-half inches of coal; then two and a half inches of shale; then fifteen inches of coal; then twenty-two inches of fire clay parting; then nineteen inches of coal, followed by fire clay. The examination of the other section disclosed coal seventeen inches; then shale two inches; then coal nine and a half inches; then shale one and a half inches; then coal ten inches; then shale one-half inch; then coal twelve inches; then fire clay thirty-six inches; then coal twenty-eight inches; making a total of nine feet eight and a half inches. It will be seen that in the first section there were five feet three and a half inches of coal; in the second section, six feet four and a half inches of clean coal. The lowest stratum was found to contain the best coal. This exposure was made by the miners, and had been worked for coal. The conclusion arrived at was that there were here two sections of the same coal seam. The examiners were unable to find sufficient data concerning the other coals whose outcrops they examined, to report with certainty a section "which would represent the succession of the different beds in a vertical direction." They made one exception—of which they give two illustrations. Thus on a small branch, tributary to Hurricane creek, they obtained the following, which we copy as given in their report: Sandstone rock,—; coal, 20 inches; shale, 1 inch; coal, 7½ inches; shale, 1 inch; coal, 9 inches; fire clay, —. Total, 3 feet 2½ inches. This shows three feet and one-half inch of clean coal, which was pronounced of excellent quality and was freely marketed in Tuscaloosa. On the same branch, further down stream and about fifty feet vertically below, they found another seam, of which they give the following as a section of the outcrop: Sandstone rock, —; coal, 19½ inches; shale, 1 inch; coal, 13 inches; fire clay, —. Total, 2 feet 9½ inches. This shows two feet eight and one-half inches of clean coal in a depth of two feet nine and one-half inches, only one inch of shale separating the first two layers of coal. This coal was also of very good quality. Another outcrop, in section 19 of the same township, showed twenty-eight inches of clean coal, without shale, and in section 1 of township 21, range 8 west, they found another exposure of about thirty-six inches of clean coal.

An analysis of the coal from the Newcastle or Milner seam by Dr. Otto Wuth, of Pittsburgh, Pa., shows the following result: Specific gravity, 1.38; water, .50; volatile matter, 28.34; fixed carbon, 59.69; ash,

10.92; sulphur, .64. Dr. William Gesner made an analysis of the Black creek coal resulting as follows: Specific gravity, 1.36; water, .12; bitumen (volatile), 26.11; fixed carbon, 71.64; ash, 2.03; sulphur, .10; per cent. of coke, 73.07. "Its physical characteristics," says the doctor, "classify it as a firm bituminous coal, with cubical cleavage, dull vitreous luster and very resistive to moisture."

An approximate section of the strata in the vicinity of the Milner (formerly New Castle) mines, was given by Mr. Thomas Sharp, superintendent of the coal company. He says, "There are said to be two or three seams above the New Castle, but the thickness and distances apart of these we cannot give." New Castle seam, 5 ft. 8 in.; sandstone, 15 ft.; coal, 22 in.; fire-clay, 3 ft.; sandstone, 20 ft.; coal, 2 ft. 6 in.; sandstone, 25 ft.; black band iron ore, 1 ft. 4 in.; sandstone, 20 ft.; coal, 4 ft. 9 in.; sandstone, 25 ft.; conglomerate, not passed.

The report of the state geologist for 1875 gives an interesting record of several borings by a diamond drill, made in the Warrior field in Jefferson county. The first drilling was made at Camp Branch, ten miles west of Birmingham. The drill reached a depth of 532 feet 2 inches. The first coal was found at a depth of 18 feet 4 inches, and the stratum was only ten inches through. Then came six inches of clay, followed by four inches of coal. At the distance of 347 feet 10 inches, hard, bright coal, free from sulphur, appeared. This vein was six feet in thickness. After passing this vein the drill penetrated 101 feet 4 inches, when a vein of coal gas was struck, the well flowing strong and the gas on fire. This vein was two feet in thickness. At a distance of 502 feet 10 inches from the top, a vein of hard, glossy, black coal was reached, which was found to be 2 inches thick. The drilling was continued about thirty feet further down, but no more coal was revealed. The second drilling reported, was made at Warrior, on the North & South Alabama railroad, with the following results:

		Ft.	*In.*	*Depth.*
1	Surface soil and drift	20		
2	Gray sandstone, micaceous	18		
3	Coarse sandstone	28		
4	Dark arenaceous clay	24	6	
5	Clay or soapstone	9		100 ft.
6	Coal	1	2	
7	Clay, dark	30		131 ft. 2 in.
8	Cannel coal and black band	2	4	
9	Coal	3	4	
10	Clay	4		
11	Arenaceous clay	16		156 ft. 10 in.
12	Coal	1	8	
13	Clay, dark	1	6	
14	Sandstone, micaceous	3		
15	Dark clay shale, coal plants	3		168 ft.
16	Coal, hard and free from sulphur	2	2	
17	Fire clay, light	6	10	

		Ft.	In.	Depth.
18	Soft micaceous rock	9		
19	Sandstone, micaceous, hard	6		
20	Arenaceous clay	51		
21	Dark fossil sandy clay	48		
22	Dark gray limestone, bitumen, hard	10		
23	Clay	50		
24	Arenaceous clay, rippled	4		
25	Gray sandstone, micaceous, compact seams of coal	6		
26	Dark micaceous sandstone, slatey fracture	52		
27	Clay, coal fossils	6		
28	Hard, micaceous sandstone	37		
29	Clay or soapstone, fossil shells	3		
30	Dark sandstone, fossil shells, pearly	4		
31	Dark clay fossils	2		463 ft. 2 in.
32	Coal, hard and bright	1	6	
33	Fire clay	1		
34	Hard micaceous sandstone, gray	15		
35	Clay shale	1		482 ft. 6 in.
36	Coal	1	4	
37	Arenaceous clay	7		
38	Clay, coal plants	5		495 ft. 6 in.
39	Coal, splendid	2	6	
40	Clay	2		
41	Micaceous sandstone	16		
42	Arenaceous clay	6		
43	Hard micaceous sandstone, gray	64	6	
44	Clay or soapstone	9		
45	Gray sandy shale, micaceous	5	1	600 ft. 7 in.

The third report gives the result of a drilling at Sulphur Springs church, seven miles west of Birmingham. The drill penetrated a distance of 543 feet. Coal was first found 27 feet 9 inches below the surface, but was only three inches in thickness and was quite soft. Following the coal, in the order named, was sandstone, dark limestone, dark clay, clay or soapstone, sandstone with traces of lime, bastard limestone, gray sandstone, hard, gray sandstone with coal seams, clay pyrites, hard dark limestone, hard sandstone, clay or soapstone with fossils, and then a vein of good coal four feet and six inches in thickness. Coal was found again twenty-two feet three inches below, one foot and four inches thick; again twenty-eight feet nine inches below, two feet thick; again at seven feet three inches, having a thickness of one foot eight inches; again in one foot nine inches, with a thickness of three feet six inches; again at a distance of 238 feet 2 inches from the top; again at 305 feet 8 inches, this vein being three feet four inches in depth; again, mixed with clay, at a depth of 313 feet 5 inches; again at 334 feet 1 inch; again at 379 feet 7 inches; and clay coal plants were found immediately below this vein. No further trace was found in the nearly 150 feet additional to which the drill penetrated. The next drilling reported was at Morris' Station, Jefferson county. Here coal was first reached at a distance of thirty-three feet from the surface; again at ninety-two feet eight inches;

again, with seams of sulphur, at ninety-nine feet two inches, four feet nine inches through; again, mixed with slate, at 141 feet; again, very good and hard, at 224 feet 4 inches, the vein one foot and a half through; again at 263 feet 10 inches, very good, four feet and five inches through; and again at 28 feet 6 inches, two feet six inches through. The drilling was continued to a depth of about 500 feet.

These were in the comparatively early days of coal mining in Alabama. In the last decade vast strides have been made in the development of the Warrior basin, and yet, great as is the present output, the army of miners have only been skirmishing along the edges of the immense coal deposits, leaving the continent, so to speak, untouched and unexplored. Of the large territory embraced in the Warrior coal fields, mines have only been opened in the counties of Tuscaloosa, Jefferson and Walker. In 1890, there were at work in Tuscaloosa county the Standard Coal company, near Milldale, working the Milldale mines Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; A. Durie, near the city of Tuscaloosa, working the Durie mine; and the Coaling Coal & Coke company at Coaling Station. In Jefferson county, at the same time, the Hoene Consolidated Coal & Iron company worked the Brake and Jefferson mines at Warrior; the Alabama Connellsville Coal & Coke company worked the Connellsville mines, with an output of 200 tons per day, at Connellsville; the Sheffield and Birmingham Iron & Railroad company worked the Elliot mines at Elliot; the Mabel Mining company worked the Mabel mines at Warrior; the Woodward Iron company worked the Woodward mines (capacity 700 tons per day) at Collins; the Mary Lee Coal & Railway company worked the Mary Lee mines (capacity 800 tons per day) near Birmingham; the Milner Coal & Railway company worked the Black Creek mines at New Castle; the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway company worked the Pratt mines (daily capacity 4,500 tons) near Birmingham; the Watts Coal & Iron company worked the Watts mines (capacity 600 tons daily) at Warrior; the Vulcan Coal & Coke company worked the Vulcan mines—now (1892) owned by the Eclipse Coal company—(daily capacity 300 tons) at Vulcan; the Warrior Coal & Coke company worked the Warrior drifts at Coaldale; the Sloss Iron & Steel company worked the Brookside mines at Brookside and the Coalburg mines (capacity 4,000 tons per day) at Coalburg; the Pearson Coal, Iron & Railroad company worked the Pearson mines at Warrior; the Glendale Coal company worked the Glendale mines in North Birmingham; the Birmingham Furnace & Manufacturing company worked the Bradford mines near Palmer's Station; the Hecla Coal company worked the Hecla mines (daily output 200 tons) near Birmingham.

Walker county, whose mineral wealth was but recently appreciated and which is now the center of an active mining industry, made the following exhibit in 1890: The Sheffield Coal, Iron & Railroad company worked the Gamble mine near Gamble Station on the Georgia Pacific railroad; the Kansas City Coal & Coke company operated the Carbon Hill

mines Nos. 1 and 2, near Carbon Hill Station; Thomas Price worked the National mine at Horse Creek; C. E. Mallett has the Mary Ellen mine at the same place; the Lockhart Coal company worked the Lockhart mine, and the Corona Coal & Coke company, the Corona mine, both at Corona; the Virginia & Alabama Coal company worked the Patton mine, Patton Junction and the Coal Valley mine, Day's Gap—combined capacity nearly 2,000 tons per day; the Coal City company operated the coal mines No. 1, 2 and 3 (capacity 200 tons), and the Calumet No. 4, all near Jasper; the Deer Creek Coal company worked the Deer Creek mines at Patton; and the Donaldson Coal company worked the Donaldson mines at Day's Gap.

The above summary shows that in 1890 there were six mines in operation in the county of Tuscaloosa, eighteen in the county of Jefferson, and fifteen in the county of Walker, making thirty-nine active mines in the Warrior basin. The total output in 1889 was 2,428,991 short tons, worth at the mines nearly $3,000,000. Beside the output from the mines worked on a comparatively large scale, the following coal producers at small coal banks have been reported: J. F. Rogers at Morris, Jefferson county; Mrs. Chambers, Alabama Insane hospital; Alexander Pickens of Tuscaloosa, and W. W. Prude, Jr., of Cottondale, Tuscaloosa county; David T. Adams of Leonard, and W. L. Watson of Ego, Cherokee county; Parker Land & Coal company, and Marshall Smith of Cullman; Charles A. Clayton, S. Coin, T. Coin, S. D. Jacobs and Samuel Clayton, of Gadsden, Etowah county; William Phelps of Jasper, Walker county; and E. Hendricks of Hendricks; David Bales of Liberty; Alfred Burns of Bangor; John Blackwood of Cleveland; J. W. Lowry of Arkadelphia and Z. Cornelius of Blountsville, all of Blount county. Doubtless there were many persons who picked up from the various outcroppings and used and sold coal who made no report of their operations in this regard

The future of operations in this rich and extensive coal field can hardly be considered problematical. The liberal appropriation made by the Fifty-second congress for removing obstructions in the Warrior river and completing the three great locks, designed to avoid the shoals of the Warrior near Tuscaloosa and open up six miles additional navigation above Tuscaloosa, must necessarily have a very beneficial influence in the further development of these remarkable coal measures. In the opinion of the engineer in charge, the locks will be completed within the next eighteen months. The immediate effect must be to stimulate the mining industry, particularly in the vicinity of the Warrior river. Coal abounds in the bed of the stream and along its banks, and the additional six miles of water carriage will offer great inducements for utilizing these almost continuous beds, from which coal can be mined and readily dumped upon barges for transportation to market. The beautiful "City of Oaks" will then begin to reap the fruits of her long and patient waiting, and the

hopes so long deferred will reach fruition in the multiplication of her industries and in the rapid and healthy increase of her population.

The Cahawba coal field has been more thoroughly explored, its mines have been more generally worked and its products are better known than those of either of the other coal measures in Alabama. It was first examined by Professor Tourney, afterward by Mr. T. H. Aldrich, Dr. Eugene A. Smith, and several others, and recently by Mr. Joseph Squire, an accomplished mining engineer, whose elaborate and exhaustive report thereon—accompanied by a carefully prepared map of the Cahawba fields and adajcent regions, was published by the state in 1890. From the reports of these several reliable explorers, particularly the last mentioned, the information hereinafter given on this interesting subject is chiefly derived. The Cahawba coal field forms a part of the great belt or carboniferous measures which begins near the southern boundary line of the state of New York, extends southwestward through the intervening states into Alabama, and ends near the center of that state. Its takes its name from the Cahawba river which, with its tributaries, affords the soil drainage of this field. This river descends from the northeast corner of the coal field to the south end like a main drain, the creeks and branches on both sides contributing their quota, so that, in the wet season, it become navigable for small steamboats from Centreville to the mouth of the stream. This town is in Bibb county, a few miles south of the coal field. The obstruction in the river below Centreville consists principally of gravel shoals, which might be removed without much difficulty and the river may be made navigable to Centreville, the county seat of Bibb county. Above that place to the edge of the coal field there are some shoals of rock, the removal of which would be costly. The United States government has given some attention to the improvement of this stream, surveys have been made, and it is probable that when other improvements, which are deemed of more immediate conseqeunce, are completed, this river will be made navigable into the heart of the coal measures and afford a cheap and convenient method of transportation. It is about 100 miles by the river from the edge of the coal field to the Alabama river, where navigation is free the year round.

The Cahawba coal field is sixty-eight miles long, has an average breadth of five and eight-tenths miles and a surface area of 394½ square miles. Including seams of two feet and upward in thickness, and excluding all seams in the vertical coal measures of the boundary and interior faults (which are not now workable), Mr. Squire estimates that this coal field contains an aggregate of 3,626,000,000 of tons of 2,000 pounds each. The extreme depth of the lowest seams is given at 4,700 feet vertical. This coal field has been divided into eleven basins, besides the "overturned measures" at the south end of the field. The northeastern end is in St. Clair county, the southwestern end in Bibb, and the central portions are in Shelby and Jefferson counties, thus extending to and through four

counties. We have seen that it approaches the Coosa coal field in St. Clair and Shelby counties, and the Warrior coal field in Jefferson county. Its general direction is northeast and southwest. At the right of it lies the Cahawba and Possum valleys; to the left Roup's and Shade's valleys; and to the left of these is Jones' valley.

Among the pioneers in the development of the Cahawba coal field may be named, par excellence, Truman H. Aldrich and Henry F. DeBardeleben, gentlemen well known throughout the state for the intelligence, zeal, liberality and public spirit, which they have brought to the exploration and utilization of the mineral wealth of Alabama. Next to them may be mentioned Messrs. Cornelius Cadle and William F. Aldrich, but, in the distribution of well deserved praise, as in the other industrial fields, the state geological survey, which had done a very important work in stamping the individual and company explorations, which had been previously made, with confirmaton and approval and in giving to the world a minute and authoritative treatise on the condition and characteristics of this rich and extensive coal field, must not be forgotten. Prior to 1861, the demand for coal was very light, scarcely exceeding 11,000 tons per annum, and for several years after the war the demand was very moderate. The first systematic attempt at underground mining in this coal field (and probably the first in the state) was made by private individuals in the Montevallo seam in 1856. The Alabama Coal Mining company (composed of John M. Moore of Talladega, Judge Cooper of Lowndes, Dr. Miller of Wilcox, and others) was subsequently organized to work this mine. Stimulated by the demand for coal by the confederate government, several new mines were opened near Helena, between Boothtown and Gurnee; at Dailey creek; at the Montevallo mines and also to the southwest of Dailey creek. After the war, for several years, little interest was taken or effort made to develop the mineral resources of the state. When the richness and abundance of its iron ores and the possibility of working them at a profit, began to be comprehended, the important question, whether or not these coals could be used in smelting iron, came up for consideration. To test the matter required the building of coke furnaces which would necessitate a considerable outlay of capital, for what was then regarded, at best, as a doubtful experiment. Capital, ever timid, shrunk back at the outlay, and nothing was accomplished until the year 1870, when Mr. Henry F. DeBardeleben—with the intrepidity and public spirit which charaterize him—determined to solve the industrial problem. He rebuilt the partially destroyed iron furnaces at Oxmoor, at a cost of $100,000, and then demonstrated the fact that Alabama coal would smelt Alabama iron ores. He afterward, at an expenditure approaching $300,000, opened up the Pratt mines and solved another important problem—the ability to deliver cheap coal and coke in Birmingham. These demonstrations convinced outside capitalists of

the considerable value of the mineral products of Alabama, and paved the way for the splendid development which the last decade has wrought.

The Cahawba coal field has a great "fault" along the south and southeast boundaries which miners call an "upthrow fault," but which Mr. Squire designated as the "great boundary fault." A similar "fault" extends down the middle of the field, in its southern half, which he names the "interior fault." He discovered at the southern boundary, west of Montevallo, two additional "faults" separated by a breadth of about a mile and a half and extending eight or nine miles. Between these "faults" are six workable seams of coal, which Mr. Squire says, have been completely overturned and left dipping at an angle of sixty degrees toward the southeast. He discovered two other "faults," and, beside, "undulations or waves in the measures." Outside of these and the vertical measures near the "faults," he says, the strata of the Cahawba field shows an almost uniform southeast dip. The displacement in the great boundary "fault," he estimates at 10,000 feet; in the interior "fault," at from 700 to 1,500 feet. The coal measures of the Cahawba coal field have, it is estimated, an aggregate thickness of 5,525 feet. Mr. Squires has classified these measures into four groups: 1st. The "Millstone Grit Group." 2d. The "Micaceous Group." 3d. The "Productive Group." 4th. The "Conglomerate Group." These groups are separated by well defined rocks which serve as good landmarks all over this coal field. The most prominent mountain elevations in this coal field are Shade's mountain, toward the northwest; House mountain, in the south end of Shelby county; Owen's mountain in the north; Big Oak mountain, the highest in sight of the Cahawba coal field; and the famous Red mountain, rising along the northwest side of the field, containing the thick stratified vein of red fossiliferous iron ore, which supplies most of the Birmingham furnaces with ore.

The coal measures of the Cahawba are now supplied with railroad facilities, as follows: In the north end is the Columbus & Western division of the Georgia Central railroad, which runs from Birmingham to Opelika and thence to Savannah. Near it is the Georgia Pacific, which runs from Birmingham to Anniston and thence to Atlanta. The South & North railroad—now a part of the Louisville & Nashville system—passes through the middle portion of the field. Connected with the main line is the Birmingham Mineral railroad, from Helena to Gurnee, belonging to the Louisville & Nashville system. To the southwest the Briarfield, Blocton & Birmingham railroad runs from near Montevallo to Gurnee and Blocton, and thence to Bessemer, where it connects with the Alabama & Great Southern road. Besides these trunk lines passing through the coal fields, several of the mining companies have roads or branches of their own. Thus the Cahawba Coal Mining company have a railroad connecting Woodstock with their various mines at Blocton. This road, including branches, covers a mileage of eighteen to twenty miles. The Briarfield

Coal & Iron company have a railroad two miles long, running from the Peter's mine to the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad main line at Briarfield. The Montevallo Coal & Transportation company have a branch road connecting Aldrich on the Briarfield, Blocton & Birmingham railroad, with their slope on the Montevallo seam. The Eureka company have a branch railroad, two and a half miles in length, running from their slope on the Helena seam to the main line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Helena. The DeBardeleben coal and iron companies have a branch railroad connecting their slope above Henry Ellen with the Columbus & Western railroad. Numerous as are these constructed railroads, Mr. Squire thinks they are only a small fraction of the number which will be required in the near future, in this coal field. A tenfold increase of the present railroad mileage, he thinks, will be necessary to bring the Cahawba field up to its full working capacity.

Having given a general view of this interesting coal field, we proceed to consider, somewhat in detail, the several basins which compose it. These basins are eleven in number and are named as follows: Henry Ellen, Acton, Helena, Cahawba, Eureka, Dry Creek, Gould, Lolley, Montevallo, Dailey Creek and Blocton. We will speak of them in the order named. The Henry Ellen basin occupies the northern end of the Cahawba coal field, is twenty-eight miles in length by an average width of four and a fourth miles, and has an area of 119 square miles. The outcropping of the millstone grit, known as Rocky Ridge, outlines the northwestern boundary of the basin, as also the boundary of this part of the Cahawba coal field. The "great fault" in Possum valley forms its southeastern boundary. There are six public and settlement roads crossing this basin, and at least nine-tenths of the measures of the entire Cahawba coal field are crossed by and partly exposed, along these roads. What is called the "Mammoth Seam" is found in the north end of this basin. It has an aggregate thickness of over eleven feet of coal. A test of a section of this seam, made by Mr. Squire, near the Rock Springs church, showed eleven feet and four inches of coal to about six feet of all other strata. Southwest of this test a remarkable split is found in the Mammoth seam, a very white sandstone intervening near Henry Ellen—varying from three feet to thirty-five feet in thickness. This split continues in a southwest direction to the south end of the Cahawba coal field. Among the other seams found in this basin the Helena seam is notable for the good quality of the coal, and the fact that here it is double, with four feet of sandstone intervening. The lower layer contains three feet, and the upper layer three feet nine inches of coal. The Henry Ellen company sunk their No. 3 slope to the upper layer of this seam. Mr. Squire considers the evenness and regularity in the strike and dip of the coal measures of this basin as extraordinary. There are three prominent ridges called Rocky ridge, Black Jack ridge and Grassy ridge. Another ridge, called Sandstone ridge, divides the waters of the Middle

Black creek from the waters of Near Black creek. These ridges form, Mr. Squire considers, the principal features in the northwest half of the Henry Ellen basin. The southwest half is drained by the Cahawba river and its tributaries. The DeBardeleben Coal & Iron company have three slopes sunk in the lower bench of the Mammoth seam and are now, with the most approved machinery, successfully mining coal there. The method of working the coal seams in this basin practiced hitherto is termed by miners "working the seam on the run." The basin contains seams responsive to the principal demands in the use of coal, viz.: of good quality for domestic use, for coking and iron manufacturing purposes and for a first-class steam coal.

The following analyses of coal taken from the upper and lower benches of the Mammoth seam were made by Mr. J. L. Beeson, of the university of Alabama, and will be of interest:

Lower bench of Mammoth seam (slope No. 1), at Henry Ellen.

Moisture	1.531	
Volatile matter	33.785	
Fixed carbon	59.196	Coke 64 684
Ash	5.488	
Total	100.000	
Sulphur in coal	1.016	
Sulphur left in coke	.371	
Per cent. of sulphur in coke	.574	

Upper bench of Mammoth seam at Henry Ellen.

Moisture	1.526	
Volatile matter	33.779	
Fixed carbon	53.572	Coke 64.695.
Ash	11.123	
Total	100.000	
Sulphur in coal	1.057	
Sulphur in coke	.509	
Per cent. of sulphur in coke	.787	

Seams of this basin, we are told, vary in size, condition and surroundings, but this is usual in other coal fields. It contains, according to Mr. Squire, an aggregate of good workable coal, of eight hundred and eighty-one millions of short tons. The most valuable portion is on the southeast side. The measures have a varying rate of dip, ranging from five to twenty-seven degrees, and a thickness of five thousand feet. The following analysis of coke from the coal of the Mammoth seam at the DeBardeleben Coal & Iron company mines at Henry Ellen was made by Alfred F. Brainard, chemist, Birmingham:

Coke from a car load lot.

Moisture	0.300
Volatile	2.260
Fixed carbon	84.987
Sulphur	0.723
Ash	10.630
Total	100.000

An analysis of the ash from the above analysis showed the following properties:

Silica	5.000
Alumina	3 500
Oxide iron	1.921
Lime	0.004
Magnesia	0.003
Sulphur in ash	0.0002
Total	10 4282

The Acton basins joins the Henry Ellen at its northeast boundary and the Helena and Cahawba basins at the southwest. It is drained by Patton's creek and its prongs on the west side, by Acton's Mill creek and Coal branch on the southeast side and by the river, of which all of the branches mentioned are tributaries. Four good wagon roads pass through this basin. Its most prominent ridge is Shade's mountain on the northeast side. Pine ridge nearly parallels Shade's mountain on the southeast side. The valley between the two ridges named is mostly gritty and-slatey sand stones. Red ridge, New Hope mountain and several smaller ridges are also found in the Acton basin. There has as yet been no regular mining for coal in this basin, probably for the reason that railroads have not penetrated it. Two or three test slopes have been sunk, and the result was deemed satisfactory. The Eureka company's seam shows good coal in quantities sufficient to work profitably. The "conglomerate" seam is larger and better here than in Helena. The Acton seam is large, but is considered impure. The Acton basin is eight and a half miles in length by nearly five miles in average width, and contains an area of forty-two square miles. The amount of good workable coal in it, including only seams two feet and upwards in thickness, has been estimated at 143,000,000 tons. The tons are short tons (two thousand pounds each) and the estimate represents the gross amount of coal in the ground without an allowance for waste in mining and loss in pillars or otherwise.

The Helena basin lies west and north of the town of Helena, on both sides of the South & North Alabama railroad. It is bounded on the northwest by the Interior fault and the Cahwaba basin; on the northeast end by the Acton basin; on the southeast side by the Great Boundary fault and Possum valley; and the southwest by the Eureka basin. It is three and a fourth miles long and has an average breadth of three-fourths of a mile. Mr. Squire says that he made a more thorough examination of this basin than of any other in this coal field, "using the Wye level, the Abney level, the barometer, transit and chain liberally; besides making test pits with the pick and shovel." He found three good wagon roads and a bridle path or trail passing through this basin; the South & North Alabama division of the Louisville & Nashville crosses it northwest of Helena; the Gurnee & Blocton branch of the Birmingham Mineral railroad runs through a portion of it, and the Eureka company's railroad to thier mines also runs through about three-fourths of a mile of this basin.

Mr. Squire in his report on the Cahawba coal field, says that a portion of the Helena basin (in section 15 and 16) "is so distributed by cross faults, hitches and distortion of the measures, that it would be very difficult to make a profitable investment in mining in that area," but he thinks that two-thirds of the basin can be worked profitably. Almost a fourth of a mile northeast of the South & North Railroad the coal measures are disturbed by a "cross fault," but passing this and continuing along the outcrop of the seam—one may proceed for "nearly two miles on measures that have an unbroken regularity," but at the north end the outcrops curve in a shape resembling a fish hook; "this portion of the basin lies very regular and is well worth the attention of the capitalist and miner." Among the workable seams examined by Mr. Squire are the Whetrock, the Wadsworth, the Buck, the Blackshale, the Moyle (a double seam), the Little Pittsburg, the Quarry, the Smithshop, the Thompson or conglomerate (averaging here from three to five feet in thickness), and the Helena seam. The average thickness of this seam in this basin is from four to five feet. The coal mined from this seam is highly valued. It is used by the Eureka company for their coke ovens near Helena and for their smelting furnaces (ten miles distant) at Oxmoor. The large lumps are sold for domestic use. The direction of the seams and rocks of this basin is about northeast and southwest; the direction of the dip is southwest. The basin is drained by the tributaries of the Cahawba river. The surface area of the Helena basin measures two and a half square miles and contains, not allowing for waste in mine pillars or loss in mining (it is estimated), 45,000,000 tons.

Dr. Otto Wuth of Pittsburgh made an analysis of the coal from the Blackshale seam, with the following result:

Water	0.20
Bitumen	33.29
Fixed carbon	64.10
Ash	2.34
Sulphur	0.07

The same chemist made an analysis of a barrelful of coal from a channeled section of the Wadsworth seam as follows:

Water	0.42
Bitumen	31.97
Fixed carbon	63.99
Ash	3.09
Sulphur	0.53

The Cahawba basin is situated west and northwest of the Helena basin and is bounded on the northeast end by the Acton basin, on the northwest side by the sub-carboniferous measures of Shade's valley, on the southeast side by the Interior "fault" and on the southwest end by the Gould basin. Its length is about three and a half miles from the southwest to the northeast end; the average width is two miles, and has an area of seven square miles. The amount of good workable coal in the

basin is estimated at 23,000,000 of gross tons. In this estimate, coal beds less than two feet in thickness, and at a greater depth than 2,200 feet, are not considered. Mr. Squire thinks that about three-fourths of the coal in this basin is suitable for coking. The Cahawba river, Buck creek, Bailey's branch, Black creek, Martin's branch, and other tributaries of the Cahawba, afford abundant drainage for this basin. The principal coal seams are called the Gould, Cahawba, Harkness and Wadsworth seams. The prominent ridges are Shade's mountain, Pine and Red or Chestnut ridges. The rate of dip on the northwest side is very regular, varying from about fifteen to twenty degrees; on the opposite (southeast) side the rate is much steeper, ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five degrees. The Gould and Wadsworth seams are the principal working seams of this basin, both making excellent coke. The South Birmingham Coal & Iron company are working the Wadsworth seam at Sydenton. The slope is driven down southeastward from the northwest outcrop. The main line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad runs through the middle of this seam, giving it a great advantage. An analysis of the coke of this seam made by Mr. Alfred Brainard of Birmingham gave the following results:

Specific gravity	1.763
Moisture	0.100
Volatile	2.050
Fixed carbon	90.183
Sulphur	0.617
Ash	7.050
	100.000

The color was ash brick red, and the analysis shows it to be a first-class coke, one of the best made in the south. The under seam of the Wadsworth is called the Whetrock and is separated from it by forty feet of "gritty slates and laminated sandstone." The Wadsworth seam in this section was three and a fourth feet in thickness of good coal. This seam was mined during the war by Woodson & Gould. Mr. Squire found, after thorough examination, that the Gould seam in this basin averages three feet in thickness, is easily mined, has a good roof and is solid coal, without any serious layers of slate. The same seam extends into the Coosa field, where the explorer found a twelve inch layer of slate in the middle of it.

The Eureka basin is southwest of Helena, the northern end being about half a mile from the railroad station. It is drained principally by the Cahawba river and Beaver Dam creek. The basin is three miles long by an average width of one and eight-tenth miles. Its area is five and four-tenths square miles and its estimated yield gross of coal is 83,000,000 tons. Mr. Squire found the strike of the measures and coal outcrops in the ends of this basin to afford a notable contrast with the appearance at the ends of the other basins in the Cahawba coal field. In this basin a portion of them bend sharply around at an acute angle. In the other

basins the bends are more gradual, some of them forming a half circle or fish hook looking shape. The lowest workable seam in the Eureka basin is the Wadsworth; the next above that, the Buck; immediately above that is the Blackshale; above these and to the southwest of them, are the Little Pittsburg, the Conglomerate and the Helena seams. The Eureka company are working the last named seam by means of a slope driven down from the outcrop to the southeast. This seam has been shown to have an average thickness of over four feet of solid coal, which is much valued for domestic uses, but is chiefly used for coke-making, in the numerous ovens owned by the Eureka company, who apply the coke to the iron smelting at their Oxmoor furnaces, six miles south of Birmingham. The company have a branch railroad connecting their coal and coke works with the Louisville & Nashville railroad. The rate of dip of the measures in this basin varies from twenty-eight to forty-two degrees. The seams are mostly of good quality, the Wadsworth seam averaging about three and a fourth feet; the Buck about four feet; the Blackshale, three to three and a half feet; the Little Pittsburg, two and a half to three feet; the Conglomerate ranges three to five feet; and the Helena about four feet. The coal is generally of good quality, and that from four of the seams named will make a very good coke. The method of working is "on the run," which is thus described: "Drive the slope down in the direction of the dip, drive the gangways horizontally from it, work the rooms up the raise at right angles from the gangways, allowing the coal to run down the room of chutes by its own gravity into the mine cars." Mr. Squire considers this method the best for all dips of forty degrees and upward, but not where the rate of dip is so low as to prevent the coal from descending the chute by its own gravity, because then it would not be feasible to "keep the chute full of coal up to the room breast." Dr. Otto Wuth made an analysis of samples from each of four seams of coal—each sample being a "barrelful of coal obtained by cutting a channeled section with a pick through the whole seam." The sample from the Helena seam was constituted as follows:

Water	.23
Bitumen	32.53
Fixed carbon	61.26
Ash	5.85
Sulphur	.13
	100.00

The analysis from the Conglomerate seam was:

Water	.30
Bitumen	31.36
Fixed carbon	65.45
Ash	2.81
Sulphur	.08
	100.00

The analyses of the sample from the Little Pittsburg and Moyle seams

varied but little from the foregoing and are therefore not repeated here.

The Dry Creek basin is bounded on the north by Eureka basin, on the east by the Great Boundary fault, on the south by the Piney Woods fault and anticlinal, which separate it from the Lolley basin, and on the southwest by the Interior fault vertical coal measures. This basin is well drained by the Cahawba river and its numerous tributaries. It is five and a half miles long and has an average width of two and two-tenths miles. It has a surface area of twelve and one-tenth square miles and is estimated to contain 210,000,000 of tons of coal within a limit of 4,300 feet in vertical depth. Three or four good wagon roads and the Briarfield, Blocton & Birmingham, and the Blocton branch of the Birmingham Mineral railroad, afford ample facilities for transportation in this basin. Its principal workable seams are the Buck, Blackshale, Conglomerate, Helena, and Montevalla seams. The only coal as yet taken from this basin has been mined by the farmers for blacksmithing purposes. No underground mining has yet been attempted in any part of the basin. The country was wild and sparsely settled until the railroads named above were constructed. Mr. Squire says that there is an immense amount of coal nearly level in the basin, and he thinks that it will ere long "become the scene of busy mining operations."

The Gould basin is bounded on the northeast end by the Cahawba basin, on the southeast by the Interior fault vertical coal measures of Shade's valley, and on the southwest by the Blocton basin. It is drained by the Cahawba river and nearly a dozen creeks which empty into that river. The most prominent ridge is Shade's mountain, called, at the southwest end, Sand mountain. Pine ridge, called House mountain in the middle, and Hurricane ridge in the southwest part, is the next elevation. The next in size is Red ridge. These elevations are all parallel with each other and are cut (except Sand mountain) by some of the smaller creeks, and the average breadth of the basin is two and two-tenths miles. It is estimated to contain, in seams of two feet and upward, 77,000,000 of tons of workable coal within a limit of 2,500 feet in vertical depth. The surface area is twenty-one and a half square miles. Five wagon roads lead from or through this basin and it is penetrated by two railroads. The best known and most vaulable seam in this basin is the Gould seam, already noticed, which extends through its entire length. Mr. J. L. Davis made a series of tests along the outcrop for about six miles in this basin, and reported that the average thickness of this seam was about three feet. The coke made from this seam is highly valued and said to be equal to the Pocahontas coke for iron smelting purposes. The next seam in extent is the Nunnaly seam, which contains two feet and nine inches coal. The Wadsworth seam also extends some distance into this basin, having here an average thickness of three feet three inches. The rate of dip varied between fifteen and twenty-two degrees. There had been no mining undertaken in this basin up to 1891, on account

of the lack of transportation facilities, but as these have since been furnished active operations will probably soon be reported.

The Lolley basin is situated to the east of Gurnee, to the southwest of Helena, and to the northwest of Montevallo. It is bounded on the north by the Piney Woods fault and Dry Creek basin, on the east by the Great Boundary fault, on the west by Dailey creek and a portion of the Montevallo basin, and on the south by the Montevallo basin and the anticlinal between it and the Lolley basin. It is drained by Piney Woods, Beaver Dam, Shoal, King's, Jesse's and Lick creeks. The most prominent ridge is called the Divide, which separates the waters draining into the Cahawba river from those draining into Shoal creek or Little Cahawba river. This ridge has hitherto been the great obstacle to the construction of a straight line of railroad through this portion of the Cahawba coal field. The Briarfield, Blocton & Birmingham railroad had to make a considerable bend at Lacey depot to secure reasonable grades. There are no public roads in this basin, and scarcely any roads fit to be traveled except by oxen. The length of this basin is five and a fourth miles, the width three and fourteen-hundredths miles, and the surface area is sixteen and a half square miles. The amount of workable coal, in seams of two feet and upward, is estimated at 357,000,000 of tons within a vertical depth of 44,000 feet, making, as in the case of all these estimates, no allowance for waste in mining or loss in mining pillars. The lowest workable seam outcropping in this basin is called the Gholson, which outcrops in a few places along the Piney Woods fault. Mr. Squire thinks this an excellent seam, with a good sandstone roof, and that it will average in thickness four feet of good coal without slate partings. Above this and further south is the Little Pittsburg; above this is the Thompson or Conglomerate seam, and the outcrop of the Helena seam, which has here four feet and eight inches of coal. The next seam of workable thickness is the Yeshic seam, which, while not more than two and a half to three feet thick in this basin, yet becomes from four to five feet in thickness in the Dailey creek and Blocton basins. The next workable seam is the Montevallo, which outcrops still further south, and above this a conglomerate formation (nearly 500 feet of conglomerate interlarded with sandstones and slate) in which are four seams of coal, but all of them too thin or too impure to be workable. These are called respectively the Air Shaft, the Black Fire Clay, the Stine and the Luke. The rate of dip of the measures in this basin varies from one or two to fifty degrees. There has been no mining there as yet and it is sparsely settled. In 1888 six families constituted the entire population.

The Montevallo basin is situated to the northwest of Montevallo and to the southeast of Gurnee. It is well drained by some of the numerous creeks hereinbefore mentioned. The highest ridge is called Pea ridge, which divides the waters flowing into the Little Cahawba and those flowing into the Big Cahawba river. There are numerous other ridges in this

basin, remarkable chiefly for the large amount of conglomerate pebbles scattered over the ground. There are five good wagon roads, beside a number of roads partly overgrown, used as cattle trails or bridle paths. Two railroads enter this basin: the Briarfield, Blocton & Birmingham skirts the eastern edge, and the Montevallo Coal & Transportation company have a short line running from their slope on the Montevallo seam to Aldrich on the first named railroad. This basin is four and one-tenth miles in length, with an average width of three and three-tenths miles, and has a surface area of thirteen and eighty-six-hundredths square miles. It contains, in seams of two feet and upward in thickness, 300,000,000 tons of workable coal, without allowing anything for loss in mining. The Montevallo seam is at once the lowest and the highest outcropping in this basin. There are six other seams which outcrop in the basin, but all of them are too thin or too impure to be profitably worked. The Montevallo seam was discovered and mined as long ago as 1858. It was leased by Mr. Squire himself in 1859, who mined and shipped coal (by way of Talladega and Selma by railroad, and thence by the Alabama river) to Montgomery and Mobile. Up to January, 1860, it was the only coal in the state shipped to market by railway. The average thickness of this seam is two and a half feet. In mining a light pick is used to get out the smut above the coal, and then the coal is blasted out with powder or wedged up with hammer and wedges. It is noticeable that all the other workable seams of the Cahawba coal field are in this basin and underneath the Montevallo seam. The rate of dip of the measures in this basin varies from flat or level to nine degrees elevation. During the past thirty-five years, several different persons and corporations have worked the Montevallo seam along a distance of two miles, but now the Montevallo Coal & Transportation company, of which William F. Aldrich is president, and James L. McConaughy is secretary and treasurer, is the only party engaged in mining it. An analysis of coal from the Montevallo seam by the above named company resulted as follows:

Moisture	1.858	
Volatile matter	36.592	
Fixed carbon	54.002	Coke 61.550
Ash	7.548	
	100.000	
Sulphur in coal	1.726	
Sulphur left in coke	1.156	
Per cent. of sulphur in coke	1.876	

The Dailey Creek basin is situated to the east and northeast of Blocton, to the west and northwest of Montevallo, and to the southwest of Helena. Gurnee is in the north end of the basin. It is drained by the Cahawba river and not less than twenty creeks tributary to that stream. Pea ridge is the most prominent elevation in this basin, having an altitude, in places, of 400 feet above the river. The principal wagon road

is the Montevallo and Tuscaloosa, or Booth's Ferry road, a county road on which ordinary vehicles can be used. Another wagon road leads from the Aldrich mines, near Montevallo, to Blocton, crossing the river at Lily shoals. Two other wagon roads pass through this basin and three railroads supply means of transportation for the product of the mines. Prior to the construction of these railroads, some three years ago, the population of Dailey Creek station did not average one family to a square mile, but since the completion of the railroads and the Excelsior Coal company have opened new slopes, the population has increased more than ten-fold. This basin has a length of thirteen miles and an average width of three and two-tenths miles, and a surface area of forty-one and a half square miles. It is estimated to contain, in seams of over two feet in thickness and within a depth, vertically, of 4,500 feet, 771,000,000 tons of workable coal, making as heretofore no allowance for waste in working mines.

The lowest seam which outcrops in this basin is called the Big Vein. Its thickness is reported as aggregating eight feet in the south end, but the examiner says that a part of this is impure and shaly, leaving four feet of good coal. The Clean Coal seam, which is only two and a half feet in thickness, is considered the best for working. The seam above this is called the Beech Tree seam. Two thin seams near the Coal and Beech Tree form with these a group between the Big Vein and Coke seams. The last named seam lies near Dailey creek and ranges from three to three and a half feet in thickness. It is a good coal and makes excellent coke. The next workable seam is the "Clark," formerly called the Spring Vein. Above this is the Gholson, remarkable for the solidity of the coal, the thickness of the seam, and the excellence of its sandstone roof. Mr. Squire thinks the seam at the old Gholson mine had a thickness of more than five feet. The next seam of workable size is the Middle Vein, two and a half feet thick, a continuation of the Little Pittsburg, to which reference has already been made. Above this is the Thompson seam, varying in size here from three to six feet. Next comes the Helena, then the Yeshic—a seam generally four to five feet thick—and then the Montevallo, from two and a half to four feet in thickness. This seam has a wide reputation for the excellence of the coal for domestic purposes. The rate of dip of the measures of this basin varies from nearly a level at the Berea church to ten to fifteen degrees at the Gholson seam and forty-five degrees at the Big Vein. The first mining done in this basin was during the civil war by refugees from Mississippi and elsewhere. The coal was hauled by wagons to the nearest railway station and was used by the confederate government at their foundry in Selma. They worked three seams, the Clark, the Gholson, and the Thompson, mining by "drift" and horse power slopes. Only one ton per day could be hauled, by a team of wagon and four mules, to the shipping point. All work stopped with the close of the war and was only

recommenced in 1889. The construction of railroads penetrating this basin and the increasing demand for coal, caused by the new outlets by sea, have stimulated action and will cause an early development of these valuable seams. The Excelsior Coal company have recently sunk two large slopes in the Gholson seam; one of them, the Gurnee slope, has penetrated to a depth of over 800 feet, and Mr. Squire thinks that when driven down a little further they will reach "an immense region of flat and nearly level seams sufficient to permit continuous work for several generations of miners." An analysis of the coal from this seam (Slope No. 1) made by Mr. J. L. Beeson gives the following result:

Moisture	1.589	
Volatile matter	35.760	
Fixed carbon	58.871	Coke 62.651
Ash	3.780	
	100.000	
Sulphur in coal	1.547	
Sulphur left in coke	.781	
Per cent. of sulphur in coke	1.249	

The Blocton basin is probably the best known of any in the coal fields of Alabama, and its reputation is deservedly high both for the quality of its mines and the intelligence and enterprise which have characterized their management. This basin is situated to the south and southwest of Bessemer, to the southwest of Woodstock and Vance's, to the north of Centreville, to the west of Aldrich and to the southwest of Gurnee, the town of Blocton occupying about the center of the basin. It is drained by the Cahawba river and its numerous tributaries. Along the valley of Caffey's creek, one of these tributaries, the Cahawba Coal Mining company has built a railroad, enabling them to open up their mines, at a cost of $160,000. This expedniture for a railroad only nine miles long indicates the character of the engineering difficulties which had to be surmounted. Sand mountain is the highest elevation in this basin. There are several wagon roads, but none of them very good. The railroads are the Cahawba Coal Mining company's road, connecting Blocton mines with the Alabama Great Southern railroad at Woodstock and a branch of the Briarfield, Blocton & Birmingham railroad, from Gurnee to Blocton. This basin has connections by rail with the Alabama Great Southern railroad, the Birmingham Mineral system, the main line of the Louisville & Nashville and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, through its Selma, Rome & Dalton division. The Blocton basin is eighteen miles long, and has an average width of five and a fourth miles, having a surface area of ninety-four and a half square miles. It is estimated to contain, in seams of workable coal, of two feet and upward in thickness, within 3,800 feet of vertical depth, 567,000,000 of tons of good workable coal, not allowing for loss in pillars or waste in mining. The western edge of the basin is disturbed by three narrow faults or fractures of the measures, causing inequality in adjoining measures. The Gould seam outcrops in these

measures. The lowest workable seam outcropping in the flat portion of the basin is the Wadsworth, which shows two feet and nine inches at the surface outcrop. The next workable seam above is the Beech Tree, which is of good quality and, in places, three feet in thickness. Next to this is the Coke seam, also near Dailey creek, and three feet in thickness, having good coal of superior coking qualities. Next above is the Gholson seam, which in this basin averages from three to three and a half feet of solid coal, good for coking, steam making and domestic uses. There is a large area of this coal near Blocton. The next seam aboye is the Underwood or Thompson seam, which contains a solid bench of five and a half feet of good coal, having the same qualities as the Gholson seam. The Helena seam comes next, but shows only two feet in thickness at the outcrop, above the No. 2 slope in this basin. The following two analyses of the coal of the Woodstock or Gholson seam were made by Porter & Going of Cincinnati:

	Sample No. 1.	*Sample No. 2.*
Moisture	1.45	1.40
Volatile	32.21	34.05
Fixed carbon	61.83	60.30
Sulphur	1.10	1.14
Ash	3.41	3.11
	100.00	100.00

The same firm made two analyses of the coal of the Underwood seam as follows:

	Sample No. 1.	*Sample No. 2.*
Moisture	1.70	1.50
Volatile	32.21	30.95
Fixed carbon	60.02	61.72
Sulphur	.82	1.13
Ash	5.25	4.70
	100.00	100.00

The following analysis of the coke from the Underwood coal was made by Alfred Gaither, chemist, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Volatile	4.508
Fixed carbon	87.607
Sulphur	.745
Ash	7.140
	100.000

The general manager of the Cambrian Iron company of Johnstown, Pa., Mr. John Fulton, made an analysis of the Woodstock and Underwood coals mixed, from samples taken from twenty-four ovens with the following result:

Moisture	.08
Volatile	1.11
Fixed carbon	90.48
Sulphur	.83
Ash	7.50
	100.00

The main part of this basin is nearly level, the rate of dip varying from one degree up to fifteen degrees. The first mining done in this basin was in 1884, when the Cahawba Coal Mining company began to sink slopes and construct a railroad to connect their mines with Woodstock on the Alabama Great Southern railroad. This company have now in this basin about twenty miles of railroad, counting branches and sidings, have increased their mine openings to ten or more, mostly slopes but some vertical shafts and drifts, and are yearly increasing their output which has grown to large proportions. They have, beside, some 450 coke ovens of the bee-hive pattern, with the latest improvements, manufacturing coke of excellent quality.

Having described the several basins in the Cahawba coal field it remains to notice what are called the Overturned Measures, which constitute an important feature in this field. They are situated to the west of Montevallo and to the northwest of Briarfield depot, and are drained by branches running into Shoal creek, by Little and Big Mayberry, two prongs of Four Mile and Alligator creeks. The principal elevation is the Conglomerate ridge, which is found near the north end of the Overturned Measures. The Briarfied Coal & Iron company's branch railroad connects the Peter's mines with the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad; the Briarfield, Blocton & Birmingham railroad, and a branch railroad belonging to the Montevallo Coal & Transportation company, run along the end of the Overturned Measures, the latter connecting the company's seam with the former named road. These "Measures" are ten and a fourth miles long, have an average width of one mile and a surface area of two feet and upward in thickness. The amount of workable coal, in seams of two feet and upward in thickness is estimated at 167,000,000 of tons, with a vertical depth of 4,500 feet. Mr. Squire, in his report, states that the Conglomerate, Dodd, Cooper, Shaft, Beebee and the Cannel seams are all overturned, and all outcrop on Little Mayberry and Big Mayberry creeks. In examining the above mentioned seams he invariably found the positions of the strata reversed, the bottom slate always being found on top. The angle of dip of these seams varies from fifty-six degrees at the Cannel to sixty degrees at the Cooper seam. What is known as the "old shaft or slope" was worked over thirty years ago under the superintendence of Mr. Squire. The Little Mayberry creek at this point cuts directly through the steep dipping measures which contain the above named seams. Those near the south boundary of the Overturned Measures have been worked for several years by the Briarfield Coal & Iron company at Peter's mines. The first mining done in them was by the Alabama Coal Mining company about the year 1857. In 1859 they sunk a slope on the shaft seam to a depth of 160 feet. The name of the company was changed to the Montevallo Coal Mining company. A hoisting engine and boilers, and machinists to put them up, were brought from Pennsylvania. This was the first steam-power

machinery for hoisting coal ever used in Alabama. The principal stockholders of the company, at that time and a little later on, were Col. John S. Storrs, of Montevallo; Judge Cooper and Gen. C. Robinson of Lowndes; Dr. Miller of Wilcox; Alexander White of Talladega; John R. Keenan of Selma; ex-Gov. T. H. Watts, George M. Figh, Benjamin B. Davis, and Dr. I. T. Tichener of Montgomery. It is worthy of remark that these gentlemen, the pioneers in coal mining, by machinery, in Alabama, were for the most part, citizens of the Black or Cotton belt of the state. An analysis of coal from "B" seam of the Briarfield mines in Bibb county by J. L. Beeson gave the following results:

Moisture	2.265	
Volatile matter	57.130	
Fixed carbon	37.407	Coke 40.605
Ash	3.198	
	100.000	
Sulphur in coal	1.158	
Sulphur left in coke	.487	
Per cent. of sulphur in coke	1.198	

The following corporations were engaged in mining coal in the Cahaba field in 1890: The Cahawba Coal Mining company; Cahawba Nos. 1 to 10, Blocton; the DeBardeleben Coal & Iron company, Henry Ellen mines, Henry Ellen; South Birmingham Coal & Iron company, South Birmingham No. 1, Zenida; Eureka Coal & Coke company, Helena No. 1, Helena; Montevallo Coal & Transportation company, Montevallo, Aldrich; the DeBardeleben Coal & Iron company, Slope No. 4 at Johns, and Slope No. 5 at Adger. The approximate output of the mines of the Cahawba coal field, in the year 1889, was 875,000 tons, worth at the mines about $1,000,000. Since then the output has considerably increased, and, as the demand widens daily and the facilities of transportation are continually increasing, it is difficult to fix a limit to the future output of the several coal fields herein described. Alabama coal now finds its way not only to neighboring states and Texas, but to Mexico and Cuba, and will soon compete successfully with English coal in the markets of Central and South America. As has been seen, prior to 1870, no attempt had been made to use Alabama coal for smelting purposes; indeed it was considered doubtful whether it could be successfully coked. In the year 1880 the industry had grown, however, to quite respectable proportions. In that year there were four establishments in the state for manufacturing coke, employing sixty-four hands, paying in wages $38,500; using 67,376 tons of coal valued at $75,314, and other material valued at $1,304; making 42,035 tons of coke valued at $148,026. Since that time Alabama's production of coke has kept pace with the rapidly increasing output of her furnaces. In 1890 she had 2,475 ovens, using 711,915 tons of coal and producing 508,511 tons of coke. In the last decade she came easily to

the second rank among the coke producing states, Pennslyvania alone being in advance of Alabama in this respect.

A few words on the methods adopted for mining the coal seams of Alabama will conclude the subject of "Mines and Mining." Where the rate of dip is less than ten degrees, the cars and system used along the Monongahela and at Pittsburgh, Pa., have been employed, and where the angle of dip is from twenty-five to sixty degrees the methods generally used in the anthracite mines in Pennsylvania have been adopted. Mr. Squire considers these the best methods extant, but says they do not work well in seams having a rate of dip between ten and twenty-five degrees. In seams having a rate of dip from forty to sixty degrees the custom has been to work them "on the run" as heretofore described. Where the rate of dip is from thirty to forty degrees, the miners are compelled to plank, more or less, the sides of the chute to make the coal slide down without assistance In seams from twenty-five to thirty degrees the sides of the chute have to be partly planked, and, in addition, the bottom has to be covered with sheet iron. Where the rate of dip is from ten to twenty-five degrees an additional expense is incurred, by the methods named, in getting the coal to the gangway ready for hoisting. Both man and mule power have been used to bring up the loaded cars from the "room breast" to daylight. Where the seams are thin, small light cars are often used, and man power employed to move them. In mining seams of from seventeen to twenty-five degrees rate of dip, what Mr. Squire calls the "Anthracite method" is generally practiced. The bottom and lower sides of the "chute" are planked, or the bottom is planked and covered with sheet iron. Even with these aids, Mr. Squire says the coal will not run of its own accord, but requires to be pushed down the length of the chute by the miner or the assistant trammer, which becomes a costly method of moving the coal from the "room breast" to daylight.

In concluding this review of "Mines and Mining" in Alabama the writer desires again to express his obligations for valuuable information to Joseph Squire, M. E., whose excellent treatise he has very freely used; to Eugene A. Smith, Ph. D., professor of geology of the university of Alabama; to Robert P. Porter and his assistants for advance sheets of the census of 1890, and to those gentlemen, engaged in mining, who have kindly responded to his inquiries on this most interesting and important subject.

MANUFACTURES.

In the early history of the state the subject of manufactures attracted little attention, excited no general interest, indeed, was deemed unworthy of notice by the leaders of public opinion. Agriculture and the learned professions were regarded as the only occupations deserving consideration, and of these the lordly planter, with his retinue of slaves, was the true aristocrat, the admiration and envy of all who could not

measure landed possessions and servants with him. Mechanics were tolerated; scarcely encouraged, only so far as necessary for carrying on the ordinary operations of life. Blacksmiths, carpenters, brick masons and other wood, stone and iron workers were found in all the towns and villages, but almost every article for use and wear—furniture, house furnishing goods, clothing, indeed nearly every article for use or ornament came from without the state, generally from the northern states or Europe. As lately as 1850, there were only 1,022 manufacturing establishment in the entire state, and these were on a limited scale, some of them earning only $500 per annum. The most important of these were twelve cotton factories, employing only 1,736 hands and producing annually 3,081,000 yards of woven goods and 790,000 pounds of yarn, all valued at $382,200; fourteen were furnaces, forges, etc., producing castings, pig and wrought iron to the value of $280,376; and 149 were tanneries with an aggregate capital of $200,570, and producing leather valued at $335,911.

COTTON AND PAPER MILLS.

In the spring of 1849, the writer visited nearly all the factories then in operation in Alabama. He found a paper mill of small capacity, manufacturing a low grade of paper, at Tuscaloosa (the first mill of the kind in the state and then the only one), but that enterpirse did not survive the war. Near the same town he visited a cotton mill, known as the Clement's mill, of small capacity, but run more economically, it is believed, than a cotton mill was ever run before or since. Nearly all the work was performed by negro women and children, slaves of the owner, who did good service under the skillful direction of the manager. The product was principally, if not exclusively, cotton yarns.

The pioneer in manufacturing in Alabama was Mr. Daniel Pratt, who founded the town of Prattville and made it the center of varied and profitable manufacturing industries. Mr. Pratt was a man of high character, large attainments, shrewd, practical, far sighted, public spirited and energetic, and seemed specially endowed with those qualities required to perform the work of a pioneer successfully. He believed in Alabama, had faith in her future and considered a diversity of industries necessary to the development and prosperity of the state. Success crowned his efforts. He lived to see the little town he founded a veritable "hive of industry," the product of his factories in demand, north and south, to accumulate a handsome fortune, which was well earned and well deserved, and at his death he left to his successors the manufactories which he had built up and which, animated by his spirit and profiting by his example, they have managed with skill and judgment, not only maintaining the established reputation, but enlarging the capacity and augmenting the annual earnings of the several factories under their control. The Prattville cotton mill was built in 1846 and has been continuously and

successfully operated ever since. This mill has now 140 looms and 5,700 spindles, and runs on brown goods and rope.

About the same time that the above mentioned mills were started, a cotton mill was built in Mobile county, on Dog river, a few miles below the city of Mobile, and operated for several years. The late Garland Goode, at that time a cotton merchant and a prominent man of affairs, was the leading spirit in this enterprise, and the success it achieved was largely due to his energy and business ability. It made yarns and osnaburgs, and during the war was worked to its full capacity. The machinery, however, was old style, and in the trying times which followed the war the factory was abandoned or probably destroyed by fire, and no attempt was made to re-establish it.

A paper mill was started somewhere in the fifties on the Spring Hill road, three or four miles from Mobile, but it was of small capacity and attempted only the inferior lines of manufacture.

In 1867 a company was organized in Mobile called the Chickasabogue Manufacturing company, with extensive charter privileges, and started with a capital of $100,000, subsequently increased to $125,000. Its chief purpose was to build a first class paper mill, but it was authorized to conduct several other branches of manufacturing business. It selected Beaver Meadow, Mobile county, as the location of its mills, that point affording water supply both for the washing engines and power for running the Fourdrinier paper machine. The paper mill was built and fitted out in the best manner. The president of the company, Mr. W. G. Clark, was sent east with *carte blanche* to order the best machinery for the purpose designed, and no expense was spared in securing the best outfit at the time attainable. The mill had three washing and beating machines of 400 pounds capacity, one beater of same capacity, and one washing engine carrying 650 pounds. The power for the rotary boiler, washing and beating engines, pulp machine, etc., was furnished by a battery of four large boilers arranged in pairs, so as to be used by twos or all together, which furnished steam to a superb steam-engine of 125 horsepower. The paper machine was a seventy-two inch Fourdrinier, of the best make, with all the improvements then known, and the capacity of the mill was 4,000 pounds per day (of twenty-four hours) print paper, about 5,000 pounds of heavy wrapping paper and 6,000 pounds of blotting paper. The entire plant cost, first and last, fully $150,000. The company commenced operations in 1868 and found an outlet for the product of the mill, at paying prices, in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. At one time, the management, finding a disposition on the part of the rag dealers in New Orleans, from whence their chief supply was obtained, to combine for the purpose of raising prices, arranged for direct importation, and large quantities of rags were received from abroad, put up in Genoa, Smyrna, Constantinople and other eastern cities. The product of this mill was varied and of good quality. The principal run was on print-

ing paper, but the finer qualities of stock were made into a fair quality of book paper and the soft rags into blotting paper, which was of excellent quality and met with a ready sale in the home markets and also in New York, where the surplus was shipped. A good article of cotton sampling and also of Manilla paper was manufactured from the better quality of rope and bagging stock, and the poorer qualities into ordinary wrapping paper, which was in good demand and met a ready sale. The original company, about the year 1872, sold its plant and franchise to a new organization, called the Gulf City Paper company, which continued work at the mill for about four years. Meanwhile the prices of the manufactured article had continuously receded, while the cost of material had advanced—until it became evident that the mill could not be operated except at a positive loss, unless prices of the one could be increased or of the other materially diminished. The discovery of the adaptability of wood for the manufacture of paper pulp, and the great cheapness with which it could be had, had a large influence in thus reducing the prices of paper, but the immediate cause in the decline of the markets, naturally belonging to this mill, was the continuous and heavy shipments of the surplus of northern and western mills, at low rates of freight, to New Orleans, where it was offered at much lower prices than was demanded for it at the place of manufacture. Freights from Cincinnati and St. Louis to New Orleans were lower than from Beaver Meadow to New Orleans, the latter distance being only about 165 miles. The same was true of freights for materials. The over-production of the northern and western mills, stimulated by the great demand for paper during and immediately subsequent to the war, compelled them to either curtail production or to market their surplus at distant points, at or below the cost of manufacture. They chose the latter course, much to the detriment of this well equipped and well conducted southern enterprise. The result was inevitable. Fortunately the Gulf City Paper company was not in debt, except to its own members, and the decision was reached to stop work temporarily, waiting to resume when an advance in prices would justify it—but that time has not yet come. Instead, prices have been gradually receding ever since—hence this valuable property, with its extensive machinery nearly intact, has been unproductive for more than fifteen years and still remains idle. There is not now (1892) a single paper mill at work in Alabama.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

There was an increase of almost ten per cent. in the manufactories of all sorts, whose earnings were not less than $500 per year, in the decade ending in December, 1859. The census report for 1860 gives the number of establishments at 1,450; amount of capital invested $9,098,181; number of hands employed, males above sixteen years, 6,792; females above

fifteen years, 1,097; total, 7,889; amount paid in wages during the year, 1860, $2,132,940; value of material used, $5,489,963; value of product, $10,588,566. By the next census year, 1870, the manufacturing establishments in the state had grown in number to 2,188; the capital employed to $9,714,032; hands employed, males over sixteen years, 7,196; females over fifteen years, 604; children and youths, 388; amount paid in wages, $2,227,988; cost of material used $7,592,837; value of product, $13,040,644.

The next ten years did not see much change in the outcome of manufacturing industries in Alabama. The number of establishments in operation in 1880 was 2,070—118 less than in 1870; the capital employed was $9,668,008; the number of hands employed increased to 10,019—of whom 8,368 were males over sixteen years, 842 were females over fifteen, and 909 were children and youths; the total amount paid in wages during the year 1880 was $2,500,504; value of material used, $8,545,520; the value of the product was $13,565,504. Since 1880 there has been a large advance in several of the industries noted above, as will be seen in the more detailed accounts hereinafter given. Besides the iron and coal industries which have already been described, cotton factories, flouring and grist mills, foundry and machine shops, lumber and shingle mills, naval stores and lime works deserve particular mention, and the others may be grouped under the general head of "Minor Industries."

In 1850 there were twelve cotton factories in Alabama, and thirty years later 1880, there were only eighteen establishments manufacturing goods from cotton, but some of these were of good size and well furnished. The capital employed in these mills was $1,386,500; the labor consisted of 444 men, 731 women and girls over fifteen years old, and 467 children; total 1,642; aggregate wages paid, $283,198; cost of material used, $848,511; value of product, $1,352,090. In 1891 the number of cotton mills had grown to thirty-five, at work and organized, having 375 cards, 3,014 looms and 158,310 spindles. Alabama now ranks fifth among the southern states in the number of spindles in use, North Carolina ranking first in the number of mills, and Georgia first in the number of cards, looms and spindles.

LIST OF COTTON FACTORIES.

The following list, alphabetically arranged, gives the names, locations, capacity, etc., of the cotton mills in Alabama.

Anniston Manufacturing company, A. L. Tyler, president; J. B. Goodwin, secretary and treasurer; Thomas Hampson, superintendent. This factory was completed in 1881. It makes brown sheetings, shirtings and drillings. It is run by steam-power, has 11,700 (ring) spindles, 104 cards and 320 looms. The capital stock of the company is $250,000. Messrs. Woodward, Baldwin & Co., of New York and Baltimore, and Henry Charnock of New Orleans, are the selling agents.

The Autaugaville factory, M. M. Smith & Co., proprietors, has 2,200 spindles and sixty-three looms. It runs on sheetings, osnaburgs and

rope. Water-power is employed. This factory has been offered for sale. Adams Cotton mills, Montgomery—These mills were built in 1883. The capital stock of the company is $75,000. The officers were O. O. Nelson, president; J. B. Sherrard, treasurer; S. O. Nelson, secretary, and G. T. Marsh, superintendent. It has 3,015 (ring) spindles and 96 looms. It makes sheeting, osnaburgs and duck, and is run by steam power. It sells direct to merchants and consumers.

The Alabama Cotton Manufacturing company is located at Florence, has 10,000 spindles. Was not completed in 1891.

Bay Minette Manufacturing company. The mill of this company was completed in 1888 and is located at Bay Minette, Baldwin county; has 128 looms and 15,000 spindles, steam-power, and is designed to make duck, yarns, etc. Not now in operation.

The Bell Factory mills, located at Bell Factory, Madison county, have 80 looms and 3,216 spindles. Their product is sheetings, plaids, ticking and yarns. Both steam and water-power are used. Idle since 1885.

The Cherokee mills, located in the city of Mobile, have been in successful operation under the management of Mr. L. F. Irwin over twenty years. They were incorporated in 1886 under the name of the Cherokee Mills company; capital, $25,000; L. F. Irwin, president and manager; and H. W. Bromley, superintendent. Steam power is used. They run 1,000 spindles, and make twine, rope and batting. Messrs. Skinner, White & Co., St. Louis, and George W. Wicks & Co., Louisville, are selling agents for the company.

The Cypress mills, at Florence, have 9 cards, 60 looms and 2,500 spindles, and run on brown domestics and cotton yarns. Commenced work in 1875. Not in operation at present.

The Dallas Manufacturing company, of Huntsville, was incorporated in 1890, with a capital stock of $500,000; since increased to $1,000,000. G. M. Fogg, of Nashville, is president, and T. B. Dallas, of the same city, is treasurer and general manager. It has just been completed (1892), and is one of the finest mills in the south. Its original design was for 700 looms and 25,000 spindles, but with the increased capital the working capacity has doubtless been largely increased.

Embery Sons & Jennings have a mill at Florence, with 30 looms and 25,000 spindles, which makes cotton yarn and jeans. This mill is run by water power. Buckingham & Paulson, and O. M. Harper, New York, are selling agents.

The Eufaula Cotton mills are located at Eufaula, Barbour county. The company was incorporated in 1888, with a capital stock of $100,000. J. W. Tullis is president; N. W. Roberts, secretary and treasurer, and A. G. Martin, manager. They make brown sheetings, shirtings and drills. Steam power is employed. The mills have 86 cards, 180 looms and 5,600 ring) spindles. They sell direct, without intermediary agents.

The Great Falls Manufacturing company is located at Bear Creek, has a small mill and makes rope, twine, etc.

The Fall Manufacturing company's mill, J. P. Pearce, manager, located at Darlington, is run by water power, has 1,400 spindles and 12 cards, and makes yarn and rope.

The Galeton, formerly Huguley, cotton mills, are located near West Point, Ga., in the Chattahooche river. The capital stock is $100,000. They are run by water power, have 43 cards, 163 looms and 6,000 spindles. They make cotton duck.

The Huntsville Cotton Mill company was organized in 1881. The capital stock is $140,000. The mill is run by steam power, has 10,048 spindles, and makes yarn, warps, etc. A. S. Fletcher, president; R. L. Pullet, treasurer.

The Hurricane Creek Manufacturing company's mill is located at Spring Garden, Cherokee county. It has twelve cards and 1,000 spindles and makes single yarns (Nos. 6 to 14) and rope. J. H. Savage is president, W. H. Burnett, secretary and manager. It was organized in 1883. Capital $24,000.

The Matthews Cotton Mill company has one of the largest cotton mills in the state. The factory is located in the thriving city of Selma, has 285 looms and 10,136 (ring) spindles. It runs by steam power and makes sheetings, shirtings, drills, osnaburgs, etc. The capital stock is $200,000. The officers of the company are R. M. Nelson, president and general manager; Robert Coleman, secretary and treasurer, and Jonathan Pickles, superintendent. Its selling agents are Whiting & Collins, New York, J. H. Lane & Co., Boston; Alfred Hart, Kansas City, and Bowling, Freret & Puech, New Orleans.

The Mountain Mills plant, owned and run by W. H. Cherry & Co., is located at the village of that name in Colbert county; has thirty-two cards and 8,600 spindles. It runs on yarns in skeins, warps, etc. Steam power is employed. Joseph H. Coats & Co., Philadelphia, are the selling agents.

The Prattville Cotton mills have already been alluded to as one of the pioneer cotton factories in Alabama. They were founded by Daniel Pratt and owned and successfully operated by him many years. The existing company (his successors) was incorporated in 1887. Mr. William T. Northington is president, Daniel Pratt, nephew of the pioneer, is treasurer, and John Burns, superintendent. They make shirtings, osnaburgs and cotton rope, have 150 looms and 5,700 spindles. Both steam and water power are employed. Bowling, Freret & Puech are the selling agents in New Orleans. Although the product of these mills has to be taken to Montgomery, a distance of fourteen miles, to be freighted, the company always succeed in earning a good profit. The earnings in 1891 showed a profit of over twenty-five per cent.

The Piedmont cotton factory commenced operation in 1892. This runs

by steam power, has ten cards and 4,600 spindles. The product is cotton yarns. The capital stock is $105,000.

The Rosedale Manufacturing company was incorporated in 1887, with capital stock of $45,000. L. L. Lanier is president, and L. S. Turner is secretary and treasurer. The mill is located at Rock Mills, is run by water power, has seventy-eight looms and 5,000 (ring) spindles, and manufactures duck, osnaburgs, sheetings and yarns. It is near the Georgia line, and the office, freight address and salesroom are in West Point, Ga.

The Tallassee Falls Manufacturing company was incorporated in 1878. The capital stock is $500,000. President, John W. Durr; treasurer, S. Roman; secretary, W. H. Micou; superintendent, A. J. Milstead. The mill has 360 looms, 112 cards and 18,000 spindles, and runs on sheetings, shirtings, osnaburgs, duck, twine and rope. The machinery is driven by water power. Mr. M. Weil is the selling agent, in New York. The postoffice and telegraph address is Montgomery.

The Tuscaloosa Cotton mills were completed in 1879. Mr. J. H. Fitts was president and general manager, and his son, Festus Fitts, was treasurer of the company for a number of years. The capital stock was $40,000. They worked one hundred and seventy-two looms on checks, plaids, stripes, etc., and the mills earned a handsome profit. Their yarns were all purchased from other mills, principally in North Carolina. The mills were stopped on account of a severe affliction in the family of the president and were idle for two or more years. The company was recently reorganized under favorable auspices, and the mill is now again in operation, but no entreaty or consideration could prevail upon the former president to resume active participation in the management of the company's affairs.

The Tuscaloosa Manufacturing company, limited, was organized in 1877, with a capital of $90,000. The mills are located at Cottondale, about seven miles east of Tuscaloosa. The late lamented Dr. P. Bryce was president; B. Friedman, treasurer, and H. M. Somerville, secretary of this company. This mill has fifty-two cards, three hundred looms, and 10,000 spindles, is run by steam power and manufactures checks, plaids, stripes, yarns, rope and twine. The business office of the mills is in Tuscaloosa.

Beside the two mills just named, Tuscaloosa has a yarn mill owned by George A. Searcy, having over 2,000 spindles. The motive power is steam. Cotton, rope, yarns and small cordage are manufactured. The mill was not in operation in 1890–91 and was offered for sale, but work has since been resumed.

The Union Springs cotton mills were incorporated in 1889. The capital stock is $80,000. The officers are C. H. Franklin, president; J. H. Rainer, Jr., secretary and treasurer; S. Randall, superintendent. They

have sixteen cards and four thousand spindles. The product is hosiery, yarns, skein warps, ball seine thread and twine.

These mills went into operation in 1891, with a capital of $45,000. One thousand additional spindles have been ordered and are expected to be at work by the spring of 1893.

The West Huntsville Cotton Mills company, commenced work in 1892. The capital stock is $100,000; number of spindles 5,200, number of cards thirty; steam power is used.

The West Point Manufacturing company has its business office in West Point, Ga., but the mills are located in Chambers county, Ala. They were put in operation in 1882. They are supplied with 14,000 spindles 312 looms, and 104 cards; water power is used.

The foregoing list comprises the cotton mills in operation, or ready for work, in Alabama. The following corporations are either building mills or arranging to do so at an early day: Bessemer Manufacturing company at Bessemer; the Florence Cotton Mills company at Florence; the Lua Cotton Mill company at Bridgeport; the Lauderdale Manufacturing company and the State Farmers' alliance at Florence; C. H. Allen & Co.. at Gainesville; the Jasper Cotton Mill company at Jasper; the Pell City mills, Pell city, the Tredegar Manufacturing company at Jacksonville, and a large cotton factory at Birmingham.

The consumption of cotton by the mills in Alabama during the year 1891 was 39,145 bales, an increase of about 4,000 bales over 1890; in 1892 the consumption was 42,265 bales, an increase of 3,120 bales over 1891. The tendency of the times indicates, a large increase in the manufacture of cotton goods in the near future. Instead of transporting the fleecy product of the cotton fields thousands of miles to the north and east to be manufactured into goods and returned—thus paying freight both ways—factories will be erected near the fields where the staple is grown, and the more valuable manufactured product, or the surplus of it, will be sent out to market. As the iron manufacturer finds it wise to locate where coal and iron ore are abundant and near together, so the manufacturer of cotton goods will locate near the cotton fields, and in the not distant future the cotton grown in Alabama will be manufactured within the state of Alabama.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Not much has as yet been accomplished in the manufacture of wool in the state of Alabama, but a fair beginning has been made. Mr. M. F. Usery has a wool carding mill at High Shoals; Mr. E. C. Walker has a similar mill at Montevallo; the Fall Manufacturing company also manufacture woolen goods at Darlington; Mr. T. J. Killebrew manufactures jerseys and jeans at Newton; woolen mills are reported in course of construction at Bridgeport; and the Chattahoochie Knitting company have established a factory at Girard. Beside these, the Opelika Knitting company was organized in 1889, with a capital of $10,000. Mr. W. B. Shep-

hard is president; B. F. Coleman, secretary and treasurer, and E. A Brown is superintendent. The company has sixty knitting machines driven by steam power. The product is seamless and ribbed hosiery. The Henderson Knitting mills, located at Troy, were also incorporated in 1889, with a capital of $30,000. Mr. Charles Henderson is president; Mr. Fox Henderson, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. J. H. Dwyer, superintendent. Their mill has eight cylinders. The goods manufactured are principally gentleman's knit underwear. Steam power is used. The Eufaula Bagging mills, James Sherry, proprietor, recently established in Eufaula, have six looms, use steam power and manufacture bagging out of jute. In 1880, there were fourteen establishments in the state making woolen goods, having a capital of $28,900, employing eighteen hands, paying $3,037 in wages, using 1,200 pounds of wool daily, working ten narrow looms on woolen goods. One hundred and sixty woolen spindles were in use; 135,366 pounds of domestic wool and 112,866 pounds of shoddy and scoured wool were purchased during the year, value at mills, $46,246. The cotton warp used with woolen goods was 10,000 pounds, valued at $2,000. The cost of wood consumed was $115; value of chemicals, $500; total value of material, $49,361, value of product, $63,745. Production, 40,000 yards; jeans, 90,900 pounds of rolls; number sets of cards, 15.

COTTON COMPRESSES.

Akin to cotton factories are the cotton compresses, of which there are now several in the state. Mobile has four; the Magnolia, with a capital of $100,000; the Talyor press, with a capacity of about 30,000 bales for the season; the Townsend press and the Merchant's press. Montgomery has two compresses, with a capacity of 750 bales each per day. Tuscaloosa has one, of moderate capacity; Huntsville, one; Anniston, one; Sheffield, one; Decatur, one; and Selma and Eufaula, and probably other towns, have or soon will have similar facilities for compressing cotton, which is now marketed and shipped from every considerable railroad town in the state.

COTTON SEED OIL.

The discovery of a method of utilizing the cotton seed which was, until recent years, regarded as a waste product, has created a new and important industry, the immediate effect of which has been to increase the value of and afford a ready market for cotton seed, and thus to add materially to the income of the planter. This fact tends to ameliorate the condition of the average planter and to help to render less burdensome the low prices for the staple which have recently been the rule. The rapid growth and extent of this branch of industry may be seen by a glance at the following list of oil mills, well distributed over the state: The Demopolis oil mills, at Demopolis have a capacity of twenty-five tons; Eufaula has one mill operated by the Eufaula Oil and Fertilizer company, with a capacity of thirty tons; Gadsden has a mill of ten tons

capacity, owned by the Etowah Alliance company; Mobile had an oil mill of fifty tons capacity, which was destroyed by fire in 1890, but is about to be rebuilt in a new locality and on a larger scale. It is called the Gulf City oil mills; Montgomery has two oil mills, one called the Montgomery Oil works, capacity sixty tons; the other the Alabama Oil works, capacity sixty tons; Opelika has an oil mill of twenty tons capacity, operated by M. T. Frawick; Selma has a fine oil mill of 100 tons capacity, called the Central Oil company; Troy has an oil mill owned by the Troy Fertilizer company, capacity thirty tons; Tuscaloosa has an oil mill of thirty tons capacity, operated by the Tuscaloosa Fertilizer company; Union Spirngs has an oil mill owned by the Bullock County Manufacturing company, which has a capacity of thirty tons; Woodly has a small oil mill, ten tons capacity, operated by Walter Bros. These establishments aggregate thirteen oil mills, with a combined capacity of 657 tons per day. This statement does not include four mills which have been closed or abandoned.

COTTON GINS.

Another branch of manufacturing industry, depending upon the cotton product for support, is the cotton gin factory, of which there are a number in this state. The pioneer establishment for the manufacture of cotton gins was founded by the late Daniel Pratt, at Prattville, before 1850, and has been continued in successful operation ever since. The product of this factory has found a ready market all over the cotton producing states and has been shipped, on orders, to Europe. The corporation now conducting this factory are erecting extensive works at Birmingham, designed to manufacture a greatly improved gin and attachments which, like the modern grain thresher, can be taken to the cotton-field and gin, condense and pack the cotton as it is gathered. Public cotton gins are as plentiful as grist mills, and are scattered. at convenient distances apart, all over the cotton producing region. The Barbour Machine company of Anniston, are also engaged in the manufacture of cotton gins, presses and other machinery for handling cotton, in which they do a large business.

FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.

As has been already stated, there were several merchant flour mills in the state prior to the war, which did a fair shipping business. Since the war, but little if any flour has been made in Alabama for the general market, the immense mills in the northwest, located in the great wheat region, with their superior facilities and greatly improved machinery, being able to lay down in our cities and towns the best quality of flour at prices which defy competition by the smaller and less well equipped local mills, whose business is restricted to their several localities. Among the flouring mills in the state are: one at Birmingham, one at Florence, one at Tuscumbia, and two in Chambers county. The census

of 1880 makes the number of flouring and grist mills then in operation in the state, 807; the aggregate capital employed, $1,803,514; the amount paid for wages, $211,243; the cost of material used, $3,787,711, and the value of the product, $4,315,174. The water mills had in all 750 wheels of 7,992 horse-power; the steam mills had 252 boilers of 5,670 horse-power, making the total horse-power used 12,662.

Corn mills abound. They are found, of greater or less capacity, in every city, town, village and hamlet in the state. Where water power is found it is utilized for driving these mills, but the greater number are worked by steam power. The United States census returns for 1890, not as yet available, will doubtless show a large increase both in the number and capacity of the corn and grist mills in the state, in the amount of capital employed, and in the product of the mills. There are not less than six steam corn mills in Mobile county, representing an investment of $200,000, having a combined capacity of 10,000 bushels of grain per day. These mills are owned and located as follows: The Merchants' mills, corner of St. Anthony and Commerce streets, Mobile, Cleveland Brothers, proprietors. The Alabama Steam mills, Charles W. Stanton, proprietor, Nos. 158 to 164 North Commerce street, Mobile; Christian & Craft Grocery company, new roller process mills, northeast corner Government and Commerce streets, Mobile; Mountain & Sons, grain and rice mills, 56 and 58 St. Louis street, Mobile; Royal Street grist mills, William Turner & Co., proprietors, Nos. 325 and 327 North Royal street, Mobile; the Empire steam grist mill, on the Fulton road, Steiner & Brother, proprietors. Four of the above named mills are in full operation, and after supplying the home demand, the product is sold in Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Georgia. Sample orders have been placed for Cuba and Mexico, and it is probable that a good shipping trade will be established with both countries.

The Alabama mill is the newest and largest of the mills named. Its construction was begun in the fall of 1891, and it commenced work in March, 1892. This mill has attracted much attention from milling men and many others on account of its completeness and the adoption of modern apliances, for its labor saving devices and for the thoroughness and economy of its operation. Railroad tracks pass in front and rear of the mill and conveyors unload the grain from the cars and store it in the second and third stories of the mill. The conveyors are so contrived that one man does the work which formerly would require twenty men to perform in the same time. By these devices the manager can store as many as 800 bushels of grain per hour. The storage capacity of the grain bins is 30,000 bushels. The capacity of the mill is 2,500 bushels per day. The motive power is furnished by an engine of over ninety horse-power, supplied by a boiler of 100 horse-power. The mill is well equipped with "perfection dryers, automatic degerminators, roll scalpers, return air purifiers, Cransom scourers and automatic separators."

The products of this establishment, probably the most complete in the state, are hominy, grits, pearl meal, granulated meal, brewers' goods, cream meal, corn flour and feed.

ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS

are quite numerous in Alabama. Anniston has two rolling mills, one with car works attached; Birmingham has four; Fort Payne has one; Helena, Shelby county, has one, and Bessemer has also one, not now in operation. Mobile has two large and several small foundries and machine shops; Birmingham has fourteen; Montgomery has three; Decatur has one, beside the extensive shops of the Louisiana & Nashville Railroad company; Huntsville has two, one employed in the manufacture of the patent coulter, the other produces novelties in iron, copper and brass; Sheffield and Fort Payne have foundries for the manufacture of stoves; Selma has two foundries and machine shops; Bessemer has one, and Tuscaloosa has two foundries. In 1880 Alabama had only two rolling mills. The capital employed was $203,000; the number of employes was sixty, and the amount paid in wages was $18,000. The machines used were two single puddling and two heating furnaces and three trains of rolls, having a daily capacity of six tons. The materials used daily were, 150 tons of iron ore, valued at $600, and 600 tons of pig iron, valued at $15,000; 200 tons of scrap iron, value, $5,000; 500 tons of anthracite coal, value, $5,000; 300 tons of bituminous coal, value, $4,800; total value of all material, $30,400. Five hundred tons of hoop iron were manufactured, valued at $37,500. The total value of all products in 1880 was $47,500. A bloomery for the conversion of iron into steel ingots has been established at Anniston.

LIME.

Lime is manufactured in several portions of the state. The Shelby lime has an established reputation and finds a ready market. There are several lime works in the Birmingham district. The Birmingham Mineral and Manufacturing company have two establishments—one at Gate City, with a daily capacity of 500 and an output of 300 tons; and one at Blount Springs, with a capacity of 500 tons per day. J. W. Northington & Co., have also two plants—one at Bangor, with a capacity and output of 250 tons per day, and one at Lanna, with a capacity and output of 1,250 tons per day. Musgrove & Co., have lime works at Lime Siding, having a daily capacity of 150 tons, now idle; and L. D. Hatch & Co. have an establishment at Tomahawk, with a daily capacity of 250 tons and an output of 200 per day. There are also valuable lime works near Greensboro in Lee county, on the Columbus & Western railroad. The lime from these works is of superior quality and is marketed in east Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. Builder's lime is manufactured extensively in Shelby county near Calera and Siluria. The limestone of Alabama is of very fine quality, uniform in its composition,

and noted for the whiteness, hardness and general excellence of the mortar made from it. It is found in inexhaustible quantities in the various localities in middle and north Alabama, and lime burning is now a considerable and rapidly growing industry in the state. According to the United States census of 1890, the value of the product of the census year was $324,814. The cost of manufacture was $259,118; of which $199,480 were paid for labor. The total capital employed was $353,071. The percentage of profit on capital was 18.61; on value of product, 20.23. The percentages of wages to total expenses was 79.68; to total value, 6.14.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Agricultural implements used in Alabama have generally been brought from the middle and western states, but as early as 1880 there were twenty establishments engaged in the manufacture of implements of husbandry, employing the moderate capital of $13,075, and paying in wages that year to thirty-six hands the sum of $7,510. The value of material used was—lumber, $1,750; iron and steel, $5,118; all other material, $1,938, making the total cost of material, $8,806. The products were one corn planter, sixty cotton planters, 215 fertilizer distributers, twelve clod crushers, 4 cotton choppers, 82 cultivators, 252 plows, 34 shovels, 30 rollers, 33 grain cradles, 8 hand rakes, 3 horse rakes, 1 reaper and mower combined, 7 threshers, 1 syrup evaporator, and a number of products not specified, valued at $7,890. The total value of the product of these establishments was $29,014. Since 1880 a plow factory has been established in Tuscumbia. Formerly an excellent plow was made at the machine shops of the late Dr. Leech of Tuscaloosa, but after his death this branch of the work was abandoned.

Brick and tile were manufactured to a considerable extent in 1880, but not nearly to the extent that these articles are now produced. There were then in Alabama thirty-eight establishments, with a capital of $78,525, employing 660 hands, to whom $68,397 were paid in wages. The fuel used was 12,300 cords of wood, costing $9,055. The value of all material used was $53,225. The product was as follows: Common brick, 24,695,000; fire brick, 1,250,000; pressed brick, 650,000. Tile was manufactured to the value of $3,500, and drain pipe to the value of $12,100. The total value of brick and tile products was $159,952. Montgomery has an establishment for the manufacture of pressed and fancy bricks; Fort Payne has fire clay works; Birmingham has two establishments for making fire brick; Selma has well appointed and prosperous brick and tile works, and Bessemer has one large establishment for making fire brick. Common bricks are made by hand and machinery all over the state. In Mobile there are three large plants, whose annual output is about 5,000,000 of brick, supplying the local needs and allowing large shipments to the interior. Tanneries also are nearly as old as the state. Although not very abundant, tanners and curriers have always been with

us. In 1880 there were 62 currier establishments in the state, with a working capital of $32,354, employing 48 men at a cost for wages of $8,291. The materials used were 33,146 sides, 12,307 skins, and 4,742 gallons of oil. The total value of the materials used was $88,033. The product was 33,146 sides of leather, and 12,300 skins, the combined value being $130,123. In the same census year there were 82 tanneries, with a capital of $86,876, and employing 136 hands, to whom $24,658 were paid as wages. These tanneries used 11 tons of hemlock bark, 3,591 tons of oak bark, 44,308 hides, and 15,073 skins. The total cost of material was $127,742. The products were 88,616 sides of leather and 15,073 skins. The total value of the product was $212,545.

Sash, blind and door factories abound, and the number is increasing almost yearly. Mobile has two establishments of the kind, one having been in existence a long time, the other built recently. Birmingham has two sash and blind factories. Montgomery, one; Tuscaloosa, one; and others are scattered through the state. Planing mills also abound, running separately and in connection with saw mills.

Extensive car works are found in Anniston and Sheffield, and several of the railroad companies make their own cars, or the greater portion of them. The shops of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad company are thoroughly fitted up, employ the best workmen—make nearly all the flat cars, gondolas and freight cars required by the company, do all the repairing of the rolling stock, and have turned out some very handsome passenger cars made of native wood, reflecting credit on the shops and showing the adaptability of Alabama woods to the highest style of ornamental finish. A locomotive was at one time built throughout at these shops and did good service on the road, the first and only one ever built in Alabama and probably the only one ever built in the south. The car works at Anniston are owned by the United States Rolling Stock company and are probably the largest of the kind in the southern country. The capacity is twenty-five cars per day and the company manufactures all the parts required at its own works. When in full operation, these works can give employment to one thousand men. This establishment makes a high grade of iron car axles. A large order from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad was received in 1891 by this company, conditioned upon the axles being able to sustain certain tests of unusual severity. They were required to sustain a weight of 1,640 pounds, dropped from a height of fifteen feet, dropped three times in succession, and the same weight dropped twice in succession from a height of twenty feet. The result of these tests was highly gratifying and in every respect successful. The axles did better than this, as they stood three blows in excess of the number stipulated without a single fracture. The same company have a plant at Decatur, where there is also a manufactory for car wheels. Besides the works named, Peacock's Iron Works, located in Selma, manufacture many car axles and patent self-oiling train wheels. The annual

product of these works is 35,000 car wheels and 15,000 small plate wheels. The Blufton Car Wheel company at Blufton, make cast iron car wheels and can turn out 200 wheels per day. The capacity of the works at New Decatur is 50,000 chilled cast iron car wheels per annum. The Elliott Car company, at Gadsden, turn out 2,000 freight cars, complete, per year.

Nail works have been established in Brierfield and Anniston, and Birmingham has a nail and tack factory. There is a furniture factory in Montgomery, two more at Birmingham, and one was sometime ago in operation in Mobile (probably the first built in the state), but was destroyed by fire and has not been rebuilt.

The tendency of late years to the "intensive system" of farming, which is based upon the free use of fertilizers, led to the erection of fertilizing factories or phosphate works in different localities in Alabama. Montgomery has two such establishments—the Alabama Fertilizer works and the Montgomery Fertilizer works, which draw their supply of phosphate from the Carolinas and Florida and manufacture their own chemicals. The Mobile Fertilizer and Chemical Manufacturing company built, in 1890, a factory at the junction of the Mobile & Ohio and the Mobile & Birmingham railroads—about three miles from the city, which went into operation January 1, 1891, and turned out about 2,000 tons of commercial fertilizers from that time to September 1, the beginning of the next commercial year. Since that time this company have doubled their works and are now prepared to supply a large demand. Their sales in 1882 were increased 3,000 tons. A cargo of brimstone from Bristol, England, was imported during the commercial year for use in the phosphate works of the state. The value of fertilizers sold in Mobile during the year 1891 exceed a half million dollars. The Troy Fertilizer company, at Troy, Ala., has one of the oldest and largest establishments of the kind to be found in the south. Its consumption of cotton seed and its output of cotton seed meal, oil, etc., is something enormous. Mr. Oscar Wiley is president of this company.

The Florence Wagon company's works, located at the beautiful town of Florence, promise to become an important industry. These works are able to turn out ten thousand complete wagons per year. They make single and double wagons of excellent workmanship, and their product is sold in every state in the south, successfully competing in price and quality with northern manufactories. The "Florence" wagon is pronounced the best in the country, and is steadily finding its way to the towns and plantations of Alabama and the south. Mobile, Montgomery and other towns in the state have wheelwright and carriage making establishments, but these are generally on a small scale and do not aspire to more than a local business. Harness and saddle making are now carried on quite extensively.

One of the pronounced industries of the last decade is the manufacture of ice. Before that time all the ice consumed in the south was brought

from the east and north, and frequently its towns and cities were subjected to an ice famine at times when ice was most needed. At first people did not receive the innovation kindly, and it was sometime before it was considered entirely safe to use manufactured ice. Now ice companies abound, every considerable town having one or more factories. Not a pound of foreign ice is brought into the state, and prices are kept, by fair competition, within reasonable limits. There is no longer a fear of any dearth of ice or of being compelled, from sickness or necessity, to pay an exorbitant price for this valuable article. Mobile has now two large ice factories, Montgomery three, Birmingham three, Selma two, Bessemer two, Huntsville one, Tuscaloosa one, and other considerable towns are or will soon be supplied with ice factories.

Among the various manufacturing enterprises of more or less moment not enumerated in the foregoing resumé, may be mentioned the following: The Anniston Boiler and Sheet Iron works, which employ fifty men and do all the boiler and plate work required by the Anniston furnaces. The Anniston Pipe works, in full operation, turn out about 150 tons of cast iron sewer pipe and water main per day, and require 350 men. Birmingham has one of each of the following industries: Chair works, bolt and screw works, glass works, agricultural works, iron works, safe and lock works, soap factory, stairway and hard-wood works, saw factory, clothing and suspender factory, spoke and handle factory, architectual iron and wire works, and two breweries, two trunk factories, two brass works and several minor industries. Bessemer has two cast iron pipe works and one dynamite factory. Camden has ginneries and a chair factory. Decatur has the American Oak Tanning Extract works, a charcoal iron furnace with coke ovens, alcohol works, and bridge works. Fort Payne has the Alabama Hardware Manufacturing company, for the manufacture of builders' hardware, and the Fort Payne Machine works, prepared to do all classes of building and repair work. Mobile has two or three broom factories, which make an excellent article of brooms, a distillery for making lubricating and paint oils and brewer's pitch, a new and large brewery, which from its lofty tower is a land mark in the city, a factory for making soda and mineral waters, several cigar factories, a pickle and vinegar factory, a factory for the manufacture of boots and shoes, and a chair factory. This last named enterprise was established in 1890 by Messrs. Brumly & Simpson, and was operated very successfully until August, 1892, when the main building was destroyed by fire. The factory had previously been transferred to the Marietta Chair Factory company, who will doubtless rebuild it speedily. The factory had a capacity for making stock for about 1,000 chairs per day. The timber supply is plentiful. The Tupelo gum wood is used for making common chairs. The company also made hoe and broom handles and perforated barrels for shipping vegetables, etc. The factory is located on Three Mile creek, near the phosphate and chemical works. Mont-

gomery has, in addition to the industries heretofore described, two cracker factories, six candy factories, three cigar factories, a large brewery, three soda water and bottling works, a vinegar factory and a large soap factory. Sheffield has a basket factory, cotton gin and the shop and car works of the Memphis & Charleston railroad. Selma has several cigar factories, two vinegar factories and bottling works, several rice mills and ginneries and an artificial stone factory.

The tobacco industry in Alabama, as has been intimated, is largely on the increase. The plant thrives well in many parts of the state and the very low prices paid for cotton have induced many planters and farmers to consider seriously the proposition recently made by the state commissioner of agriculture, to substitute the culture of tobacco for a part, at least, of the annual cotton crop. Collector D. B. Booth, of the port of Mobile, has made an abstract showing the tobacco business of the state, from which the following interesting facts are gleaned: There are fifty manufacturing firms in Alabama which, in the aggregate, turn out 5,334,-037 cigars and 101,742 pounds of manufactured tobacco, valued at $16,-384,688. Of this aggregate the twenty-four factories in Mobile made 4,042,300 cigars. This industry in Alabama pays an annual tax of $12,-126.90. Six of the largest cigar factories in the state are located in Mobile. The increase in the business in 1892, over the preceding year, was twenty-five per centum.

For the information detailed in this review of the manufacturing industries of Alabama, the writer is indebted to the United States census reports, the "Alabama Edition" of the Mobile Register, published in November, 1891, to the valuable hand book of Saffold Berney, Esq., and largely to various original sources, too numerous for particular mention.

FORESTRY, NAVAL STORES AND LUMBER.

The forests of Alabama, particularly the vast area of pine lands extending from the southern boundary of the cotton belt to the bay of Mobile and the gulf of Mexico, were a heritage of inestimable value to this generation of her people, and are a rich treasure house for the civilized world. Unfortunately, the lavishness of this great timber supply led to extravagance, waste and often to wanton destruction. The public lands, which still comprise the greater portion of these forests, were considered public property, and were depredated upon without conscience and without mercy. Even the government itself, apparently unaware of the great value of its pine lands, or deeming them inexhaustible as well as illimitable, ignored, for a long period, these innumerable depredations, and the depredators, going "scot free," began to consider the public lands as virtually their own property, to be used or abused at their own sweet will. Wood, rails, saw logs and timber, for home use and for sale or shipment, were taken freely from these lands, and when rosin was discovered to be valuable for soap making and for axle grease, and a spirited demand sprung

up for the article, the "woodman's ax rang free" in the pineries along the navigable streams and adjoining railway stations, and the virgin forests of south Alabama, for the most part, soon became immense pine orchards, every tree therein being tapped from two to four times, according to its size, for turpentine boxes. Turpentine distilleries were erected at convenient localities, and the life blood of these pines was steadily but rapidly converted into spirits of turpentine and the various grades of rosin. So great was the furor in this direction, a man without reputation, business experience or financial credit, if he could swing an ax or secure and control a number of box choppers, could get all the money he required to open orchards, erect stills, and carry on the business of turpentine manufacture. As was naturally to be expected, large sums were lost by this reckless mode of advancing, but the profits were large and dealers could afford even frequent losses in this direction. But this was not the only or the chief evil. Boxes were cut without discrimination, often into the heart of the tree, too many were cut in a tree, and as virgin rosin brought the best price, while timber was plentiful, no care was taken to prevent unnecessary injury to the trees, and it frequently happened that orchards were nearly ruined and abandoned after a single year's working. The greed of gain, as is often the case, led to reckless waste; trees were so weakened that numbers of them died in their places, standing like grim skeletons in serried ranks, or, under the pressure of a strong wind or sometimes even a stiff breeze, tottered in countless numbers to their fall. It was only when the Hon. Carl Schurz became secretary of the interior that any systematic and determined effort was made to stop these depredations and protect what was left of the pine forests. Mr. Schurz was born and educated in Germany, where the forests had nearly all disappeared before the advancing wave of population, and where a stately tree was regarded with a certain degree of affectionate veneration, for whose destruction any moneyed consideration could scarce atone. This enlightened statesman made a vigorous attempt to stay the progress of these wholesale depredations, and his example was followed by his successor in office, and sustained by the courts, which were crowded, from this time forth, with turpentine men arrested for depredations; but although much good has been accomplished, the effort came too late to save thousands upon thousands of acres which had been practically denuded of their valuable forest growth.

An approximate estimate of the extent of the forests still remaining in Alabama, places it at seventeen millions of acres, about one-half the area of the state. The nature of this forest growth varies with the soil and the prevailing geological strata. In the southern division, as we have seen, pines predominate; in the central and northern divisions, hard wood trees are the rule; while in the uplands south of the Tennessee valley, pines are interspersed with the hard-woods. In the alluvial lands of the tide water region, tupelo gum, black gum, water elm and cotton

wood are plentiful, and cypress is found in considerable quantities in the delta of the Mobile river and in swamps and lowlands near this river and its tributaries. The tupelo gum tree, which abounds in the forest swamps, has recently come into use for making chairs and other cheap furniture. The magnolia, laurel oak, water oak and live oak are found in the black soil, rich with leaf mold, on the plains near the coast, and the sweet bay, red bay, Cuban pine and Juniper appear where the soils of the hammock lands are saturated with water. The titi, which has been found to be good for fuel, forms the dense undergrowth in such localities. Dr. Mohr, an authority on botany and forestry, thinks the juniper the most valuable product of the pine barren swamps. Although less plentiful than formerly, it is found in considerable quantities about the head waters of the Escambia and Perdido rivers, and may also be found near the Chichasabogue creek, between Chunchula and Beaver meadow. The Cuban pine is considered valuable for its timber, which is almost equal in value to the long leaf yellow pine, and for its rapid growth. The loblolly pine, which skirts the water courses, is not much esteemed as a timber tree. Yet, when fully grown and perfected, it is used for heavy spars, which are always in demand. The live oak, once so abundant, has nearly disappeared. Several grand old live oaks are still found scattered in and about Mobile, the admiration of all beholders.

The great coast pine belt begins a short distance above the lowlands of the coast, extends entirely across the state from east to west, and northward about ninety miles, embracing thousands upon thousands of square miles, the long leaf pine holding almost exclusive possession of the large area. The upper part of this belt gradually merges into a mixed growth of long leaved pine, short leaved pine, with black and post oak, black jack and hickory. The basket oak, red gum, magnolia and spruce pine, form the timber growth of the valleys. The long leaved pine is also found in the drift covered ridges and cherty hills, where the growth is very heavy and the amount of merchantable timber per acre is nearly double that found in the lower part of the coast pine belt. The combined acreage of the upper and lower divisions of this belt, Dr. Mohr estimates at not less than fourteen thousand square miles. If the estimate of six thousand to seven thousand feet of merchantable lumber per acre is allowed, it will be seen what an immense value this region possesses. North of the coast pine belt the long leaf pine is sparse and restricted to isolated patches covering the ridges.

The large portion of the hardwood forests, which formerly occupied this region, has been replaced by cultivated fields, the rich and fruitful soil making it specially attractive to the black belt planters. North of this belt is a region of rich pine timber, containing, at a rough estimate, fifteen hundred square miles, with a stand of merchantable timber, estimated, in 1880, at 1,700,000,000 of feet, board measure. Outlying tracts

of forest along the Coosa valley to the Georgia state line, Dr. Mohr roughly estimates to contain 550,000 square miles, and another forest in Walker county to contain 150 square miles. Above the northern pine forests, in parts of Tuscaloosa, Pickens, Lamar, Fayette and Marion counties, the short leaved pine forms a nearly continuous forest, mixed with upland oaks and hickories. In the forests covering the elevated tablelands of the Warrior coal field, black, scarlet, Spanish, post and white oaks are found—also, on the ridges, poplar, hickory, mountain oak and chestnut. The loblolly pine is also found scattered in some of the wet swales, and reaches a high degree of perfection. Some of them rise to a height of 115 to 120 feet from the ground, and for a distance of sixty feet or over are free from limbs. In the Tennessee valley region, the richest hard wood timber in the state is found. Conspicuous among the varieties is the red cedar which is in great demand for telegraph poles, piling, wooden ware and for pencil wood.

Having thus outlined the forests of Alabama, giving a rapid view of their richness and extent, we proceed to consider the industries which have been created and fostered to evolve prosperity and wealth from their hidden recesses.

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits of turpentine was distilled in Alabama nearly forty years ago. The residuary products were then considered valueless, particularly when the stills were located at a distance from railroad stations. Rosin was not then in much demand, and was not thought worth enough to pay the cost of barreling and transportation to a market. It was generally discharged from the still through long troughs, leading to a pit or reservoir, and sometimes run into a creek or down the hill side to get it out of the way. The writer is now having rosin hauled from a pit supposed to contain from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels, which was filled as many as forty years ago. The rosin, after removing the earth and leaves which cover it—the accumulation of two score years—was found to be of fair quality, though, naturally, showing little trace of spirits of turpentine Soon after the war the business of distilling the crude turpentine was resumed, but it was as late as 1870 before work in this direction became at all active. For a time the business was very profitable. Spirits of turpentine bore a good price, and rosin, particularly the best qualities, rule very high—"W. G." bringing as much as $5.00 to $5.50 per barrel at the stations. It is difficult to obtain accurate statistics of this industry. Even the census reports group the products of the stills so that it is impossible to ascertain the quantity and value of each grade. The census report of 1880 places tar and turpentine together and gives the number of establishments at twenty-six; the amount of capital in the business, $100,300; number of hands employed, 724; amount of wages paid, $160,500; cost of material, $85,225; value of product, $372,050. The business reached the climax of its prosperity about 1883-84, when the output was

very large. Since then it has steadily decreased. The receipts at the port of Mobile, although not embracing all the product in the state, form a good basis for estimate, as the amount included from other states will about offset the amount produced in Alabama shipped through other ports.

The receipts at Mobile for the year ending August 31, 1891, were:

Rosin, 89.792 barrels, valued at	$134,608
Spirits of turpentine, 21,686 barrels, valued at	401,191
Total value	$535,799

The receipts for the year ending August 31, 1892, were:

Rosin, 87.926 barrels, valued at	$175,852
Spirits of turpentine, 22,172 barrels, valued at	277,150
Total value	$453,002

It will be seen that while the receipts of spirits of turpentine were larger in quantity, the money value was $124,041 less in 1892 than in 1891. This great difference resulted from the depressed price of the article, which opened at the beginning of the season at 42 cents per gallon and gradually fell to 26½ cents per gallon. The range of prices for rosin was $4 per barrel for "W. G.," down to $2.55 per barrel, the closing price of the season. In comparing the figures of 1891–2 with those given for 1880, it will be seen that the product was more than doubled in 1891–2 and the product of that year was much less than in 1885. The following table, showing the receipts of spirits of turpentine and rosin year by year during the last decade, gives at a glance the gradual increase up to 1884 and the decrease in receipts from the culminating period to 1891:

Years.	*Rosin.*	*Turpentine.*	*Value.*
1881–82	172,438	30,937	1,053,131
1882–83	200,125	43,870	1,207,458
1883–84	210,512	41,801	974,510
1884–85	200,688	41,718	1,027,168
1885–86	175,817	38,733	1,034,682
1886–87	172,470	40,149	820,691
1887–88	132,955	28,725	635,343
1888–89	106,129	23,927	550,650
1889–90	93,906	21,092	556,399
1890–91	89,672	21,686	535,699
1891–92	87,926	22,172	453,002

Navy pitch is manufactured regularly at only one establishment in the state. The works are located at Beaver Meadow, and as they are unique in character, a brief description of the process may be of general interest. The tar used is made by the destructive distillation of fat pine of light wood knots. They are placed in large iron cylinders, or retorts, fixed in mason work over furnaces, and, when filled, are closed at the top by heavy iron caps, with goose neck attachments which are luted

carefully and thus hermetically sealed, except at the mouth of the goose neck. The goose neck is then connected by copper pipes to air tight condensers, filled with running water. When properly charged, fire is placed in the furnaces, and, when well heated, tar begins to ooze out through pipes at the bottom of the retorts, where it is gathered in buckets for use, and the vapor, as it rises, passes through the condensers and is caught in liquid shape in barrels arranged for the purpose. The product of this distillation, per cord of wood, is about 1 barrel of tar, 25 to 30 gallons of acid, and 15 gallons of oil, and 20 to 30 bushels of charcoal. The tar is marketed or used in making pitch. The acid is at present a waste material, although it might be converted into other valuable products, and the oil—when a sufficient quantity has been collected—is conveyed to another still, where it undergoes a second distillation. The result is a volatile fluid, which has been called "pixine," and the residuum is an excellent oil of tar. Pixine has been found very valuable as a deodorizer, antiseptic and disinfectant; is fatal to insect life and has remarkable medicinal qualities, particularly for wounds, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds and various other ailments. The works are small and can only turn out about twenty barrels of pitch per day. The pitch manufactured is sold principally in Mobile and New Orleans and the local market absorbs the other products mentioned. These articles took silver medals at the state fair at Montgomery, also at the annual fair at St. Louis, Mo., and the whole process was exhibited under the auspices of the United States government at the world's fair at New Orleans in 1885. Persons interested in the subject can find a full report of this exhibit in the reports of the fair made to the department of agriculture during the following year.

SHINGLES—STAVES.

The lumber industry of Alabama has been developed, chiefly within the last few years, until it has attained large proportions and replaces, in good measure, the cotton formerly shipped through the port of Mobile, but which now finds its way to market in other directions. Local saw mills were of course plentiful; these precursers of civilization accompany or speedily follow pioneers in a new country, and the founders of new settlements in an old one. But these mills were simple and comparatively small affairs, generally portable, intended to move on with the advance of civilization or when timber became scarce and too distant to be conveniently brought to the mill. The capacity of these mills varied from 1,500 to 8,000 or 10,000 feet of sawed lumber per day. They were mills for home supply, not for large orders or for foreign shipment. The large merchant mills, now doing such splendid work, are of the recent past, and their advent marked a new era in the manufacture of lumber. These mills will be more particularly referred to in subsequent pages. In 1880, according to the returns collected by the United States

statisticians for the national census, there were in Alabama 354 saw mills, about one-third of which were driven by water power, using 157 water wheels, aggregating 2,354 horse-power. The other two-thirds were driven by steam power and required 2,077 boilers and 249 engines, furnished 6,880 horse-power, making the total horse-power employed 9,234. The capital invested in these 354 mills was $1,545,653. They employed 1,657 hands, whose yearly wages amounted to $424,156. The cost of material used was as follows: Saw logs, $1,157,986; general mill supplies, $90,649, making the total cost of material, $1,608,635. The output in lumber and other mill products, in 1880, was 252,851,000 feet; number of laths made, 14,157,000; number of shingles, 5,427,000; number of staves, 2,357,000; sets of headings, 437,000. The total value of the products named was estimated at $2,649,634.

The Northwestern Lumberman, published in Chicago, gave in 1888 a list of Alabama mills, which made the number then at work 157. As this industry had grown rather than decreased since 1880, it is evident that the census report included a large number of small mills not noticed by the Lumberman. The same authority states that there were in Alabama, in 1886, 70 planing mills, 36 logging railways, and 58 dry kilns. The mills in the state sawing yellow pine lumber for the foreign market are divided into three classes as follows: 1st. Timber mills. 2d. Rough lumber mills. 3d. Flooring mills. Several of the mills combine the three classes mentioned in one establishment. The other mills of the state may also be divided into three classes: 1st. Purely local or neighborhood mills which only work for the local demand. 2d. Mills whose output is shipped mainly or exclusively tothe north and west. 3d. Mills whose principal product is shipped foreign or coastwise through the ports of Mobile and Pensacola.

Mills of a merely local character have already been sufficiently described. They are generally portable; are found where they are needed; fulfill their mission as pioneers, and move on when new settlements are formed or give place to the improved modern mill of large capacity, having such labor saving machinery and which is so economically managed as to reduce the cost of manufacture to a minimum. Mills in the second division, in this classificaiton, are located on the great lines of railroad, or on the numerous branch roads, where freight rates are favorable and where the railway connections with their northern customers are reasonably complete. In the further consideration of this subject, lumber mills, i. e., those mills engaged in cutting the different kinds of lumber, including sawn timber, for shipment by rail or water, will be separately treated. Hewn timber, staves, shingles, etc., will receive attention further on.

The following is a list of lumber mills in operation in Alabama in July, 1892, with their ownership and output capacity: 1st. The Flowers and Peagler mills, established at Forest, about ten years ago, having a

capacity of 40,000 feet per day. 2d. Milner, Caldwell & Flowers have a very complete lumber mill, with planing mill and extensive drying kilns attached, at Bolling, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, about nine miles southwest of Greenville. This mill was commenced more than five years ago and is doing a large and presumably profitable business. Its capacity is 75,000 feet per day. 3d. The mills of the W. T. Smith Lumber company were built about eight year ago. They are located at Chapman, Butler county, and have a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber per day. The present owners are successors to the Rocky Creek Lumber company. 4th. The Denham mills, owned by Denham Lumber company, commenced business about eleven years ago. Their capacity is 45,000 feet per day. 5th. The Peach Bloom mills, at Peach Bloom, were founded by the Corbitt Lumber company about five years ago. The business was transferred to Myers & Co., about a year ago. The mills have a capacity of 30,000 feet per day. 6th. The Wilson Lumber company commenced business at Wilson Station on the Louisville & Nashville railroad about ten years ago. Their mills have a capacity of 30,000 feet per day. 7th. James A. Carney (deceased) built a lumber mill at Carney Station on the Louisville & Nashville railroad about ten years ago, which has a daily capacity of 40,000 feet. 8th. Two years later Mr. William Carney founded a lumber business at Williams Station on the same railroad. This mill has also a capacity of 40,000 feet per day. The cut of the three last mentioned mills is generally for the export trade, and is included in the table of exports from Mobile or Pensacola. 9th. The Tallapoosa Lumber company erected large mills at Sistrunk about two years ago (1890), having a daily capacity of 50,000 feet. 10th. The Wadsworth mills, located at Wadsworth, Autauga county, twenty miles north of Prattville, were established twenty-seven years ago and have a capacity of 40,000 feet per day. The proprietor, Mr. William Wadsworth, is one of the best informed men in Alabama concerning the lumber business, and is familiar with all its details. He is enterpirsing and energetic and well deserves the success which has rewarded his exertions. He is at present of (1892), the able and honored president of the Lumbermen's association of the state. 11th. The Marbury Lumber company was founded by Smith, Taft & Marbury in 1876, having been in business about sixteen years. Their mills have a capacity of 75,000 feet per day. 12th. Duke, Ehrman & Merritt (successors to Duke & Co.) have a lumber business at Clanton, which was established about the year 1880. Their mills can cut 40,000 feet per day. 13th. The Jemison Lumber company, successors to J. O. Smith, are conducting a saw milling business at Jemison. These mills were erected nearly twenty years ago and have a capacity of 25,000 feet per day. 14th. D. W. Rodgers & Co., at Renfroe, have been in business about ten years. The capacity of their mills is 40,000 feet per day. 15th. The Gregory Lumber company have been in the lumber business at Stanton about eight years. The capacity of their mill is 30,000 feet per day

The foregoing is a partial list of the interior mills. It embraces only the more prominent and it will be observed that the smallest mill mentioned has a capacity of 25,000 feet per day. This is the only one on the list whose daily capacity is less than 30,000 feet. The average capacity of the mills mentioned is over 42,000 feet per day; the combined capacity is 650,000 feet daily. There are some large mills besides those mentioned, and numerous small ones, in north Alabama and along the line of the Alabama Midland and other railroads, but it has been found impracticable to gather information concernng them.

The best quality of lumber cut at these mills is dried, dressed and shipped northward into the eastern, western and middle states. The coarser grades find a market in the cotton belt and in the mining district. The annual output is about 25 per cent. less than the capacity, as given of the mills. Accepting this ratio as correct and making the deductions suggested for lost time, breakages, repairs, etc., the annual output of the mills named would reach the large figures of 159,000,760 feet. The capital required to operate these mills is estimated to amount to one and a half millions of dollars. They give regular employment to 2,500 laborers, a small army, and manufacture only yellow pine lumber. The timber supply having been exhausted near the old lines of railroads, each mill has its own separate railroad penetrating virgin forests for the coveted timber. Some of these railroads are as many as fifteen miles long, and are gradually extended as necessity requires. Mr. Wadsworth, to whom the writer is indebted for much information relating to the interior mills, does not consider the outlook for the lumber business in the state very bright at present. Prices are too low, he says, to pay a reasonable interest on the great outlay of capital required to operate the mills.

The mills belonging to the third division, in the classification suggested, are more numerous and of greater average capacity than those already mentioned. They are located in south Alabama and are tributary either to Mobile or Pensacola. We are indebted to Mr. Erwin Craighead, of the Mobile Register, and correspondent of the Northwestern Lumberman, for the particulars of these mills which we give below in condensed form, arranging the establishments by counties for the convenience of the reader.

YELLOW PINE LUMBER MILLS TRIBUTARY TO MOBILE.

OMBILE COUNTY.

Names of Mills.	*Location.*	*Owner.*	*Daily Capacity.*
Turner & Oates,	Mobile,	Chas. W. Stanton,	50,000 feet
Hubbard Bros,	"	Hubbard Bros.,	40,000 "
Gulf City Saw Mills,	"	Yellow Pine Lumber Co ,	30,000 "
Bay City Lumber Co.,	"	Bay City Lumber Co.,	50,000 "
Dixie Mill Co.,	"	U. Blacksher,	50,000 "
Otis Mills,	"	Hieronymous Bros ,	35,000 "
Sullivan Timber Co.,	"	Sullivan Timber Co.,	65,000 "

Names of Mills.	*Location.*	*Owner.*	*Daily Capacity.*
F. Barlow & Co.,	"	Donald Bros. & Co. F. Barlow,	25,000 "
St. Elmo Lumber Co.,	St. Elmo,	F. P. Andrews,	40,000 "
Hieronymous Bros.,	Theodore,	Hieronymous Bros.,	35,000 "
William Otis Mill,	"	" "	20,000 "
M. L. Davis,	Oak Grove,	M. L Davis,	50,000 "

BALDWIN COUNTY.

Sullivan Lumber Co.,	Tensaw,	Sullivan Timber Co.,	80,000 "
James A. Carney,	Dolive,	James A. Carney,	40,000 "
Dixie Mill Co ,	Blacksher,	U. Blacksher,	80,000 "

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Seaboard M'f'g Co ,	Fairford,	Seaboard M'f'g Co.,	150,000 "
Vinegar Bend L. Co.	Vinegar Bend	Vinegar Bend Lumber Co.	50 000 "
Wagar Lumber Co.,	Wagar,	Wagar Lumber Co ,	75,000 "
Yellow Pine L. Co ,	State Line P.O.	Yellow Pine Lumber Co.,	55,000 "
Wetherbee & Hood,	" " "	Wetherbee & Hood,	30,000 "

CLARKE COUNTY.

W. N. Nichols,	Walker Springs,	Martin, Taylor & Co.,	25,000 "
Scotch Lumber Co.,	Behrman,	.....	60,000 "
Hylart, Davis & Co.,	Rural,	Hylart, Davis & Co.,	25,000 "

MONROE COUNTY.

Falk & Burns,	Mt. Pleasant,	Falk & Burns,	60,000 "
Marryatt & Wiggins,	Dennerd,	Marryatt & Wiggins,	75,000 "
Lovett's Creek Mill,	Nero,	Hunter, Benn & Co.,	50,000 "

Tributary to Pensacola:

ESCAMBIA COUNTY.

Parker & Lovelace,	Brewton,	Parker & Lovelace,	40,000 "
Blacksher-Miller,	"	Blacksher Bros. & Miller,	60,000 "
Harold Bros.,	"	Harold Bros.,	40,000 "
McGowan Blow & Hart,	"	McGowan, Blow & Hart,	20,000 "
Peters Lumber Co.,	Alco,	Peters Lumber Co.,	200,000 "
Pollard Mill Co.,	Pollard,	Pollard Lumber Co.,	20,000 "
Escambia Lumber Co.,	"	Escambia Lumber Co.,	25,000 "
Riverside Lumber Co.,	"	Riverside Lumber Co.,	25,000 "
C. Y. Mays & Sons.,	Douglasville,	C. Y. Mays & Sons,	40,000 "
Sullivan Timber Co.,	Wallace,	Sullivan Timber Co.,	60,000 "
" " "	Sullivan,	" " "	40,000 "
J. Walker,	Flomaton.	J. Walker,	25,000 "
E. Downing,	Kirkland,	E. Downing,	50,000 "
Sowell & Forchee,	Hammac,	Sowell & Forchee,	60,000 "

COVINGTON COUNTY.

Horsehoe Lumber Co ,	River Falls,	Horsehoe Lumber Co.,	40,000 "
Buck Creek Lumber Co.,	" "	Buck Creek Lumber Co.,	50,000 "
J. A. Prestwood,	Andalusia,	J. A. Prestwood,	25,000 "
Pagett Lumber Co.,	Fairfield,	Pagett Lumber Co ,	30,000 "
Kendall & Fagan,	"	Kendall & Fagan,	45,000 "
J. M. Sanders & Co.,	Breakland,	J. M. Sanders & Co.,	50,000 "

CONECUH COUNTY.

Names of Mills.	*Location.*	*Owner.*	*Daily Capacity.*
T. D. Higdon & Co.,	Repton,	T. D. Higdon,	15,000 "
Cedar Creek Mill Co ,	Castleberry,	E. Downing,	80,000 "
G. W. Wilcox & Co.,	Peachbloom,	G. W. Wilcox & Co ,	15,000 "
Leigh Mill Co.,	Evergreen,	G. Leigh & Co.,	55,000 "

It will be seen by a careful inspection of the foregoing summary that there are no mills named in the table whose daily capacity is less than fifteen thousand feet, while one mill tributary to Pensacola has a daily capacity of 200,000 feet, and one tributary to Mobile has a capacity of 150,000 feet per day. The average capacity of the mills named in the table is 50,500 feet per day; the aggregate capacty, 2,525,000 feet per day. In addition to the mills named in the table there are a large number in the southern district of the timber region capable of cutting 1,500 feet and less per day. Of this class of mills, Mobile and Washington counties have the following:

Thompson & Bailey,	Vineland,	Capacity 10,000 feet per day.
F. Ingate,	Dog River,	" 5,000 " " "
J. B. Rawls,	Deer Park,	" 15,000 " " "
— Leon,	" "	" 10,000 " " "
T. J. Tierney,	" "	" 8,000 " " "

There are yet other yellow pine mills in Alabama. Allen & Brown have a small mill at De Sotoville, with a capacity of 5,000 feet per day; the Virgin Pine Lumber company have a mill of 20,000 feet per day capacity at Wade's, Clarke county, and the Black Warrior Lumber company, a large mill at Demopolis, with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day. Mr. George W. Robinson has recently erected a mill at Buckatunna, Miss., with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day—which may properly be included with the Alabama mills. There are five mills in south Alabama erected for the express purpose of sawing cypress logs into lumber. These mills are all located in Baldwin county. Two of them are now (1892) idle. The three at work are the Stockton Lumber company mills at Stockton, which have a capacity of 20,000 feet per day; Messrs. T. M. McMillan & Co., have a mill at the same place, with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day. Cypress lumber is highly valued, is in demand and brings good prices. It is specially adapted for tubs, tanks, vats; also for sash, doors, blinds and frames, and is valued for ties and bridge timbers. It is coming into use, to some extent, for large cases, and where lumber capable of a fine finish is desired. There is a fair supply of cypress timber in the swamps and riverside glades, and it extends as far north as Tuscaloosa. The trees grow very tall, straight and thick, in groups called "brakes," often in water from one to five feet in depth, and frequently attain an enormous size, some of them measuring twenty-five feet or more in circumference, about the base, which is conical, and at the ground is sometimes three or four times the diameter of the trunk

and attaining a height, free of branches, of seventy-five to eighty feet. This timber, as will be seen hereafter, is used extensively in the manufacture of shingles. It is comparatively cheap and as yet reasonably abundant for all purposes for which it is used.

The shipments of manufactured lumber from the port of Mobile were 22,780,789 feet, making the total export for the year 61,098,895 against a total the preceding year of 50.892,805, showing an increase in one year of over 10,000,000 feet. The value of the exports for 1891–92 was estimated at $1,004,185.59. The following statement, showing the exports of lumber from Mobile from 1876 to September 1, 1892, affords valuable information of the growth of this important trade.

Year.	*Foreign.*	*Coastwise.*	*Total.*
1877–78	9,073,664	2,501,774	11,575,438
1878–79	9.348.713	1.662,832	11,011,545
1879–80	11,168,030	2,404,198	13,572,228
1880–81	12,613,817	5,547,563	18,161,380
1881–82	15,847,128	16.389,009	32,236,137
1882–83	16,729,838	10,024,005	26,753,843
1883–84	17,101,102	5,149.989	22,251,091
1884–85	15,467,541	6,798,263	22,665,804
1885–86	14,657,648	6,777,805	21,435,453
1886–87	12,160,235	17,185,995	29,346,230
1887–88	14,236,350	15,021,494	29.257,844
1888–89	22,222.863	26,061.299	48,284,162
1889–90	30,411,431	22,467,879	52,879,310
1890–91	31,185,155	19,707,650	50,892,805
1891–92	38,318,106	22,780,789	61,098,895

The exports of 1891–92 included shipments to Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, River Platte, Rio Janerio, Mexico, Aspinwall, Cuba, Jamaica, Trinidad, Africa and various other points. Cuba ranked first in amount, taking 11,725,412 feet; Great Britain next, taking 8,035,348 feet. Shipments coastwise were made to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, New Haven, Wilmington (Del.), Fall River, Lynn, Baltimore, Valasco (Texas), Portland and various other ports. New York was the largest taker, Providence ranking second.

The foregoing statements do not include local consumption, shipments to the interior by steamboats and railroads, or by the numerous small vessels which sail under a coasting license and do not clear at the custom house. From the best information obtainable, it is estimated that the local consumption and shipments other than "foreign and coastwise," made in 1892, reached 15,000,000 feet, which, added to the amount previously given, would make a total of 75,000,000 feet. In addition to this, there were 2,268,258 cubic feet of sawn timber (equal to 27,219.096 superficial feet) shipped from Mobile in 1891–92 and 2,900,694 superficial feet of sawn timber towed from Mobile to Horn and Ship islands for shipment. These amounts added to the 75,000,000 feet before mentioned will

give 105,119,790 feet as the output, in the year named, of the lumber tributary to the port of Mobile.

The considerable number of mills in the timber region of Alabama, whose product is exported through the port of Pensacola, will swell the amount of the lumber product of the state to very large figures. There are also several mills in and about Gadsden whose product would add considerably to the aggregate of Alabama lumber mill production.

The manufacture and export of sawn timber have been for years an important branch of the lumber business. It is a favorite cut with the smaller mills, favorably situated for freighting to Mobile, as the output is considerably greater than when ordinary lumber is sawn and the hauling is less expensive. As early as 1876–77 sawn timber was a considerable product, 46,486 feet were exported during the year. The next year, however, the exports fell to 2,248 cubic feet, which were increased the next year to 18,436 cubic feet. The year following, 1879–80, the export advanced to 220,347 cubic feet and continued to increase until 1883–84, when it reached 1,600,167 cubic feet. The next year the figures were about the same; the next year they were advanced to 1,864,536 cubic feet. In 1886–87, however, the figures dropped to 980,585 cubic feet, but were increased the next year to 1,205,285. The next three years showed an export of square timber averaging over 1,850,000 cubic feet per annum, and the year 1891–92 eclipsed all previous export records, the exports having risen to 2,268,258 cubic feet. This large amount of sawn timber was distributed as follows:—to Liverpool, 240,383 cubic feet; to other ports in England, 775,861 cubic feet; to Ireland, 100,723 cubic feet; to Scotland, 613,695 cubic feet; to France, 122,761 cubic feet; to Holland, 227,914 cubic feet; to Germany, 91,862 cubic feet; to various other points, 95,059 cubic feet. The total exports were valued at $278,160.60. Spain, which during the year previous took 87,048 feet, was omitted entirely in the exports of 1891–92; Wales, which took 71,186 feet in 1890–91, was also omitted in the exports of 1891–92. The total shipments of sawn and hewn timber in the year last mentioned were, 5,072,088 cubic feet, valued at $648,090.48.

Hewn timber is also a valued product of the Alabama forests. It has long been an important article of export, and masts, spars, and timber for foreign mills, averaging 100 cubic feet per piece, have been generally in good demand, and bring fair prices. Shipments have been made to England, Scotland, Wales, France, Holland, Germany, Spain and various foreign countries. During the commercial year ending August 31st, 1877, the exports amounted to 491,096 cubic feet; two years later the exports fell to 245,507 cubic feet, but doubled the next year, and continued to increase until, in the year 1883-84, they reached 2,210,547 cubic feet. From this, their maximum point, the exports gradually receded until 1886-87, when the comparatively low figures of 799,674 cubic feet were reported. The next year, however, the exports of hewn timber sprang to 1,334,972

cubic feet. The next year, 1888-89, the exports showed a slight decrease, but again advanced, the export figures for 1889-90 reaching 1,973,241 cubic feet, and in 1891-92 attained the highest known in the history of the port of Mobile—the exports for that year being 2,803,830 cubic feet, valued at $369,929.81. If the amount of hewn timber towed to Horn and Ship islands for shipment is as it should be, added to the above calculation, and the whole reduced to superficial feet, the total will be 34,508,890 feet, as the output of hewn timber from the pine forests tributary to Mobile.

Condensing these several items, we have the following statement, which shows at a glance, in superficial feet, the timber and lumber business of Mobile for the year ending August 31, 1892, also the increase in the trade over the preceding year:

	Feet.
Lumber—Coastwise, in vessels	22,780,789
" Foreign, in vessels	38,318,106
" Railroad shipments	8,200,000
" Towed to the islands	38,000
Timber direct in vessels, Hewn	33,645,960
Sawn	27,219,096

Amount towed from Mobile to Horn and Ship islands:

Sawn	2,900,694
Hewn	1,190,784
Lumber—Local consumption, steamboat shipments, etc.	7,500,000
Total feet	141,793,429
Same last year	122,235,200
Increase	19,558,229

The manufacture of shingles has, within a few years, become a leading industry of the timber belt. There are now eleven mills in and near Mobile, and five in other parts of the state, engaged in making shingles from cypress, and two or three mills running upon heart pine shingles. Cypress shingles are shipped by rail from Mobile to nearly every state in the north and west, and considerble quantities are shipped by sea. The cut in the Mobile district, during the commercial year of 1890–91, was about two hundred millions, valued at $450,000. The shipments of cypress shingles during 1891-92 were about 175,000,000, finding a market in Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, New Eugland, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. The year closed with a good demand and bright prospects for the trade. The following list comprises the greater part of the mills in this state:

Owner.	*Location.*	*Daily Capacity.*
Mobile Coal company	Mobile	175,000
Cameron & Son	Mobile	250,000
Stewart & Butt	Mobile	250,000
Savage & Morris	Mobile	200,000
Mobile Shingle & M'f'g company	Mobile	200,000
Dr. P. R. Tunstall	Mobile	75,000
C. G. Richards & Sons	Mobile	75,000
McMillan & Sons	Stockton	50,000
Stockton Lumber company	Stockton	50,000

In addition to the foregoing there are two mills on the Louisville & Nashville railroad between Flomaton and Pensacola with a daily capacity of 100,000 each, and one mill on the Alabama river, capacity, 100,000 per day. The average time the mills are run is one hundred and fifty working days per year.

The manufacture of staves for shipment, foreign and coastwise, has for several years attracted attention. The country lying north of Mobile furnishes a good supply of suitable timber for staves and the business will grow in volume and importance. The shipments foreign during the last ten years have ranged from 35,988, in 1882-83, to 475,245, in 1889-90—respectively the lowest and highest of the yearly shipments. The foreign exports, in 1891-92, were 147,000 feet, valued at $22,000. About 156,000 were, in addition, shipped to New York by rail and water.

HARD WOODS.

There is a growing demand in Europe for southern oak caused by the gradual failure of the supply of Quebec oak. Inquiry is also made for other hard woods, which can be supplied through the port of Mobile. The shipments of these woods to Europe during the years 1889–90, 1890–91 and 1891–92 were as follows:

1889–90.		
Oak, hewn	117,440	cubic feet
Oak, sawn	2,100	"
Cedar, ash, poplar, walnut, etc., hewn	15,673	"
Cedar, ash, poplar, walnut, etc., lumber	25,806	"
1890–91.		
Oak, hewn	104,450	"
Cedar, ash, walnut, etc., hewn and sawn	40,545	"
Cedar, ash, walnut, etc., lumber	20,161	"
1891–92.		
Oak, hewn	193,480	"
Cedar, ash, poplar, walnut, etc., hewn	88,971	"

The forests of the Tennessee valley are rich in valuable hard woods, which are gradually being utilized and will be a source of large revenue to the people of that section of the state.

This review of the industries of Alabama shows that her leading industries are in a sound and prosperous condition; that some of them are developing in a remarkable manner; and that in her millions of untilled acres of arable land, in the inexhaustible treasures of her mines, and in the boundless resources of her illimitable forests, the state has before her a future radiant with promise and certain of realization.

CHAPTER V.

RAILROADS AND NAVIGATION.

By T. H. CLARK, Montgomery.

EARLY MEANS OF TRAFFIC — WATER-CRAFT — RAILROADS — PLANK ROADS — TRIUMPH OF RAILROADS — RAILROAD SYSTEM OF THE STATE — STATISTICS, ETC.

RAILROADS are so commonly accepted as being a greater agency in promoting the civilization of the world than navigable waters, that it is natural, in discussing means of transportation, to give the railroads a foremost place. Historically, of course, the ship the is more ancient, and navigation would properly take precedence in any discussion of railroads and navigation. It is a curious fact, in the commercial development of Alabama, that, from the very earliest period of its history, the economical problems just now being worked out were clearly apprehended. Mobile, from the first, was to be the great seaport from which the timber, and coal and iron were to be shipped abroad; the Tennessee was to be an open waterway to the Mississippi, and the Coosa was to minister to a host of inland towns. At that time public roads were designed to connect north and central Alabama, much work being done to that end, and the schemes themselves were never definitely abandoned until the invention of the locomotive engine and the construction of railways turned men's minds away from dirt roads to the iron and steel bands that should bind together forever the different sections of the state.

EARLY MEANS OF TRAFFIC—WATER CRAFT.

At the outset in Alabama, the boat was as distinct an emblem of progress as the locomotive is to-day. The steam whistle that cried along the rivers, heard often when, through the tortuous course of thestream, it was forty or fifty miles away, became the message of the great world to the planters and storekeepers along the banks. The boat brought the mails, with its letters and newspapers; it brought the dry goods and groceries to be consumed by the village, and in the traveler on board was found the personage who should, at the corner store, retail the latest gossip of the big social and political world outside. Time was not then

of the essence of social or business life as it is now, and these boats, unless they were racing, took their time in going from one landing to another. If the vessel was a flat boat or barge, months were consumed in one trip. In 1819, for instance, Mr. Henry Goldthwaite, then a young man, traveled by flat boat from Mobile to Montgomery, and three months were consumed on the voyage—a journey that can now be made in six hours. It was many years before these flat boats were entirely supersded, though strenuous efforts were made by each community to secure the service of the faster vessels. The "St. Stephens Steamboat Company" was organized in February, 1818, and the "Steamboat Company of Alabama," in November, 1820, and in 1821, the "Mobile Steamboat Company." On October 22, 1821, the Harriet arrived at Montgomery, it being the first steamboat to ascend the Alabama river. The presence of this boat caused profound excitement in Montgomery. The entire population, men and women, old and young, turned out to see the wonder. On the next day the Harriet took an excursion party up the river, proceeding at the rate of six miles an hour. As a result of this trip, a company was at once started in Montgomery, to put on a line of steamboats, to ply between Montgomery and Mobile and Blakely. Mr. Brewer, the accomplished historian of Alabama, mentions that the steamboats of that early period had no whistle valves, and were provided instead with heavily charged guns that were discharged whenever a landing was approached, so that the inhabitants might know that a boat was in the neighborhood. These primitive conveniences gave place in time to the whistle that we all know to-day, and the whistle became associated with the greater speed and the larger number of boats, that characterized the period when boats, and not railroads, were the marked feature of commercial life in Alabama.

The difficulties of early navigation in Alabama may be shown by the story of one cargo of flour sold in Montgomery in 1822. On May 10th of that year, there arrived in that place a flat bottomed boat loaded with flour. The wheat of which this flour was made was raised in Washington county, Va. The mill, where the wheat was ground, was on the Holston river, in Tennessee, within two miles of the Virginia line. The speculator started with ninety barrels of flour. He descended the Holston 300 miles, and, entering the Tennessee river, he descended that stream 150 miles. Arriving at the Hiwassee, in Alabama, he ascended that stream forty miles, until he reached the Okoa, which he ascended ten miles to Hiltebrand's landing. Here the flour was transported twelve miles across the country to O'Dear's landing on the Connussowga. Here, the owner built a flat on which he freighted the flour and carried it by successive journeys into the Coosa, and then by way of the Alabama, to Montgomery. He had left the Virginia line, February 20th, and reached his destination April 27th, in a voyage of a little more than two months.

This most difficult and hardy enterprise was then often undertaken, and had been the source of much profit to traders.

When the steamboats themselves came into general use on all the navigable rivers of the state, there was still something of the primitive in the traffic they did. This cannot be better shown than by an extract from the "Seaboard Slave States" of Olmsted. He, who would know the old south as it was, should read the books of Olmsted, the most remarkable picture of our entire civilization that our literature possesses. In 1853, he traveled through Alabama and went by steamboat from Montgomery to Mobile. He was two days and a half making the passage, the boats stopping at almost every bluff and the 200 landings on the river, to take on cotton, until she had a freight of 1,900 bales. The boat was sunk so deep in the water by this cargo that the river constantly washed over the guards. He describes the method of loading cotton when the landing is near a high bluff, as at Claiborne. A strong gang plank was placed, he says, at right angles to the slide way, a bale of cotton was slid from the top, and, coming down with fearful velocity, on striking the gang-plank would rebound up and out onto the boat There it encountered a barricade of bales previously arranged to receive it. The moment it struck this barricade, it would be dashed at by two or three men and jerked out of the way, and others would roll it to its place for the voyage on the tiers aft. The mate, standing near the bottom of the slide, as soon as the men had removed one bale to what he thought was a safe distance, would shout to those aloft, and down would come another. Not unfrequently, a bale would not strike fairly on its end, and would rebound off, diagonally, overboard; or would be thrown up with such force as to go over the barricade, breakings stanchions and railings, and scattering the passengers on the berth deck.

The appearance of the railroad materially affected the traffic on the rivers, though the railroad has never been able to entirely supplant its older rival in commerce. The opening of the Muscle Shoals canal and the building of a number of locks in the Coosa river above Wetumpka, give promise of a sort of revival of trade upon the waterways of Alabama. The fine prospects before Mobile, as a commercial seaport in particular, encourage the people of this state to hope for a renewed activity in trade by steamboats and barges. Niles' Register, on December 23, 1817, had to say of Mobile that its port was crowded with vessels, among them one from Liverpool. The house room of the town, it was added, had been insufficient to accommodate the great influx of strangers. This was nearly eighty years ago. The channel improvements made by the general government in the river at Mobile are just now bringing in the return hoped for and are placing Mobile where, in 1817, it looked as if she certainly would be, in the rank of one of the great ports of the world. At this time Mobile harbor often has forty and fifty vessels of all classes, from the great ocean freight steamers to the smaller lumber schooners

and coal barges that ply along the coast, and there is hardly any city in the country with a more assured prosperous commercial future before it, than that place.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad built in Alabama was that from Decatur to Tuscumbia, in the northern part of the state. The construction of this was begun in 1831, and it was completed in 1833, a distance of forty-four miles. This road was designed to overcome the obstruction to trade of the Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee river, and its promoters were looked upon as great public benefactors. The passage of the first train was greeted, all along the short line, by crowds who had gathered to witness the marvel of a railroad train in operation, and they cheered it as it passed. We must not think of the early railroad as equipped in anything like the manner they are to-day. The early railroad builders attached more importance to the track than the engine. So the citizens of Tuscumbia congratulated themselves, when they saw the cars on the railroad coming into their town almost every day, loaded with cotton, and one horse drawing forty bales, each weighing 450 or 500 pounds. So, also, the Western railway of Alabama, incorporated, January 15, 1834, as the Montgomery railroad company in the beginning, was operated in this primitive way. The company owned an engine, but it was so frequently out of order that they had to use horses a great deal. The difference in speed could not have been very marked. In June, 1840, only twelve miles had been constructed, and nearly a year later, when thirty-three miles were opened to the public, this distance was traversed in between three and four hours, at a rate less than ten miles an hour. The small receipts of this road during that early period is shown by this: A newpaper contemporary boasted that the gross receipts for freight and transportation of passengers continued to increase steadily from $500 for the month of June, when the road was first opened, up to $1,800 for the month of January. This road, while not the pioneer, was for many years the most important in the state, as it was designed to, and did ultimately, connect with one of the great Georgia lines, and thus placed central Alabama, and all places that could be reached by river from Montgomery, in direct trade relations with the Atlantic coast and the east. The young enterprise saw many years of sore trial and severe hardships. Mobile had subscribed $400,000, but did not pay one cent of the amount subscribed, fearful, perhaps, that their money would go to the upbuilding of another town at her own expense, and perhaps, too, because already they were looking to the construction of a line that should connect Mobile with the flourishing west. This plan took shape in 1848, when the Mobile & Ohio railroad company was chartered by the legislature of Alabama. On January 1, 1852, thirty-three miles of this road had been built. These thirty-three miles, together with the forty-four of the Tuscumbia & Decatur and the eighty-eight of the Montgomery & West

Point railroad, now the Western railway, formed the total of railroad mileage in the state. Twenty years had seen very few changes, and the traveler and the merchant were still watching for the steamboat and straining ears to catch its whistle. There was another railroad projected about this time that became, in some sort, a key to the industrial development of Alabama. This was a road that should connect Gunter's landing, on the Tennessee river, with Montgomery or Selma. Many years before it had been a subject of continual public agitation how best to bring together the northern and southern parts of the state. There was an unnatural political union between the two, so long as nature maintained so many and such difficult barriers to intercourse between the two sections. Politics was powerfully affected, and hardly a legislature met that did not pass some law or adopt some memorial, looking to the construction of a lasting roadway from north to central Alabama.

PLANK ROADS.

When plank roads came into vogue, they were hailed everywhere in the state as the one cheap and certain method by which the Tennessee valley and the Alabama bottoms should pour their wealth upon one another. Railroads were to be abandoned as unnecessarily expensive, and plank roads were to be at the basis of a new social and economic birth for the commonwealth. The plank roads proved a failure, and the public mind once more turned to the railway, and continued to speculate about a line that should, when built, establish genuine brotherhood between all parts of the state. When Reuben Chapman was nominated for governor, he was darkly suspected of being in favor of a line of railway that should connect north Alabama with Charleston and the seaboard there, rather than by seeking a line southward that should contribute to the unity so much desired.

TRIUMPH OF RAILROADS.

In the end, there were two railroads built that had the long-wished-for object in view. The Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad company was chartered March 4, 1848. There was a vague idea concealed in the corporation that after the road was built, as projected, it would be easy to cross into the Tennessee valley and reach Gunter's landing, then the goal of all the northward-building roads in Alabama. On February 17, 1854, the South & North Alabama railroad company was chartered, and for the first time a line was designed to run, straight as the crow flies, to the iron and coal reigons and thence to the valley of the Tennessee.

The immense riches that lay concealed in the mountains of north Alabama were not then just coming to be known. Sir Charles Lyell had many years before, when on a visit to this country, called attention to the large mineral resources of the Cahawba valley. The manufacture of iron had been begun on a small scale in Bibb county, according to DeBow's Review, as early as 1830 or 1831. In 1834, according to Toumey,

Silliman's Journal mentioned the existence of coal in Alabama. In 1850, there were about 200 persons engaged in the coal trade in Bibb and Shelby counties, while a little later, 6,000 pounds of iron were made in Benton, now Calhoun county, and shipped in flat boats to Wetumpka and thence to Mobile.

In DeBow's Review for January, 1855, there is an article written with some heat and temper, showing the prevalent opinion in Alabama at that time upon the importance of building a line to connect the mineral reigon with other sections. Judge Phelan, the writer said, had shown, in his admirable speech before the railroad convention at Elyton, this isolation to be a continually prolific source of great political evils, and that a railroad connecting the two sections was needed to overcome the geographical barriers that make us two people. As early as 1836, he proceeded, a company was formed to this end, and twenty-six miles of road were actually graded, but the enterprise was buried by the revulsion in 1841. The project was not renewed until 1849. The south, he goes on, is now almost slavishly dependent on the north for the very necessaries of life. Steam-engines and coffee mills and knitting-needles, carpets, cloths, domestics, hats, hose, ready-made pants, shoes and shirt collars, ships, passenger cars, carriages, ploughs, buckets, ax helves, stoves, gridirons, pots, pokers, rat traps and sausage stuffers, and every other contemptible notion, are bought to the enormous profit of the commiserating Yankee, for the supply of our lamentable destitution.

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM OF THE STATE.

The granting of the franchise of the South & North Alabama railroad, in 1854, was but one of the many enterprises inaugurated about that time; in fact, the main outlines of the railroad system of the state were then defined. This will appear from the following list of the railroads of the state, with the date of their incorporation. For convenience these are arranged alphabetically.

STATISTICS, ETC.

The Alabama Great Southern railroad company, itself organized November 30, 1877, is a consolidated corporation made up of the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad company, chartered October 6, 1868, the Northeast & Southwest Alabama railroad company, chartered December 12, 1853, and the Wills Valley railroad, incorporated February 3, 1852. The main line of this road extends in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction from Chattanooga, Tenn., through the state of Alabama to Meridian, Miss., a distance of 290 miles. The capital stock of the company is $11,210,350, and it has outstanding bonds to the amount of $5,170,743.51. The total cost of the construction and equipment of that portion of the road in this state was $42,251.22 per mile. Its operating expenses for the year ending June 30, 1892, were $1,361,811.60.

The Alabama Midland Railway company, running from Montgomery

to Bainbridge, Ga., a distance of 175 miles, is one of the comparatively new roads in the state. It was organized October 24th, 1887. The construction of this line of road is largely due to the indomitable energy and perseverance of J. W. Woolfork. On its completion, it was purchased by H. B. Plant of New York, in the interest of the system of roads largely controlled by him. The total amount of stock issued in constructing this line was $4,225,000, and the mortgage bonds amount to $3,300,000. The total cost of its construction was $7,525,000. The "Midland," as it is commonly termed, has done a steadily increasing business, and with the prospect now before it, of gaining a foothold in west Alabama through the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa & Memphis railway, it must become one of the great trunk lines of the state.

The Alabama Mineral railroad company was organized on July 28, 1890, to operate the Anniston & Atlantic railroad from Ammiston to Sylacauga, and the Anniston & Cincinnati from Anniston to Attalla, in all eighty-six miles. On February 10, 1891, an extension from Sylacauga to Calera, was constructed, making a line of 121 miles. Its capital stock is $2,000,000, and its bonded indebtedness $1,650,000. The road cost $20,055 per mile.

The Birmingham & Atlantic railroad is a short line, begun October 1, 1890, and running from Talladega to Pell city, a distance of twenty-three miles. With small branches, the total line is thirty-three miles in length. The capital stock is $1,000,000, and its bonded indebtedness $400,000. The road cost $1,420,088.82.

The Birmingham Mineral railroad company was organized in February, 1884. With its main line from Oneonta, Blount county, to Blocton Junction, and its numerous branches through the coal fields, it measures nearly 162 miles. This road has contributed wonderfully to the development of the mineral resources of the region through which it penetrates. It is operated by the Louisville & Nashville railroad. The capital stock is $2,427,600; funded debt, $3,929,000, and it cost $6,357,538.12.

The Birmingham, Selma & New Orleans railway company, is a short, unimportant local line, organized in 1886, under a charter granted the New Orleans & Selma railroad, February 23, 1886. The line runs from Selma to Martin's Station, in Dallas county, a distance of twenty-one miles.

The Birmingham, Sheffield & Tennessee River railway company was rganized in October, 1888, it having purchased the Sheffield & Birmingham railroad. With its branches to mines, it is 119 miles in length. The capital stock is $3,275,000, and it bears a mortgage debt of $2,975,000.

The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railway company embraces within itself one of the oldest roads in Alabama, the Selma, Rome & Dalton, already referred to. It was formed by the consolidation of the East Tennessee & Virginia, and the East Tennessee & Georgia railroad companies, February 25, 1869. It acquired by purchase the Selma, Rome & Dalton,

the Alabama Central railorad, the Cincinnati & Georgia railroad, and the Macon & Brunswick railroad. It also purchased, among other roads, the Selma & Mobile, the Rome & Decatur, and the Briarfield, Blocton & Birmingham. The total mileage operated is 1,265 miles, of which 406.72 miles are in Alabama.

The East & West railroad of Alabama, running from Cartersville, Ga., to Pell City, Ala., a distance of 117 miles, was organized February 20, 1882. It was originally known as the Cartersville & Van Wert railroad, then the Cherokee railroad, and then assumed its present name. The road is at this time in the hands of a receiver. Its debt is represented by way of mortgage bonds amounting to $1,750,000, and receiver's certificates, for over one-half a million. The road cost $793,015.22.

The Georgia Pacific railway company was organized December 31, 1881. It is a consolidated company, operated by the Richmond & Danville. It embraces the Elyton & Aberdeen, the Columbus, Fayette & Decatur and the Greenville, Columbus & Birmingham railroad companies. Its termini are Atlanta, Ga., and Greenville, Miss., and its total mileage is 590.80 miles, of which 254 miles are in Alabama. It is leased to the Richmond & Danville for twenty years from and after January 1, 1889. The stock issued and outstanding is $6,245,150. Its indebtedness is $13,355,783.51.

The Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham railroad company was organized February 1, 1887, being consolidated with the Memphis & Birmingham and the South Eastern railroad companies. The line has been constructed from Memphis to Birmingham, a distance of 253 miles, and the company operates, with some minor branches, of which 107 miles are in Alabama, 276 miles. The total amount of stock issued and outstanding is $5,956,000. Its mortgage bonds amount to $6,892,000.

The Memphis & Charleston railroad company was organized February 2, 1846. It was originally chartered by the state of Tennessee, and by Alabama, January 7, 1850. The total mileage operated is 330 miles, of which 195 miles lie in Alabama. The capital stock is $5,312,725, and its funded indebtedness $5,524,000. This great road running from Memphis to Chattanooga has been a power in the development of the Tennessee valley.

The Mobile & Birmingham railway company is just one more illustration of how all new roads in Alabama are apt to lead toward Birmingham, the pushing, thriving center of the new industrial life of the state. This road was incorporated February 17, 1885, as the Mobile & West Alabama railroad company. In 1886, its name was changed to what it now bears. It purchased the property and franchises of the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk railroad company (1865). This last company was incorporated February 23, 1866. This road extends from Mobile to Birmingham via Selma, a distance of 164 miles. The capital stock authorized is $6,000,000; issued $3,000,000. Its indebtedness amounts in mortgage bonds to $4,100,000. The road cost $7,669,299.70.

The Mobile & Girard railroad received its charter in 1846, but its organization was not perfected until 1849. The road extends from Columbus, Ga., to Troy, Ala., a distance of eighty-four miles, and thirty-seven miles beyond. Its capital stock is $1,269,707, and the indebtedness $1,080,000.

The Mobile & Montgomery railway company was oragnized November 23, 1874. It was formed by a consolidation of the Alabama & Florida railroad company, chartered February 11, 1850, and the Mobile & Great Northern railroad company, chartered February 15, 1856. The line extends from Montgomery to Mobile, a distance of 178 miles. The capital stock is $3,022,517.71, owned by the Louisville & Nashville railroad company. Its bonded indebtedness is $2,948,000. It cost $21,910 per mile.

The Mobile & Ohio railroad company was organized June 7, 1848, under the laws of Alabama. The main line extends from Mobile to East Cairo, Ky., a distance of 493 miles. The total number of miles operated is 687, of which only eighty-two miles lie in this state. The capital stock issued amounts to $5,320,600. The bonded indebtedness is $17,461,165. The Mobile & Ohio is now involved in some far-reaching litigation, the main features of which are to be determined in the near future, and its operation and the extension of its field are supposed to depend directly upon the decision of the courts upon the litigated points.

The Montgomery & Eufaula railway was organized January 13, 1860, under the laws of Alabama. The war interfered with the construction of the road, and it was not completed until several years after the cessation of hostilities. The original company was bankrupted, and the road was sold at auction in May, 1879, when it was purchased by the Georgia Central railroad company. It passed into the hands of the Richmond & Danville, together with the larger property of which it formed a part, but is now operated by a receiver. The roads extends from Montgomery to Eufaula, a distance of eighty miles. The capital stock is $620,000; the indebtedness $1,500,000. When sold at auction it brought $1,200,000.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St Louis railway was organized, January 24, 1848, under the title of the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad company. This concern acquired the property of the Nashville & Northwestern railroad company, and in 1873, the name was changed to what it now is. The road consists of 790 miles, of which only sixty-nine are in Alabama.

The Nashville & Decatur railroad, a part of the great Louisville & Nashville system, was organized January 1, 1867. It was the product of a consolidation with the Tennessee & Alabama (1852), Central Southern (1853), and Tennessee & Alabama (1853) railroad companies. The road extends from Nashville to Decatur, Ala., a distance of 119 miles, twenty-six miles of which are in Alabama.

The Nashville, Florence & Sheffield railway company was organized, May 16, 1867, a consolidation of the Nashville & Florence and the Ten-

nessee & Alabama railroad companies. It extends from Columbia, Tenn., to Sheffield, Ala., a distance of ninety-four miles, twenty of which are in Alabama.

The New Orleans, Mobile & Texas railroad company was organized November 24, 1866, and extends from Mobile to New Orleans, a distance of 140 miles, twenty-eight miles of which are in Alabama. It is operated by the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and forms the last link connecting that great system with the metropolis of the southwest.

The Pensacola & Selma railroad, organized January 30, 1858, extends from Selma to Pine Apple, in Wilcox county, a distance of thirty-six miles. This is a small branch road, purchased and operated by the Louisville & Nashville railroad, with the transparent purpose of preventing its completion to a point where it would compete with their trunk line, running by way of Montgomery and Mobile. There is a lower division of the road running from Flomaton to Repton, a distance of twenty-nine miles. The general assembly of Alabama, session 1892–93, passed an act looking to compelling the completion of the road from Pine Apple to Repton.

The Savannah & Western railway company was organized July 30, 1888, the successor to a number of roads that had been operated for short distances in the eastern section of Alabama. It extends from Columbus, Ga., to Birmingham, 157 miles, from Opelika to Roanoke, thirty-seven miles, and from Eufaula to Ozark, sixty miles, in all, 254 miles. The outstanding capital stock is $1,920,400; its bonded indebtedness, $4,739,200.

The South & North Alabama railroad company was chartered, as we have seen, February 17, 1854. It was organized March 27, 1858. It extends from Decatur to Montgomery, 182 miles, and has a short branch from Elmore to Wetumpka, in all 189 miles. The outstanding capital stock is $3,481,000, and its bonded indebtedness $9,858,920. The road cost $11,463,086.18, or at the rate of $60,757.93 per mile.

The Tuskegee railroad company is a narrow gauge extending from Chehaw on the Western railway, a distance of five and a half miles, to Tuskegee. The road cost $9,726.84 per mile.

The Western railway of Alabama was organized March 15, 1883. The original Montgomery railroad company was chartered January 15, 1834—the second road to be chartered in the state. It extends from West Point, Ga., via Montgomery to Selma, 132 miles. The capital stock of the company is $3,000,000; its bonded indebtedness, $1,543,000.

The Savannah, Americus & Montgomery railway company, chartered in 1891, and extending from Americus, Ga., to Montgomery, eighty-one miles of which distance are in Alabama, is one of the last roads of any length to be constructed in Alabama. It has proved an unfortunate venture, financially, thus far, but seems to carry assurance of a prosperous career ultimately.

The official returns show that there are, including sidings, 4,060 miles of railroad in Alabama; 3,583.33 miles were on the main lines. According to the aduitor's report for 1892, the assessed valuation of the railroad lines in the state was $40,480,972.41; and, in including side tracks and rolling stock, this valuation amounted to $47,883,749.87.

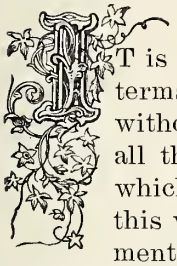
More than commonly kind relations exist between the railroads and the people in Alabama. A railroad commission of limited powers, established in 1881, has tended further to harmonize these relations.

CHAPTER VI.

FINANCE AND BANKING.

By THOMAS H. CLARK, Montgomery.

FINANCIAL HISTORY OF ALABAMA — BANKING AND CURRENCY SYSTEM — THE STATE BANK — ITS CAPITAL STOCK — ITS MANAGEMENT — ITS BRANCHES — SCHEMES OF OFFICE SEEKERS — THE CRISIS — THE WRECK — PLOTS TO DEFRAUD — LIQUIDATION — WAR APPROPRIATIONS — REPUDIATION — RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD — SETTLEMENT OF STATE DEBT.



IT is well, in discussing a topic of this magintude, to define our terms at the outset. The financial history of Alabama might, without any great impropriety, be made to include an account of all the economic conditions of the state, since its foundation, in which the money problem has been an element. We might, in this view, have to enter upon the narrative of the early settlement of the territory, tell of the train of emigrant wagons and how the owners of these, once located, proceeded to exchange their means of transportation for the means of subsistence; how oftentimes, amid the hardships of pioneer life, food products mounted to excessive rates, corn costing five dollars per bushel and flour twenty dollars per barrel; how in Mobile, during the winter of 1813, bread was forbidden to be sold on account of its scarcity, and a visitor had to secrete under his clothes bread he had surreptitiously purchased. Such an inquiry, too, would include an account of the wild spirit of land speculation that swept down upon and involved the early settlers in this state, when $3,000,000 worth of public lands were sold at one time in Huntsville, when 284 lots in the town of Florence brought $226,411 and one lot brought $3,500, when 101 lots in Cahaba brought $96,000 and one lot brought $5,025, when bottom lands were sold at from $40 to $50 per acre, and in some instances, as in the case of the big bend opposite the present city of Montgomery, at $70 per acre. The chronicler would then have to proceed with his narrative and tell how these ridiculously speculative prices brought failure and distress in their train, how cries went up for relief, how public meetings were held, petitions formulated and political fortunes made and unmade as the aspirants for office declared themselves for or against relief legis-

lation, looking to an extension of the time within which land purchased from the government might be paid for. A more popular and perhaps a more logical definition of our topic would restrict its scope to the treatment of the means adopted to provide a circulating medium for the people of the state, and it is this view of historical Alabama it is designed here to present.

BANKING AND CURRENCY SYSTEM.

The origin of the banking and currency system of Alabama dates back to the period when the region embraced within the present state was a part of Mississippi territory, in fact, to December 23, 1809, when there was passed, by the territorial legislature, "An act to establish a bank in the Mississippi territory." This bank, however, was not established on Alabama soil, and we must come down to the later day—December 11, 1816—when the bank at Huntsville was established—to find the real beginning of the legislation that established a banking system in Alabama. By this act a bank was authorized to be established in the town of Huntsville, the capital stock of which should not exceed $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of $100 each. The names of those authorized to open subscriptions have a historic interest and they are here given: Leroy Pope, John P. Hickman, David Moore, Benjamin Cox, John M. Taylor, Thomas Fearn, Jesse Searcy, Clement C. Clay and John W. Walker. The bank, when organized, was to be called "The President, Directors and Company of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of Huntsville," and the life of the franchise, as granted, would terminate the last day of December, 1837. The ratio of votes in electing directors was fixed arbitrarily; a stockholder holding shares not exceeding five, to have one vote; or, holding over five, then for every two shares above five and not exceeding nineteen, one vote; holding over nineteen, then for every three shares above nineteen and not exceeding forty-nine, one vote; and so on—no person, co-partnership or body politic being entitled to a greater number than 100 votes. The total amount of the bills to be emitted by the bank was forbidden to exceed three times the amount of the capital stock actually paid in; and in case of excess, the directors were made liable in their natural capacities, while the corporation itself was equally bound with the directors for the abuse of the franchise. The rate of interest permitted to be charged was six per cent. per annum, and the denominations of notes issued were prohibited from being less than $1. Summary means were provided to aid the bank in the collection of its debts; the stockholders were made liable for all the debts of the corporation, and there was reserved for the state 500 shares in the capital stock of the bank, and on the subscription by the legislature of the territory for the amount, the governor was empowered to appoint the state's quota of directors for the bank.

On February 13, 1818, an act very similar to the foregoing was passed, establishing the Tombeckbee Bank of St. Stephens, Alabama, with a capi-

tal stock of $500,000, two-fifths of which was reserved for the state, in case the legislature chose to take the amount reserved. Amendatory acts continued to reserve to the state the right to subscribe to stock in these banks. On November 20, 1818, an act was passed establishing a bank in Mobile, with a capital stock of $500,000, subscriptions to the stock, to the amount of one-half of the total, to be paid in gold or silver, and the state reserving the right, within ten years, to subscribe to one-fifth of the capital stock. We are now prepared to understand the provisions of the constitution of 1819, relating to banks. The constitution under which the state was admitted to the union contained the following:

Section 1. One state bank may be established with such number of branches as the general assembly may from time to time deem expedient; provided, that no branch bank shall be established, nor bank charter renewed, under the authority of this state, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses of the general assembly; and, provided also, that not more than one bank, nor branch bank, shall be established, nor bank charter renewed at any one session of the general assembly, nor shall any bank or branch bank be established, or bank charter be renewed, but in conformity with the following rules:

1st. At least two-fifths of the capital stock shall be reserved to the state.

2nd. A proportion of power in the direction of the bank, shall be reserved to the state, equal at least to its proportion of stock therein.

3rd. The state and the individual stockholders shall be liable, respectively, for the debts of the bank, in proportion to their stock holden therein.

4th. The remedy for collecting debts shall be reciprocal, for and against the bank.

5th. No bank shall commence operations until half of the capital stock subscribed for be actually paid, in gold or silver; which amount shall, in no case, be less than $100,000.

6th. In case any bank or branch bank shall neglect or refuse to pay, on demand, any bill, note, or obligation, issued by the corporation, according to the promise therein expressed, the holder of any such note, bill or obligation shall be entitled to receive and recover interest thereon, until the same shall be paid, or specie payments are resumed by said bank, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the date of such demand, unless the general assembly shall sanction such suspension of specie payments; and the general assembly shall have power, after such neglect or refusal, to adopt such measures as they may deem proper, to protect and secure the rights of all concerned, and to declare the charter of such bank forfeited.

7th. After the establishment of a general state bank, the banks of this state, now existing, may be admitted as branches thereof, upon such terms as the legislature and the said banks may agree, subject nevertheless to the preceding rules.

THE STATE BANK.

These provisions of the constitution clearly contemplated the establishment of a state banking system, and at the session of the general assembly, held during the winter of 1820-21, a banking act for the state

was passed. The bill was passed December 21st, 1820, and was entitled "a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of of the state of Alabama." By the provisions of this act the capital stock was fixed at $2,000,000, one-half of which amount was reserved for the state. The bank was to be located at Cahaba, but might be changed to any other point that should be selected as the seat of government. Books of subscription were to be opened at Cahaba, Huntsville, Claiborne, Courtland, Blakely, Demopolis, Tuscaloosa, St. Stephens, Mobile and Montgomery. The amount of the shares subscribed for was required to be paid in gold or silver, one-fourth at the date of subscription, one-eighth in sixty days thereafter, one-twentieth in 150 days thereafter, and the remainder within sixty days after the bank should go into operation. The life of the franchise was to expire in 1835. The other provisions of the act were substantially those already enumerated as applying to the private banks authorized by the territorial government, with the exception that at the end of ten years the state was to be empowered to purchase the stock held by the private individuals. The liklihood that there would be a suspension of specie payments, if suspension had not already become an accomplished fact, caused the enactment, in 1821, of a law giving summary power to a note holder in proceedings against the bank that had assumed payment of the note itself. In fact, in the year 1822, proceedings that had been set on foot against the bank of Huntsville, in the nature of quo warranto, were discontinued on condition that the bank in question would resume specie payments.

The state found its own venture to be a failure; the capital stock was never subscribed. The clamor for a state banking system ripened, in 1823, into the enactment of another statute establishing, a bank of the state of Aalabma. The act began with a preamble, as follows:

Whereas. It is deemed highly important to provide for the safe and profitable investment of such public funds as may now or hereafter be in the possession of the state, and to secure to the community the benefits, as far as may be of an extended and undepreciating currenccy, Be it therefore enacted, etc.

The faith and credit of the state were pledged to the support of the bank and to supply any deficiency in the funds that were specifically pledged in aid of the bank, thus in the beginning marking a radical departure with respect to the system projected two years before, the state now entering directly upon the business of banking. To start a bank money was needed, a bank in its essential character being nothing more than a place where money, less needed by one man can be borrowed by a man who needs it more. To secure the requisite capital, the state turned in all the moneys arising from the sale or rent of lands given to the state by the United States for the support of the university, state stock bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum to be issued in exchange for the sums thus forcibly appropriated; again, the proceeds of the three per cent. fund were appropriated, the net returns upon these moneys to

be devoted to making roads and canals and improving the navigation of the rivers within the state; then, again, the proceeds from the sale of the lands granted the state for use as a seat of government, the lease of salt springs and all escheats. It is plain our forefathers were determined to have a bank; they plundered trust funds rather than do without a bank. To make sure, however, and to get some available money in hand immediately, the governor and five commissioners, appointed by the legislature, were authorized to issue state stock redeemable in ten years, or at the pleasure of the state, to an amount not exceeding $100,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and all the moneys at any time in the treasury were pledged for the regular payment of the interest on the stock thus provided for.

The clause in the act that eventually worked the downfall of the system was that which provided that the president and twelve directors should be elected, by joint vote of the general assembly. It may, of course, be doubted, whether a system so designed could have continued for any great length of time, but certainly it had not, and could not have, any prospect of long surviving when politics and politicians were turned loose to lay waste and devour the substance of the banks, as was done in the provision relating to the election of officers.

The life of the franchise was fixed to end in 1845. Notes, signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier, not under the denomination of $1, for such sums and with such devices as might be deemed most expedient and safe, could be issued by the president and directors, all bills or notes to be payable on demand in specie, at the principal bank. Demand notes of the bank, payable in gold or silver, were receivable at the state treasury and by all tax collectors in payment of moneys due the state. The bank was subject to inspection in its books and accounts at stated intervals, and the comptroller could ask the appointment of a special committee to inquire into and report on the condition of the institution.

CAPITAL STOCK OF STATE BANK.

On March 27, 1824, Governor Pickens wrote to Senator W. R. King, at Washington naming him as the agent of the state to proceed to New York to effect the loan of $100,000 contemplated by the act establishing the state bank. The senator was authorized to say that the state owed nothing, and that on December 25, 1823, had a balance in the treasury of $47,026. He directed the senator's attention, too, to the fact that the depreciation in the medium of some of the western states ought not to make investors diffident, when they considered that Alabama had the benefit of such a good staple crop as cotton. On June 8th, of the same year, he was able to inform the president and directors of the bank, that $100,000 were available as the capital stock. He had a short while before learned through a statement of the United States treasurer, that there was to the credit of the state in his department $32,969 of the

three per cent. fund, and he had requested that drafts for that amount be sent out in the care of some member of the Alabama delegation in congress, who might be returning home. There was an occasional windfall of a different character, as when, on May 12, 1825, he wrote Jeremiah Austill at Mobile, that the proceeds of the sale of certain "Africans," that had been imported in violation of law, amounting to $3,698.16¼, should be deposited in the Mobile bank to the credit of the treasurer of the state. It seems that King's mission was successful, but we find Governor Murphy, in 1826, writing to John Jacob Astor in New York, to Biddle and to Stephen Girard in Philadelphia, seeking a loan of $100,000. The governor stated to them that the bank was in a very good condition, the means of the state daily increasing, and that nothing rendered the loan desirable, but the constant effect of the purchase of public lands on the circulating medium. From a volume of Niles's Register of that period, it appears that the stock of the bank was sold at par in New York, the $100,000 in specie being shipped to Mobile, and the Democrat, an Alabama journal of the day, exulted over achievement, saying, "The bank will go into operation with upward of $200,000 capital on hand, the prayers and predictions of the Shylocks, the shavers, the skinflints and screwdrivers to the contrary notwithstanding." To which Niles, with an intention of humor, added, "Generally it is the business of bankng which produces them." The state treasurer turned over to the bank all public moneys in his hands. The bank began business at Cahaba, which was then the capital, but it was removed along with the seat of government to Tuscaloosa in 1826.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BANK.

Alabama was fairly started upon a prolonged experience of the labor, the trouble, the difficulty, the peril of managing a gigantic private business. Every precaution had been taken to guard the safety of the bank's obligations; officers were sworn solemnly, a new oath more solemn in character than the preceding one being now and then prepared by the general assembly to impress upon distrusted officials the profound importance of their being honest. It is one of the most curious circumstances of human nature, that men will, as the Alabama legislature did so repeatedly, lean on an oath as a guarantee of good faith. An oath is a rhetorical expression, effective now and then in being appealed to, when juries or public audiences are being addressed, but changing in no essential particular the course of conduct of the man who swears. The Alabama legislature soon learned this truth. The statutes are strewn with provisions tying the hands of the bank officials, and, more particularly, the stringent oaths required, but all in vain. The evil was of the very essence of the plan of banking itself, that is, state managed, politically controlled money, to be loaned at interest. To be more specific, the election of directors by the legislature was the poison that finally

withered and destroyed an institution that had been inaugurated amid the glad acclaims of the people of the young commonwealth.

In the beginning, however, everything went well, and the only question that really disturbed the public was how to provide a bank for each well settled section of the state. In 1829, the people of Montgomery had to complain that, though they raised 20,000 bales of cotton, they had been able to get accommodations at the state bank to the pitiful amount of $10,000 only. Public meetings were held in various parts of the state, having, as objects, the establishment of banks, or branches of the state bank, or at least to encourage such an increase of the available capital of the state bank that the borrowers who lived at a distance from the state government might hope to be accommodated. The private banks already established naturally did all that could be done to embarrass the state institution. Its success, they construed to mean their failure. The Mobile bank, in particular, did all that was possible to discredit the state bank. The Huntsville bank was not in a position to do much, as the necessity it had been under of suspending specie payments, the institution of quo warranto proceedings by the state because of this suspension, and the final forfeiture of its charter in spite of much delay and indulgence to give the concern a chance to get on its feet, had disabled that particular bank in any contest with the state. The Tombeckbee bank, at St. Stephens, was founded, when the town of St. Stephens had a future. Its future proved to be a past. The town entered upon its decline, and the money lenders there had to cast about for some new point to which their strong box should be removed. In Mobile, however, Mobile being then one of the strongest cities financially in the United States, a warm contest was begun againt the state bank. It was more than suspected that when, in 1829, the bank of Mobile threw out the notes of the state bank as worthless, the design had been to discredit the institution with the people, and more espcially with the foreign capitalists who might feel tempted to aid the Tuscaloosa bank in extending its operations. The Mobile bank was bitterly denounced for attempting to wreck an organization in which the state had invested every dollar of trust funds in hand, and many thousand dollars besides, for the payment of which the faith and credit of the state were pledged.

BRANCH BANKS.

The agitation came temporarily to a close in 1832, when the state issued bonds to establish branch banks at Montgomery, Decatur and Mobile, thus providing for banks at widely distributed points, the political element remaining prominent. Montgomery's bank was to have a capital of $300,000; Decatur's was to be $1,000,000, and Mobile's $2,000,000. Montgomery secured an increase, at the next session of the legislature, of $500,000, and in 1835 Huntsville was given a branch with a capital of $500,000, that was increased the next year to $1,000,000. In

the same year, 1836, Montgomery and Mobile secured an increase—the first $500,000 in amount, and the latter $1,000,000.

These various acts brought the system into full bloom, and it will be proper here to recall some of the better known stories that illustrate the actual workings of the state banks.

SCHEMES OF OFFICE SEEKERS.

Garrett's "Public Men in Alabama" is a storehouse of information about the banks. His book, an undeservedly neglected book, by the way, contains a quantity of valuable reminiscences, related with an engaging frankness. Garrett describes the excitement attendant upon the election of directors of the several banks. The charters provided that fourteen directors should be elected for each bank, seventy in all. More than three times that number of candidates, he said, were in attendance. They thronged the streets, crowded the capitol and jostled the members on the floor of the senate and of the house. It was worth while for the candidate to make himself agreeable, and he did so. He stood treats; whisky and brandy poured in gurgling solicitation for votes, and oysters, frying or stewing, gave out their mute appeals. It chanced that during one session, when the canvass for directors' places was warmly proceeding, a member of the general asesmbly died, and, in respect to him, the members decided to wear crape for thirty days. Crape on the left arm became the familiar sign by which a legislator could be recognized. A wag from Benton, now Calhoun, county, observing how handsomely those men were treated who had crape on their arms, concluded a small bit of enterprise on his own part would net him handsomely, and he accordingly got a piece of crape and similarly decorated himself. He was a traveling trader, and so of course a man of the world. His decoration put him in the swim instantly. He was dined and wined to his heart's content, and his body's also, by the all unsuspecting candidates for the directory, who took him to be a member of the legislature. Garrett tells of a gentleman from Greene, Daniel P. Bestor, by name, who was deeply interested in the cause of popular education. He had a measure before the legislature he was much interested in, but he complained of the lack of support he was able to secure for his bill. His aspirations as a public man were destroyed, when he found that almost every man he approached, in behalf of his school bill, told him he didn't know anything about his bill, but added, "I have a friend I want elected a bank director, and if you will vote for him I will vote for your bill."

One of the devices adopted by members of the legislature to gain influence with the directors was to wait until the vote had been nearly completed, refraining from delivering their votes in the meantime, and then, by plumping in for some candidate who was barely short of an election, get in a position to claim that without their votes he could not have been elected. Garrett says at least one-third of the members refrained from

voting in this way, and the scandal caused was so great that a joint rule was adopted, requiring members to vote on the call of the roll when their names were reached.

The practical working of the banking system was that recommendations of a loan by a member of the legislature was almost certain to be approved by the directors, and a member himself could count certainly upon an accommodation. A Montgomery member furnished one of the most striking proofs of the abuse that were possible. His name was Moseley Baker. He was a brilliant fellow, a lawyer and an editor. He lived beyond his means, however, and carried to the bank a note for discount, for $24,000. It was endorsed by John Moonshine and Adam Sunlight. Bank officials seem to have stood in such awe of a member, that the names of these indorsers, that ought to have at once excited suspicion, did not, and Baker secured his loan. When the fraud was discovered, he was arrested and carried in irons to Tuscaloosa, but escaped and fled to Texas. He achieved distinction there, and on one occasion dramatically dispelled the mystery that had invested his career, by rising in his place as a member of the Texas congress, confessed his crime against the state of Alabama, resigned his seat, and put himself in communication with the bank officials. Mr. Joel White, of Montgomery, then a bank director, was dispatched to Houston and collected the debt in bonds that were subsequently sold at a handsome profit.

Another story tells how certain hotel keepers in Tuscaloosa who had managed to secure places on the board of directors, were put down by the president at a meeting where they were passing on applications for loans. Each hotel keeper had his special friends, and, standing together, they did not fail at this meeting to obtain favorable judgments on the applications of their pets. Finally, one note was taken up and nobody knew any thing about the maker. It was passed from hand to hand, but nobody knew the man. The hotel keepers shook their heads and passed it on. "Gentlemen," said the president, "this man must have camped out last night."

THE CRISIS.

Enough has been said to show the dangers that lurked in the banking system and how ineffectual were all attempts to mend it. The crisis came more speedily than might have been anticipated, owing to the speculative craze that swept over the union between 1830–40. The Alabama bank had, in 1832, entered upon its enlarged career, as a parent bank with sundry branches. This increased capital came in time to minister to the greed to get rich rapidly and the state started out upon a boom of unprecedented magnitude. When a branch of the Bank of the United States was established at Mobile, it was most bitterly denounced by the governor and legislature. In 1833, however, the legislature was inquiring into the expediency of begging congress to re-charter the bank.

Promises to pay were then the great instruments of wealth production, and the more banks the people could get the richer they would be. The inflation in prices caused during the next few years can be shown by a comparison between real estate values in Mobile in 1837 and in 1851, fourteen years later. In 1837, the value of real estate in that city, according to De Bow's Review, was $27,482,961. In 1851 it was valued at $11,698,045. The crash came and the bank with all its branches went under. The state came promptly to their aid with a bond issue of five millions in June, 1837, and a still further issue in December of two and one-half millions. The recurring crisis of 1839 produced a new chaos, and the volume of public opinion against the banks began to grow and assume threatening proportions. In 1836, the people were relieved of all but an insignificant kind of taxation. They began to realize they had a bad day of reckoning before them; that it was the part of good sense to pay as they went instead of borrowing millions of dollars to be squandered by ignorant or corrupt bank directors, with the certainty that the bonds issued to secure the loan must be paid, principal and interest, from the proceeds of taxation. In 1839, Gov. Bagby in his annual message scored the bank management and pointed out the necessity of a radical reform. He noted particularly the evil of the plan of electing directors by the legislature. On this point he said: "The evidence is furnished by the record of the banks themselves, that two sets of directors and the members of the legislature for two successive years, embracing the same period, obtained accommodations to a larger amount, and will probably be the cause of a greater loss to the banks, than the whole community besides."

WRECK OF THE BANK.

The firmness among public men indexed a greater firmness among the body of the people, and the aim of all the debate became how best to extricate the state from the clutches of the banks. Debtors met and warmly denounced propositions on the part of the banks to collect past due notes. The branch at Montgomery, for instance, that had had $1,750,000 of capital, found itself with $200,000 in specie. There were $2,400,000 due the bank, and the directors naturally wanted to get some of that amount in hand. They had brought suits for $800,000 of this indebtedness, and were proposing to sue yet other claims. The press teemed with indignant protests against the cruelty of the bank, and at least three public meetings were held in quick succession, at which denunciatory resolutions were passed. The ridiculousness of the system could no further go. These debtors could have hoped for but one way out of their troubles, and that was to have the state tax its citizens to believe the speculators who had gutted the banks. It was to this that the people were eventually driven. The shrewdest management of the affairs of the banks could then only serve to make a wreck a little less disastrous. Niles'

Register, vol. 57, p. 352 (1840), estimated the bank losses of Alabama to be $1,000,000 in Tuscaloosa, $2,000,000 in Mobile, $500,000 in Montgomery, $1,000,000 in Decatur, $50,000 in Huntsville, together with $300,000 that had been embezzled by the European agent. It is curiously significant of the utter carelessness that characterized the management of every one of the banks, that it was impossible to find out how the accounts in fact stood. A joint legislative committee reported on January 9, 1843, that of the debts owing the state banks, the total was $16,392,873.77. Of this amount $8,853,135.80 was reported good; $5,501,493.16, bad, and $2,048,-244.81 doubtful. In 1844, a like report showed of good debts, $6,755,103.27; doubtful, $1,019,395.18; bad, $6,179,680.27, and unknown, $632,792. Governor Martin, in his message of 1845, reported a total debt due the banks of $17,693,983, and of this $6,292,599.70 was bad. These estimates were wholly unreliable, however, as became apparent, when commissioners were appointed to wind up the bank and its branches. They reported that they had found these legislative estimates entirely untrustworthy.

PLOTS TO DEFRAUD.

To resume the historical narrative more directly. In 1841, according to Garrett, an extensive scheme to practice frauds upon the state bank and branches was discovered and produced a profound sensation. These were to be carried out through presenting fictitious bills of exchange, to which recommendations of members of the legislature had been obtained by various false pretenses. At the ensuing session of the general assembly a joint committee was raised to examine into the truth of certain charges connecting the names of various members of the legislature with attempts to corrupt bank directors. They reported they discovered the existence of a disgraceful league to plunder the banks and swindle the people of the state. They seem to have lacked the courage to push the matter, however, and the matter was laid over for further consideration at the hands of the next legislature. This consideration it failed to get. In the discussions had at the time the report of the joint committee was made, Mr. Young of Greene county drew a picture of what the committee had learned, and his statements touch the very core of the evil in the financial system, that now remained only to curse the people of the state. "He drew pictures," says Garrett, "founded on facts which had come to his knowledge fom witnesses, that almost bewildered the imagination, at the extent and enormity of the schemes to plunder the banks by false papers and the certificates of members of the legislature as to the solvency of the parties, induced either by a promised share of the proceeds, or through ignorance, or too great a desire to conciliate favor which might be useful at the ballot box, or, what was no doubt too generally the case, by an obliging and careless confidence in the representations of men who asked for certificates, either for themselves or their

friends, promising their word and honor that all was right in regard to the quality of the paper submitted."

LIQUIDATION.

Governor Fitzpatrick, who was inaugurated in 1841, was mainly instrumental in so arousing public opinion and educating it, that means were devised for placing the banks in gradual liquidation. He induced John A. Campbell to become a member of the legislature, and together they worked out the legislation that was needed. It was a very able report, Judge Campbell reviewed the history of the banking system and pointed out its disastrous effects upon the economic and social life of the state. The committee recommended that the branch at Mobile be placed immediately in liquidation, that the Decatur branch be restricted in incurring any new indebtedness and that the branches at Huntsville and Montgomery be aided to resume specie payments. Again, in 1843, he was able to report that four of the branch banks had been placed in liquidation. He said that these banks had been, for years, unable to maintain their own engagements. They had given the people an irredeemable currency, which was constantly fluctuating in value. They had generated in the state a spirit of improvidence and wastefulness. Their management had been characterized by abuses and extravagance. They had already occasioned a vast loss of capital and credit to the state. The bills passed by the legislature of a financial character looked to a permanent divorce between the state and the business of private banking. On February 4, 1846, an act was passed to regulate the affairs of the banks and provide for the payment of the state bonds. Under this act Governor Fitzpatrick, F. S. Lyon and W. M. Cooper were appointed commissioners to conduct the settlement of the banks' affairs. Fitzpatrick declining, Hon. C. C. Clay was appointed in his stead. On December 20, 1847, they made their first full report to the general assembly. This report showed that the total amount of debts collected that were due the banks for the year ending December 31, 1846, was $1,832,794.24. In the year 1847, there was collected $1,625,179.30. They estimated that there would be realized from the remaining assets of the banks about $2,200,000. It was then clear that the people would have to resort to taxation to meet all the outstanding obligations left by the banking system.

Mr. J. H. Fitts of Tuscaloosa, in his able paper on the state banking system quotes an octogenarian friend as saying, "We had no trouble in getting plenty of money then; all we had to do was to get together and vote ourselves as much as we wanted." Those were "flush times," but to the complexion, as shown by the commissioners, had the system come at last: a people who found themselves rising from a prolonged debauch, with a heavy bill of expenses to meet. There once lived an ingenious Quixote in an Alabama town who occasionally got on desperate sprees. When drunk he made things lively, by shooting in at windows, smashing

show cases and breaking glass wherever he found it. When he sobered up, he meekly and quietly went his rounds, inquiring at each store whether he had done any damage there, and if he had, he promptly paid the damage and departed. Alabama prepared to do likewise after a memorable debauch. There was some talk of repudiation, but that policy was sternly discountenanced. The state's credit had always been high, and the patriotic citizens determined to have the proud satisfaction of paying every dollar the state owed. It was an Herculean task to collect the debts due the banks, and after the first report made by the three bank commissioners, the commission was continued with only one member, Francis Strother Lyon. The unflagging industry of this man, his tact, his patience, his skill and his fine executive sense, enabled him to render a more signal service to the state in a financial way than any other man in her history. He brought his labors to a close in 1853, when he was able to report that an indebtedness for which the faith and honor of Alabama were pledged had been reduced from $14,000,000 to $3,544,666.67. The state had passed through an ordeal, and whatever may have been the disasters experienced at home, an unsullied reputation for integrity had been preserved abroad.

WAR APPROPRIATIONS.

There was nothing unusual in the financial history of Alabama from the collapse of the state banking system to the beginning of the war. When the state seceded in January, 1861, energetic measures were adopted in preparation for hostilities. The legislature, on February 5th, appropriated $500,000 in aid of the cause of the southern Confederacy, and when the special tax of $2,000,000 was imposed by the Confederate government, it was promptly paid, and then almost immediately the state issued bonds to the amount of one and one-half millions and recommended the other seceded states to follow this example. This was in the first flush of anticipated triumph; the bloody severity of the conflict soon had its effect upon the credit of the state and materially affected the willingness of capitalists in making investments in Alabama obligations. The slump began; enormous issues of paper money in Richmond and larger and larger issues in Montgomery, inflated prices with constantly accelerated rapidity and brought deeper and deeper distress upon the mass of the people. There is one incident of our financial history of this period that is usually told with marked pride by Alabamians. The anxiety of the administration to preserve the credit of the state was such that Gov. Thomas H. Watts (governor 1863–65) shipped through the blockade at Mobile interest necessary to be paid on bonds held in London. Mr. J. H. Fitts detracts materially from the honor of this transaction on the state's part, however, by alleging that the money used in this way was borrowed from the Central Commercial and Eastern banks of Alabama, was never repaid, and recovery was defeated on the ground that the state could not be sued.

REPUDIATION.

In 1865, the first constitutional convention that assembled in the state after the cessation of hostilities, passed an ordinance voiding all the debts contracted by the state in aid of the war directly or indirectly, and a subsequent legislature passed an act of the same tenor, thus burying with the Confederate flag, Confederate money.

RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

The reconstruction period in Alabama is mainly remarkable for the extravagance with which the debt of the state was increased. The debt of the state was stated by Provincial Governor Parsons to be $3,445,000. This, however, did not include the indebtedness incurred by the appropriation on its parts of special funds, like the sixteenth section and university funds. Including these with the bonded debt of the year 1867, the auditor's report of that year places the state debt at $8,355,683.51. The commissioners appointed in 1874 to liquidate and adjust all claims against the state on account of indorsed bonds, reported January 24, 1876, that the direct and contingent indebtedness of the state was $30,000,000. The larger part of this enormous increase was represented by hasty, ill-considered and sometimes doubtless corrupt indorsements of railroad bonds. In February, 1867, a law had been enacted, providing that on the construction of a certain number of miles by railway companies the state would indorse the bonds of the road to the extent of $12,000 per mile. In 1868 the amount of the indorsement per mile was raised to $16,000, and, tempted by the inferior character of the legislature of that session, birds of prey swept down upon it. Barbecues, dinners, excursions, unvarnished bribery with money, influenced many votes and a huge debt was piled up to build railroads that got little beyond the paper stage. It is not surprising that in November, 1873, Gov. Lewis was forced to admit that he was unable to sell for money any of the state bonds.

Certain discrepancies will be found to exist in nearly every statement of the indebtedness of Alabama prior to the settlement of the debt in 1876. The commissioners, who made the settlement, reported that their investigations in the archives of the state developed the fact that the records are incompetent as to the endorsed bonds, and not entirely accurate as to the bonds extended and bonds issued and sold by the state. The carelessness with which the faith of the state was pledged is shown in the remark of the commissioners that, according to the report of the auditor, the amount of bonds endorsed by the state for the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad company appeared to be $720,000. The railroad company itself claimed to have bonds so endorsed to the amount of $765,000, a difference showing a debt of $45,000, of which there was no trace on the books of the state government.

SETTLEMENT OF THE STATE DEBT.

The commissioners referred to were George S. Houston, then governor, Levi W. Lawler and T. B. Bethea. After summarizing the indebtedness of the state, the precise amount they fixed being $30,037,563, they proceeded to inquire what could be done in the presence of so overwhelming a burden. They said the interest account alone was impossible of payment, and to acknowledge the full amount as valid claims would be to acknowledge an indebtedness equal to one-fifth of all the property of the people, and the result would be confiscation. "It is apparent, therefore, that a just and honorable compromise is indispensable. Unjust claims must be rejected, and those which are acknowledged must necessarily be reduced." In proceeding to compromise they divided the indebtedness of the state into four classes. In class one they placed the recognized direct debt, consisting of bonds bearing five, six and eight per cent. interest, bonds issued for temporary loans and in bankrupt cases, state obligations bearing eight per cent. interest, "Patton" money, trust funds and some small claims against the state. In addition there were in this class some bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, issued in aid of certain railroad corporations, the total of this class was $11,677,470. As to their indebtedness the commissioners proposed as a compromise that the past due interest be canceled and to substitute a new bond for the face of those outstanding, the new bond to have thirty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum for five years from July 1, 1876, three per cent. for the next ensuing five years thereafter, four per cent. for the next ten years and five per cent for the next ten years. They estimated that such a settlement would save the state $1,250,000 in canceled interest, in addition to the large amount saved by a reduction in the amount of interest to be paid. In class two, certain bonds issued in aid of the construction of railroads, amounting to $1,192,000, were recommended to be scaled fifty per cent, and the interest reduced to five per cent per annum. The original rate of interest was seven per cent. In the third class were certain bonds, hypothecated, and various claims by banking concerns and private individuals, amounting to $2,573,093. In class four they placed the enormous indebtedness incurred by reason of the state aid system, by which a number of railroads had been able to get the state deeply in their debt. The Alabama & Chattanooga railroad had $4,720,000 of endorsed bonds; the Montgomery & Eufaula $1,280,000, and so on. The unpaid interest amounted to $2,750,000. These bonds, together with the straight bonds loaned to railroads, amounted to $14,641,000. The commissioners proposed that in the case of the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad, the state should issue a new series of bonds amounting to $1,000,000, and turn these over, together with the railroad itself and its land grants, to the bond holders. In the case of the others they suggested that the true interest of the bond hold-

ers lay in the acceptance by them of a transfer of the lien created by statute, the state to have a full discharge from the "pretended" claims against it. The commissioners stated in their report to the governor that Alabama needed "indulgence," and they italicized "indulgence." The state finances were broken down and rest was needed. The creditors seem very generally to have taken this view of it and the commissioners had little difficulty in prevailing upon the creditors to agree to the terms proposed. The result was to reduce the indebtedness of the state, direct and contingent, from $30,037,563, the amount it had been placed at by the commissioners, to a little more than $9,000,000, the precise figures being, in 1892, $9,293,400.

Since the settlement of the state debt there has been little to chronicle in the way of financial events. The assessed value of property has steadily increased, and the tax rate, that was then 7½ mills on the dollar, was reduced in 1892 to 4 mills. In that year the decrease was found to be too great; and a deficit was shown to exsit in the treasury. The general assembly promptly responded to the earnest demand of public opinion, that the credit of the commonwealth should be preserved unimpaired, and raise the rate to 5 mills. In that year the assessed valuation of property was $260,926,127, and the taxes amounted to $1,048,899.36. In 1882 the assessed valuation had been $151,520,551. In recent years, the valuation of property, if it has not gone forward with "leaps and bounds," has at least increased rapidly enough to be deeply gratifying to all lovers of the state and to promise a great future for its inhabitants.

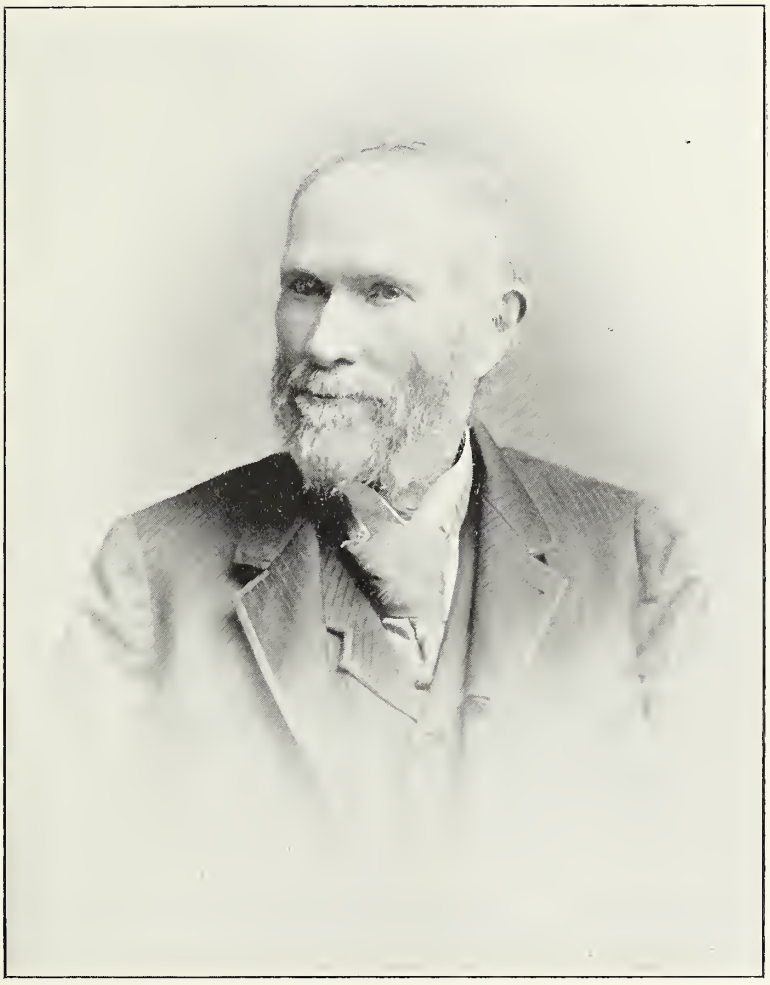
Personal Memoirs.

AUTAUGA COUNTY.

DR. JOHN W. DAVIS, a retired physician and surgeon of Autauga county, Ala., was born here in 1838, the son of Benjamin, born in Brunswick county, Va., in 1780, and Martha (Taylor) Davis, born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., in 1797. Maj. Benjamin Davis was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was one of the pioneer settlers of Autauga county, having come here in the year 1818 or 1819; here he married, and became quite popular —at one time representing Autauga county in the state legislature and at another time serving as tax collector. He was a well-to-do farmer and died, in 1863, at the age of eighty-four years, a life-long Methodist. Mrs. Martha Davis was a daughter of Benjamin Taylor, who came to Alabama from Georgia and settled in Autauga county many years ago; she died in 1873, at the age of seventy-seven years. These parents had born to them nine children viz: Mary Eliza, deceased wife of German Fike; Dr. Benjamin F., deceased; Warren Merritt, killed when young, by a falling tree; Balert Henry; Louisiana, deceased wife of John H. Barlow; Dr. Thomas Asbery, of Anniston, Ala., who served as captain of company G, Sixth Alabama infantry, and later as surgeon of the regiment, and later still as brigade surgeon under Gen. Gordon; Laura T., wife of William Caver, of Autaugaville; Mary, deceased wife of J. H. Gohlson, also deceased; and Dr. John W. Dr. John W. Davis was educated at the school of his district and at Summerfield, Dallas county; he then read medicine with his brothers; attended the university at New Orleans, and graduated, in 1859, from the medical department of the university of Atlanta, Ga., fully equipped for the practice of his profession. Early in 1861, he joined company G, Sixth Alabama infantry, and with it went to Virginia, where he was taken prisoner by the enemy the day before the first battle of Bull Run, and was confined in prison at Washington, D. C., for six months, when he was paroled. On his return to his native state he engaged in the practice of his profession for nine months in Perry county; was then detailed to take charge of the sick at the Alabama salt works in Clarke county, and at the end of another period of nine months joined the artillery at Mobile; was sent to Fort Gaines, where he was again captured, and for three months confined in the barracks at New Orleans, and for four months on Ship Island, and was exchanged at the latter place in January, 1865, returned home, resumed his practice and engaged in farming. In 1867 he married Miss Astoria J., daughter of Dr. John and Clarissa Shackleford, of Autauga county. Both these parents are now

deceased, the father having died when Mrs. Davis was a little girl. He was a son of Gen. Shackleford, one of the pioneers and one of the most prominent citizens of Autauga county. Dr. Davis abandoned the practice of his profession a few years after the close of the war, and has since devoted his entire attention to his agricultural interests. He owns 1,350 acres of rich land, all secured by his own efforts. The doctor is a member of Autaugaville lodge, No. 449, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Col. Charles S. G. Doster is a native of Autauga county, Ala., and its oldest lawyer. His father, Absalom Doster, was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., 1796, and his mother, Mrs. Sarah (Alexander) Doster, in Greene county, Georgia, in 1806. Absalom Doster received a fine English education when young, and at the age of sixteen was taken by his parents to Georgia, and in 1818 came with them to Autauga county, Ala., where he engaged in merchandising at old Washington, then the oldest town in this part of the state. He was married in 1822, and continued in the mercantile business and in farming at Washington for several years, when he removed to a point near Prattville, where he continued to be a leading planter until his death in 1882. He was a man of good business capacity and sound sense, and served in the state legislature in 1840-41, when the capitol was located at Tuscaloosa, and was the only whig that ever represented Autauga county in that body. He was prominent as a deacon in the Baptist church, at Prattville, for many years, and was forty years a Mason—first a member of the lodge at Washington, and then of Hampden-Sydney lodge at Robinson Springs, Elmore county. In the war of 1812 he was stationed at Savannah, Ga. His parents, James and Lydia Doster, came from an inflential family of North Carolina, of Irish extraction. Mrs. Lydia Doster died at Wetumpka, Ala., Mrs. Sarah (Alexander) Doster is still living and has been a member of the Baptist church since early womanhood. Her parents, Edmond and Mary Alexander, came to what is now Lowndes county, when Alabama was a vast wilderness, inhabited by wild animals and still wilder men. Mr. Alexander was a Virginian by birth, and entered the colonial army when but twelve years of age. He and wife ended their days in Lowndes county, where they reared a large family of children. Charles S. G. Doster is the second in a family of four sons and two daughters, viz.: Dr. Edmond A., who was a graduate from a New York university, and attained a high rank as a physician, but is now deceased; Charles S. G., who was born in 1830; Victoria, wife Zachariah Abney, prominent as a lawyer in Prattville; Madora, wife of M. D. Lamar, and two that died young. Col. Charles S. G. Doster was reared on the home plantation, received his early education at Rocky Mound academy, then attended the East Tennessee university, and in 1853 graduated from the Centenary college at Jackson, La. He had read law for some years prior to his final graduation under the late distinguished ex-Governor Watts, with



C. S. G. DOSTER.

whom he was very intimate for half a century, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar, Col. Doster is now one of the oldest lawyers in the state and one of the most eminent.

In 1854 Col. Doster married Miss Caroline E., daughter of John and Nancy (Harris) Slaton, who were natives respectively, of Kentucky and Georgia, were married in Georgia, and in 1835 settled in Autauga county, where Mr. Slaton was engaged in planting until his death in 1846. His widow survived until 1882. Of the large family born to this couple two sons were in the late war, viz.: Maj. William F. Slaton, who is now superintendent of education at Atlanta, Ga.; he was in the army of the Tennessee, was wounded and captured at Corinth, and served a time in a Federal prison; Capt. Henry H. Slaton, after the war, became a member of the Florida legislature, but later moved to Arkansas, in which state he died. Col. C. S. G. Doster has been very active in politics and in public life in general. His first office was that of justice of the peace; from 1854 he was from six to eight years superintendent of education of Autauga county. He was colonel in the state militia before the war, and during that struggle was commandant of the militia stationed at Prattville. After the war had closed he served in the state legislature until the republicans gained control of the state, and was chairman of the committee on education and a member of the judiciary committee. In 1870 he was again sent to the legislature and served on the judiciary committee. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate for four years, in which body he was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections and a member of the judiciary committee. He resigned, however, before the expiration of his term to make the race for the position of circuit judge, but was defeated, and has never sought office since. He was also, in 1866, a member of the celebrated national convention which met at Philadelphia to sustain President Andrew Johnson in his reconstruction policy. This convention was composed of many of the most eminent men of the country, and Col. Doster was one of its secretaries. Col. Doster is a large stockholder and a director in the Prattville Cotton Mills and Banking company, and to the large property he inherited he has added materially. He has for many years been a member of Prattville lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M., is chairman of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been for many years president of the board of school trustees of the Prattville Male and Female academy. Mrs. Doster, who was born in Georgia, is the mother of five children. viz.: Mary Tulula, wife of W. W. Reynolds; Charles E., a lawyer and planter; Corinne, now Mrs. J. L. Alexander: Howard S., editor and proprietor of the Prattville Progress, and Carrie M. Col. Doster, the largest planter and land-holder in the country, is universally popular, and is perhaps more familiar with its early history than any other inhabitant of the state.

Washington L. Ellis, contractor, etc., for the Pratt Gin company, was born near Prattville, Autauga county, Ala., October 22, 1834, the son

of Elisha and Mary (Blackwell) Ellis, born, respectively, in North Carolina in 1803 and in South Carolina in 1812. Elisha Ellis came to Alabama in 1827, a single man, the Blackwell family having preceded him by many years. Mrs. Mary Ellis was a Methodist in her religious belief, and died in 1885. Elisha Ellis still survives, is a Baptist, and was a farmer until after the close of the late war. Barney Ellis, a brother of Elisha, died in Autauga county about 1845, and another brother, James Edward, joined a company of soldiers that went to Texas in the early struggle for the independence of that state, and was massacred. Grandfather Blackwell was a pioneer of Autauga county, was a farmer, reared a large family and died many years ago. Washington L. Ellis was the third born in a family of four sons and five daughters, viz.: Jacob, of Texas, who served in the late war as a member of an Alabama company; James, who died young; Abraham, a soldier of the First Alabama regiment in the Civil war; Elizabeth, deceased; Washington L.; Anna, deceased; Mary J., widow of J. R. Carroll, and two that died in infancy. Washington L. Ellis lived on the home farm until fifteen years of age, and when eighteen entered the Plattville cotton factory as an operative for a few years; later he worked at carpentering for some time, and then learned gin making, and has since been connected with the Pratt Gin company in different capacities. Early in 1862 he joined company K, First Alabama infantry, and was sent to Island No. 10, but escaped capture at its surrender, returned home, and was for a short time in the recruiting service; he then rejoined his command at Fort Pillow, ran the blockade with others, who re-organized and went to Port Hudson, was captured and paroled, and after a few months at home was exchanged. He then re-joined the command at New Hope Church and fought on to Atlanta and Jonesborough and back with Hood to Franklin, Tenn., where he was again captured and confined at Camp Douglas, Chicago, until July, 1865, when he was discharged and reached home July 22. In 1867 and 1868, he had charge of the weaving department of the cotton factory at Prattville, after which he returned to the gin factory, and was for many years contractor for the construction of the wood work for the gins and is now receiver of lumber, etc. He is well acquainted with all the details of gin making and has passed thirty-five years in this factory. He is also a director in the Prattville Cotton Mill & Banking company. Mr. Ellis was married in March, 1859, to Miss Rebecca J. Hughes, who died in 1873, the mother of four children. In 1874, he married Miss Pallie E., daughter of J. B. Odon, a farmer and trader, who served as a cavalryman in the Confederate army, and who died in Talladega county. Mrs. Ellis was born near Selma, Autauga county, and educated in Summerfield and is now the mother of four children. W. L. Ellis is a member of Prattville lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M., and filled all the offices to W. M.; he is also a member of Daniel Pratt chapter 96. Mrs. Ellis is a devout Presbyterian.

J. N. Morbury

BRANT & FULLER, PUB^{S}

JOSIAH H. MARBURY, the head of the Marbury Lumber company at Bozeman, Autauga county, Ala., was born in Shelbyville, Tenn., in 1841. His parents, L. W. and Mary (Kidd) Marbury, were also natives of Tennessee, where they passed their entire existence, the former expiring in 1863 and the latter about 1875. L. W. Marbury was a Primitive Baptist minister and merchant, was a soldier in the Mexican war, and at one time was a member of the Tennessee legislature. He was a self-made man, possessed of great industry and renowned for his uprightness in all the walks of life. His father was a native of North Carolina, but bade farewell to earth in Tennessee. Josiah H. Marbury was born the eleventh in a family of three sons and nine daughters. One of the sons, M. P. Marbury, served as a lieutenant in the First Tennessee infantry all through the Civil war, endured all the hardships of the Tennessee army in the Atlanta campaign, and died after the war was over while doing business as a merchant at Tullahoma, Tenn. Josiah H. Marbury was reared principally at Tullahoma, with limited opportunities for an education, but he possessed what may be well styled something better than an education, and that is, good sound sense, combined with an intellectual brain. In July, 1861, he joined the First Tennessee artillery, and entered into his first fight at Wildcat, east of Tennessee, and then took part at Fisher's creek, Shiloh two days, Saltville, W. Va., and at Morristown, Tenn. He was captured in October, 1864, and imprisoned at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., until the spring of 1865, when he was taken to Point Lookout, Md., and held until the close of hostilities. At Shiloh his company was torn all to pieces, a small remnant only being left, which, however, was reorganized for the purpose of continuing the ineffectual effort to save what to them was a sacred cause. Mr. Marbury came out of the war with no money, no clothes, but he managed to make an overcoat out of his blanket. His father had died while Josiah H. was in the army, and to the latter was left the care of a mother and two sisters for some years, and here is where his superior pluck, energy, industry and intelligence came into play. He went to work as a carpenter and cabinet maker at Blue Springs, Tenn., economized his earnings, and in 1872 had acquired sufficient means to start in co-partnership with a Mr. Taft, in a saw-mill at Jamison, Ala., which they conducted until 1876, when they removed to Bozeman, where they were joined by Mr. W. T. Smith, and the firm became Smith, Taft & Marbury, under which style the present plant was started and operated until December 1, 1887, when the style was changed to Marbury & Jones, under which title the mill was operated until January 1, 1892, when it assumed its present name of the Marbury Lumber company. It is now one of the most complete lumber plants in the south, and is valued at about $225,000, including about 35,000 acres of fine timber land—all in Autauga county—into which they have laid ten miles of steel railroad track and four miles of iron track, equipped with two Mogul engines and fourteen flat cars. Connected with the plant are eight large

drying-kilns. The company are also owners of the W. T. Smtih lumber-stacker patent, five planers, etc., and they also conduct a general store. The capacity of the mill reaches about 80,000 feet per day, the employees number from 100 to 150 men, and the pay-roll averages $5,600 per month. The product is shipped nearly all over the Mississippi valley and the eastern states, but no local trade is carried on. Mr. Marbury began his business life at the lowermost rung of the ladder that leads to success, but his untiring energy has led him to the uppermost, and he now rests in complacency at the top. The marriage of Mr. Marbury was solemnized March 1, 1865, in Tennessee, with Miss Mary Allen, a native of Louisiana and a member of the Missionary Baptist church. She has passed to a better land, however, leaving behind eight children, viz.: Lizzie, who was educated at Judson institute, and at Boston, Mass., and is now the wife of C. W. Wilkinson, of Birmingham, Ala.; David H., educated at Howard college, at Marion Military institute, and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and now in business with his father; Mary A., Neva W. and Nellie T., graduates of Judson Female institute; Earnest L., Clara V. and Josiah H., Jr. Mr. Marbury's next marriage was to Mrs. Nancy E. Taft, widow of his former partner. She was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of William Robinson and wife, who were natives of England, but who came to the United States when young and here married. Mrs. Robinson died in Tennessee and Mr. Robinson in Alabama. Mr. Marbury has never taken any part in politics further than exercising his franchise in favor of men who were most suitable to fill the various offices contended for. He was made a Mason at Tullahoma, Tenn., and assisted in organizing the lodge at Jamison, Ala., but has affiliated with no lodge since his residence at Bozeman. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, while his wife is a Methodist, and his walk through life has demonstrated his sincerity in the faith he professes.

William T. Northington, president of the Prattville Cotton Mill & Banking company, Autauga county, and also president of the Northington-Mungen-Pratt company, of Birmingham, Ala., is a native of Prattville, Ala., and was born in 1851. His parents, William H. and Rachel M. (Gholson) Northington, were born in Mecklenburg county, Va., and in Autauga county, Ala, about the years 1818 and 1828 respectively. William H. Northington was a ripe scholar, came to Alabama about the year 1840, and settled in Prattville, where he married, and practiced his profession, that of the law, until his death, September 10, 1880. He took an active interest in politics, but was not an aspirant for office. During the late war he was captain of a company in the Confederate army, and for a considerable period of time was stationed at Fort Morgan, near Mobile. He was a Mason and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist church, and was universally esteemed. His father, John L., was of English descent and passed his life in Virginia. Mrs. Rachel M. Northington died in October, 1891. She was a daughter of

M. E. Pratt

BRANT & FULLER PHILA.

Jasper Gholson, a native of South Carolina, who settled in Autauga county, Ala., about 1820, and followed planting until his death in 1859 or 1860—his wife following him soon after the close of the late war. William T. Northington is the second born in a family of five children. His primary education was acquired at Prattville, subsequently he attended school at Auburn, Ala., then at the Emory and Henry college of Virginia, and in 1871 graduated from the law department of the university of Virginia. He practiced his profession in partnership with his father until 1877, serving for two years as county solicitor; he then became connected with the Daniel Pratt Gin company; in 1881 he became a partner in this concern and still continues to hold his interest therein. On the organization of the Prattville Cotton Mill & Banking company, in 1887, he was made its president, and still holds that responsible position; he was elected to the presidency of the Northington-Mungen-Pratt company of Birmingham, Ala., when that company was organized in December, 1891. The former company is one of the most extensive factories in the south, producing osnaburgs, shirting, sheeting, drills, etc., and consuming about 5,000 bales of cotton annually, worth about $300,000. It carries on its pay-rolls an average of 250 operatives, at a monthly cost of $4,000. His marriage took place in 1872, to Miss Ella A., daughter of Dr. S. P. and Adelaide Smith. Dr. Smith was a native of North Carolina, but when two or three years of age was brought to Alabama by his parents. He died in March, 1891, aged seventy-six years, and was soon followed by his wife, who died the following July. For many years Dr. Smith was the leading practitioner of medicine in Autauga county, but wealth rewarded his skill and labor, and he retired a number of years before his decease. He was a royal arch Mason and a substantial pillar of the Methodist church. Mrs. Northington is a native of Prattville, where she received her early education, and later at Mobile and Summerfield, and is a highly accomplished lady. Mr. Northington is a member of Prattville lodge, No. 96, F. & A. M., and Daniel Pratt chapter; was senior P. C. C. of the K. of P., Merrill Pratt lodge; he is also a member of the Knights of Honor, and, with his wife of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Hon. Daniel Pratt (deceased), the founder of the Pratt Gin factory at Prattville, Ala., was born at Temple, N. H., July 20, 1799. His father, Edward Pratt, was a son of Daniel Pratt, a native of Reading, Mass., whose wife was Asenith, daughter of Ebenezer Flint, of Wilton, N. H. Hon. Daniel Pratt was educated at the common schools of his section, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. At the end of his apprenticeship of three years, in 1819, he went to Savannah, Ga., thence to Milledgeville, and worked at his trade in that vicinity until 1831, when he went to Clinton, Ga., and there associated himself with Samuel Griswold in the manufacture of cotton gins until 1833, when he removed to Autauga county, Ala., and built a dam on

Autauga creek, a few miles below the present site of Prattville, and there ran a factory for about two years, when he purchased a tract of land, built the present mill and began the erection of the present town of Prattville, so named in his honor. The gin manufactory is the most extensive in the world, and the product the most popular in the market, having been improved by Mr. Pratt time and time again, where he saw room for improvement. These gins are used in every cotton-growing region on the earth—over one hundred of them having been sent even to Russia in 1891. In all there are about 33,000 in present use. The works employ about 125 men, with a pay-roll amounting to $7,000 per month. Mr. Pratt was a very energetic man, and, as a result, amassed one of the largest fortunes in the south. He owned thousands of acres of fine mineral land in north Alabama, and was one of the first to develop the coal and iron mines in the state or in the south. He built the furnace at Oxmoor, near Birmingham, and the Pratt mines were opened up by his son-in-law, H. F. DeBardeleben, and named for Mr. Pratt. Mr. Pratt continued his activity until his death in 1872. He was a man of great prominence and popularity, and served the people of his district in both branches of the Alabama legislature. He held rank in the Masonic order, the Daniel Pratt chapter being an evidence of his exalted standing in the fraternity. A man of noble impulses, generous and kind to the poor, he was a true and devoted Christian, and always foremost in rendering assistance to charitable work, as is witnessed by the fact that he erected a large two-story brick edifice, with store-rooms below and auditorium or meeting-room above, and donated it to the Methodist congregation, of which he was a consistent member. In 18—, he married Miss Esther Ticknor. They reared but one child—Ellen, wife of H. F. DeBardeleben, now a resident of Birmingham, Ala.

Merrill E. Pratt, deceased, a nephew of Daniel Pratt, also a native of Temple, N. H., was born February 23, 1828, a son of Edward and Dorcas (Pevey) Pratt, the former a brother of Daniel. The father died when Merrill E. was a little boy, but the mother survived until a few years ago, when she died in New Hampshire. Merrill E. received a sound, but somewhat limited education at the north, and when about fourteen years old came south and made his home with his uncle, with whom he later became associated in the cotton-gin works. On the demise of Daniel Pratt he fell heir to half the estate at Prattville, and assumed charge of the gin factory, later purchasing the interest of Mrs. DeBardeleben therein and becoming sole proprietor, which he continued to successfully conduct until his death in 1889. He, like his uncle, was a man of extraordinary business ability. He once served in the state legislature and was a Knight Templar, advanced degree. He married Miss Julia Smith, a daughter of Dr. S. P. and Adelaide, natives of North Carolina and Connecticut respectively. Dr. Smith was brought to the county about 1817, when but two or three years of age. He became a very suc-

cessful physician, amassed a fine property and retired some years before his death in 1891. Mrs. Pratt is a refined and highly cultivated lady and the mother of five children, viz.: Daniel; Mary, wife of J. B. Bell; Dora, Gussie and Henry.

Daniel Pratt, the younger, was born in Prattville in 1866, graduated from the state university, and succeeded his father as manager of the Pratt Gin company, and is also treasurer of the Prattville cotton-mill and banking company, and treasurer of the Northington--Munger- Pratt company of Birmingham. He was married, in 1889, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Leonard and Sallie Sims, natives, respectively of Georgia and Autauga county, Ala. Mrs. Sims is a daughter of Judge Graham and is still living; Mr. Sims died in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are consistent members of the Methodist church, while Mr. Pratt is C. C. of Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 71.

Rev. John W. Roy was born in Autauga county, Ala., in 1835, and is now the clerk of the county circuit court. His parents were Joseph and Mary Ann (Lee) Roy, who were natives of Orangeburg district, S. C., were there married and in 1818 came to Alabama and settled in Autauga county, which at that time was almost unbounded wilderness, infested with wild animals and savage red men, but possessed of a rich soil and a salubrious climate. Here they cleared a farm in the timber and passed their lives, Mr. Roy dying in September, 1866, at the age of seventy-four years, and Mrs. Roy following in 1868, aged seventy-two, both members of the Methodist church. William Roy and Michael Lee, parents of this couple, also settled in Autauga county in 1818. Rev. John W. Roy is the seventh child in a family of five boys and three girls, of whom two of the boys beside himself fought in the late war under the Confederate flag—William, who died at Macon, Ga., in 1864, having served from the beginning, and Hansford D., who died at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1863, having enlisted in 1862. Rev. John W. Roy was reared on the pioneer farm. His attendance at school was limited to ten days, as at the age of seventeen the care of his parents devolved upon him, he being the youngest son, and the elder brothers having families of their own to care for. In 1856 he married Miss Sarah E., daughter of Eli Wadsworth Muse and his wife Mary Muse, who came from Georgia to Autauga county, but later removed to Louisiana, where Mrs. Muse died, after which event Mr. Muse returned to Autauga county and passed the remainder of his days on a farm. Mrs. Sarah E. Roy was born in Georgia. Of the ten children she has borne to her husband, five only are living, viz.: Margaret M., who is married to John D. Hinton; Joseph Eli, James M., Della C., and Archie M. Early in 1862 John W. Roy joined company E, second battalion of Hilliard's legion, afterward Fifty-ninth Alabama, operating in east Tennessee; was in all the battles around Chattanooga, and then went with Longstreet to Virginia and fought around Petersburg, Richmond, etc. He was promoted to be

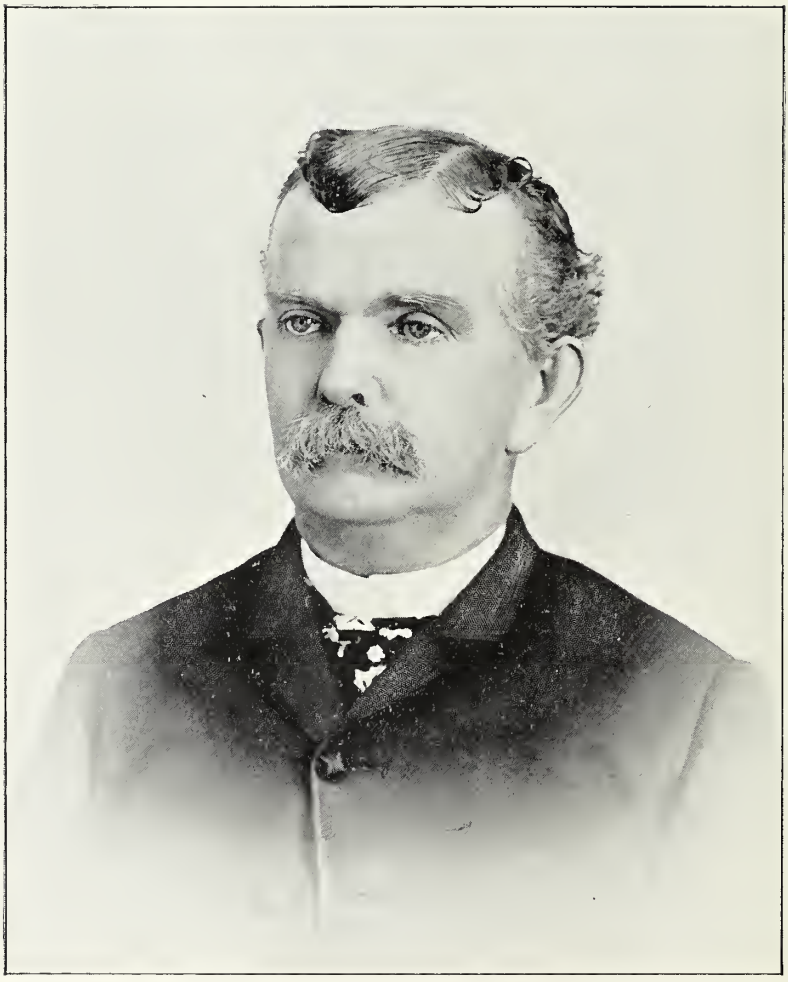
a corporal. At the time of the final surrender he happened to be at home on furlough. When peace was declared he engaged in mechanical work for some years, in conjunction with farming. For nineteen years Mr. Roy has been a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1886 he was elected circuit clerk and was re-elected in 1892 for six years. He has filled the positions of junior warden, senior warden and chaplain of Prattville lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M., past dictator and chaplain of Prattville lodge, No. 2828, K. of H. Mrs. Roy is a consistent member of the Methodist church, of which denomination Mr. Roy has been a pillar for the past thirty-six years.

Col. Thomas W. Sadler, the well-known attorney-at-law of Prattville, Ala., is a native of the state, having been born in Franklin county in 1831. His father, Allious Sadler, was born in North Carolina in 1801, and when a child was brought to Alabama by his parents, who settled near Jonesborough, Jefferson county, where he married Miss Caroline Owen. He then moved to Franklin county, where he resided a few years, and in 1833 returned to Jefferson county. He was a farmer, but active in politics, being a stanch democrat, and died in 1845, a member of the Methodist church. He was the sixth child born to William R. Sadler, of North Carolina, who was a pioneer of central Alabama, and owned the land on which Jonesborough was afterward built. Mrs. Caroline (Owen) Sadler was born near Birmingham, Ala., and after the death of Mr. Sadler was married to Rev. Reuben Phillips, a Methodist minister for over sixty years, who died in Coosa county, Ala., at a very advanced age. Mrs. Phillips died in 1881, a devoted member of her husband's church. Thomas W. Sadler is the only son in a family of five children born to his parents. He was reared on a farm and educated at old Jonesborough, at the state university and at Summerfield; he then studied law, but did not begin its active practice for some years, nor seek admission to the bar, preferring merchandising and farming. At the age of twenty-one he was elected a justice of the peace in Jefferson county, and held the office until his removal to Autauga county in 1855. In 1854, however, he had married at the Methodist church, at Prattville, Miss Catherine, daughter of Shadrach, and Elizabeth Mims, this being the first marriage ceremony performed in that edifice. Mr. and Mrs. Mims were natives of Georgia and Columbus, Mississippi, respectively, and were married in Columbus, but early removed to Vernon, Autauga county, where Mr. Mims was engaged in warehousing and planting, but later he moved to Prattville and became connected with the Pratt Gin company, with which he remained until his death in 1881. He was the father of four sons, who served with Gen. Jo. Wheeler through the late war, viz: Dr. Alexander, who was captured in Tennessee, and imprisoned at Rock Island, Ill., but who, in midwinter, made his escape with a companion and made his way through the enemy's lines to his command, badly frozen. The other three were named Shadrach, Wilber F.

and James. Mrs. Catherine Sadler was born in Autauga county, became the mother of ten children, and died in 1871. Of the children five are still living, viz: Allious T., Dr. Wilber F., Katie, Ethel and Caroline. The second marriage of the colonel took place in 1885, to Mary, daughter of Dr. James H. Bowen, of Macon, Ga., but now of Baton Rouge, La. Mrs. Mary Sadler is a native of Georgia. To this second marriage have been born two children—Anna, and Julia. After a residence at Prattville from 1855 until 1871, engaged in business, Col. Sadler was admitted to the bar. In 1874 he was appointed superintendent of education of Autauga county, and filled the office about ten years. In 1880 he was an elector on the Hancock ticket, and in 1884 was elected to represent the fifth Alabama district in the United States congress. and served on the committees on private land claims and on territroies. He then declined further political honors. The colonel was made a Mason, in 1852, at the Eagleton lodge, near Birmingham, and is the oldest member of Prattville lodge. In religion he is a Methodist. His war period was varied, but not really active, until 1864, when he joined Jo. Wheeler's cavalry, as a member company H, Prattville dragoons, and went through the Georgia campaign, and surrendered at Aiken, S. C., after the war had closed. As a lawyer, Col. Sadler stands at the head of the profession, and socially he is esteemed by the whole community.

Col. Alfred Y. Smith, a prominent and representative planter, and a son of Malcolm and Mary B. (Graham) Smith, was born in Autauga county, Ala., in 1825. Malcolm was born in Moore county, N. C., in 1795, and Mary B. in Cumberland county, same state, in 1800. Malcolm was left an orphan at ten years of age, and consequently he received but a limited education, whereas Mrs. Mary B., who was reared by her parents, was particularly well educated. They were married in their native state in 1819, and came to Alabama, locating in the woods near the present site of Prattville. They later moved to that part of Elmore county which was then embraced within the bounds of Coosa county, where Mr. Smith erected various mills, but five years later returned to Autauga county, where Mr. Smith died in 1857, and Mrs. Smith in 1862. Mr. Smith was a self-made man, having started life with no means of his own; he was a great speculator in cattle, sheep and lands, and, being a great reader, became one of the best informed men of his day and was prepared for almost any business undertaking. He was appointed a commissioner on the part of the state to build the penitentiary, 1842–5, assisted in the erection of the Planters' cotton mill at Autaugaville and helped to operate it until after the war. Mr. Smith was a bright Mason and an industrious worker in the Presbyterian church. His father, Neil Smith, was born in Scotland, but died in North Carolina when Malcolm was ten years of age, and his widow, Mary McNeil, who came to Alabama in 1819, and who was a very intelligent and refined lady, died in what is now Elmore county. The maternal grandfather of the

colonel, Maj. Archibald Graham, also a Scotchman, married a Scotch lady, Miss Euphemia Graham. They came to the United States with their parents, who died in North Carolina. These grandparents came to Alabama in 1818, located in Autauga county, where he died in 1825, aged sixty-two years, and she in 1848. Maj. Archibald Graham was a planter on a large scale, was the father of a very intelligent family and his descendants are now numbered among the best families of the county. The eldest son, Judge William Graham, was state treasurer from 1848 until the opening of the Civil war, and Samuel S. was assistant state geologist for a number of years. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, Col. Alfred Y. Smith, is the fourth born in a family of seven sons and five daughters, of whom three of the sons, beside himself, were Confederate soldiers during the Civil war, viz.: Prof. C. W., who was in the Third Alabama cavalry, army of the Tennessee, but who in a short time lost his health; he is now principal of the Prattville schools; Hon. Mac. A., now a prominent lawyer, was in the First Alabama heavy artillery; Dr. Virgil, who died in Wilcox county in 1884, was in Wheeler's cavalry. Col. A. Y. Smith was reared on the home plantation, and was educated in the neighborhood and at Woodville, Coosa county. In 1845 he entered as a clerk in a commission house in Mobile, remained one year, and then managed his father's plantation for a few years, or until his marriage in December, 1847. The lady of his choice was Miss Fannie, daughter of John Slaton, who moved from Georgia to Autauga county about 1845. Mr. Slaton (now deceased) married a Miss Harris, who was born near Merriwether, Ga., a member of one of the best families of that state. Mrs. Smith died in 1857, the mother of four children, viz.: Helen F., a graduate of Judson Institute at Marian, and now the wife of Dr. T. G. Howard of Selma; Walter H.; Rebecca, who died in infancy; Lula, who died young, and Frank S. In 1859, the colonel chose for his second spouse Mrs. Mary Pleasant Pope, daughter of Alexander McKeithen, a native of North Carolina who came to Alabama with his parents about the year 1822 and died in Elmore county in 1881. Mrs. Smith was born in Autauga county, was educated at Montgomery, and died in 1879, the mother of seven children, viz.: Thomas M., Alfred Graham, Forrest, Alexander M., Charles C., Kate and Minnie. From 1854 to 1857, Col. Smith lived in Florida, where he served on the board of revenue of Jackson county, but ill health necessitated his return to Autauga county, Ala., where he has since resided on his farm near Prattville. He was lieutenant-colonel of militia of his county before the war, and early in the struggle was for seven months a lieutenant in the Third Alabama cavalry at Pensacola; and was then commandant of the militia at Prattville until the close. The colonel is a practical and enlightened agriculturist and devotes much of his time to the advancement of farming interests; he is an active worker in all farmers' organizations, and in 1889 was representative from his congressional district in the Inter State Farmers'



MAC. A. SMITH.

association held at Raleigh, N. C.; he is a frequent contributor to the local press, and his articles on husbandry are always largely read. In religion he is a Presbyterian and is an active worker in the Sabbath school; while in educational matters he takes an unbounded interest, sparing no expense, especially in the intellectual training of his own children, whom he is bringing up in a manner that will transmit, through them, the amiable traits and progressive qualities of their ancestors.

Hon. Mac A. Smith, one of the most prominent and gifted lawyers of Autauga county, and residing in Prattville, was born in Elmore county, Ala., in 1841. His parents were Malcolm and Mary Baker (Graham) Smith, of whom the former was born in Moore county, N. C., in 1795, and the latter in Cumberland county, N. C., in 1800. They were married in North Carolina, and in 1819 located in Autauga county, Ala., but later removed to Coosa county (now Elmore county), and in 1840 returned to Autauga county and settled near Prattville, where Mr. Smith died in 1857 and his widow in 1880. Both were members of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Smith was an especially active worker, having built, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Judge William Graham, the present Presbyterian church edifice at Prattville. Malcolm Smith was a wealthy planter, was progressive and industrious, and was one of the founders and operators of the Planters' cotton mill at Autauga. He was a member of the Masonic lodge at Prattville, was an active democrat, but was possessed of no aspirations for office. His father, Neill Smith, was a native of Scotland, but an early settler of North Carolina, in which state he ended his days. The maternal grandparents of Mac A. Smith were Archibald and Euphelia Graham, both natives of Argyleshire, Scotland, the latter born in 1765. They lived some years in North Carolina, but in 1818 came to Alabama and settled in Autauga county, where Mr. Graham stood in the front rank of business men and his family in the social circle. He was called to his final rest in 1825, and his widow in 1848. Their only son, William, was state treasurer from 1848 until the opening of the Civil war. The children born to Malcolm and Mary B. (Graham) Smith comprised eight sons and four daughters. Of the sons, four served in the Confederate army, viz.: Alfred Y., as lieutenant in the Prattville dragoons; Prof. C. W., now principal of Prattville schools, was in the same command; Dr. Virgil J. (deceased) was also in the same company, and Mac A., whose military career will be now related. Hon. Mac A. Smith was reared on the home plantation and received a good literary education. Leaving his academy, he entered Oglethorpe university, in Georgia, where he passed a year and a half, when, in 1862, he left that institution to join company K., First Alabama heavy artillery; he was sent to the front at Island No. 10, but was soon discharged on account of sickness and sent home, but the same year joined a company of sharpshooters and went to Tennessee; at Murphreesboro he was slightly wounded, and was again wounded at Chickamauga,

his last wound necessitating his return once more to his home; but he recovered and re-joined his command at Dalton, and fought on to Atlanta and Jonesborough and back with Hood to Nashville, on the retreat south to Mississippi, and then joined Johnston in North Carolina, and fought on as a first sergeant until the surrender. On the restoration of peace he went to live with his mother at the old home, "Jessamine Hill," read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1867, but still devoted his attention to planting until the death of his mother; after which he entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has met with phenomenal success. He became quite popular as a citizen, a lawyer and a politician. For a number of years he served as notary public and also justice of the peace, and in 1882 was elected to the state legislature, in which he served on judiciary, and was chairman of committee on boundaries, etc. In 1890 Mr. Smith was elected to the state senate for four years, from Lowndes and Autauga counties, and by this august body was placed on the committees on judiciary, on divisions of roads, on local legislation and on enrolled bills, and was a member of the conference committee to redistrict the state into judicial circuits. But he has declined to accept further official honors which a grateful and admiring constituency have often urged upon him, preferring to devote his time to his rapidly increasing law practice, which demands all his attention. In March, 1877, Mr. Smith was married to Mrs. Lillie M. Foster, daughter of John Merrith, a native of Georgia, who came to Alabama many years ago and here died. Mrs. Smith was born in Autauga county, received her primary education here, and graduated from the Huntsville Female college under Dr. Price. Since his marriage Mr. Smith has resided at his country home, "Frogmoor," where he has some fine horses and a good track, on which he delights to train them.

William D. Smith, a prominent business man and planter of Autauga county, Ala., was born in Jones county, Ga., January 26, 1809. His parents, John Scott and Sarah (Bush) Smith, were also natives of Georgia, where they were married, and whence they came in 1818 to Alabama, and located in Autauga county, being among the pioneer settlers, and improved a farm on Nolan's creek. The family subsequently removed to Talladega county, and later to Jefferson county, where Mr. Smith ended his days. Mrs. Smith passed away in Autauga county, a member of the Baptist church. Levi Bush, the maternal grandfather of William D. Smith, a preacher, died before the date to which the memory of the latter reaches. William D. is the second born in a family of two boys and two girls, viz.: Rebecca, residing in Louisiana; William D., Eliza, who died in Louisiana; Sarah, who died in Florida; Harriet, whose death took place in Autauga, and the youngest, Thomas, who settled in Louisiana before the beginning of the Civil war. William D. received a good English education, fitted himself for the practice of the law and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. His marriage took place June 14, 1838, when he chose for his

bride Miss Sarah McLain, who was probably a native of South Carolina, and who lived until September 7, 1892, when she passed away, strong in the Methodist faith. Her parents were John and Elizabeth McLain, who settled in Autauga county in the pioneer days. Mr. Smith has passed almost his entire life in Autauga, has always been a farmer, and is recognized as a progressive and honorable citizen and an excellent business man. In 1849, he and Malcolm Smith built a cotton factory, known as the "Planters' Manufacturing Co.," at Autaugaville, which they successfully operated until the close of the Civil war, when it passed from their hands and went down. Mr. Smith was also formerly connected with the Pilotville cotton mills. He is a self-made man and is now one of the wealthiest in the county. He grew up among the Indians and became familiar with their habits and customs; he endured the hardships and privations of pioneer life and has been a resident of the county nearly seventy-five years—having come when the settlers secured their supplies by poling boats up the river from Mobile. The country was a dense forest, teeming with bear, deer, turkeys and with the panthers and wolves. He is still remarkably well preserved, and, although nearly eighty-four years old, is as vigorous, robust, and active as a person twenty years his junior. He is a life-long democrat, having voted for Jackson in 1832, was an early advocate of secession, and, although not subject to military duty during the late war, was anxious to join the army, but was dissuaded by his neighbors, who desired his presence and aid at home in supporting the wives and little ones of the absent soldiers, and in other ways assisting the Confederate cause. In religion he is a Methodist, and has been a member of that church for nearly half a century. He is the father of these children, viz.: William D., who died young; Calista, a graduate from Tuskegee Female college, and wife of Prof. C. W. Smith, of the Prattville schools; Colstanza, wife of Dr. D. A. McKeithen, and also educated at Tuskegee; James B., a graduate from Washington and Lee university; Thomas P., who died while attending the law department of Cumberland university; Morgan McL., of whom mention will again be made; Hattie, who was educated at the Martha Washington college, Va., and was married to D. W. McCarty; Mary Alice, who was educated at Ward's seminary and married to J. T. Floyd, a druggist of Prattville; Norwood, educated at the Alabama state university and now residing in Prattville; Morgan McL. Smith, the sixth member of the above family, received a good English education at Autaugaville and Prattville, and graduated from the law department of the Cumberland university at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1872. He preferred an active business life, however, to a professional one, and engaged in merchandising at Autaugaville, which he still follows with success; he is also engaged in saw-milling, ginning, and extensive planting operations. Recently he has constructed a dam at Autaugaville, at a cost of $10,000, by means of which he operates his machinery; he is also the owner of the old cotton factory already spoken of and will make

an effort to restore it to its former prosperity. He is enterprising and progressive and keeps well abreast of the times, being one of the foremost business men of the county. In January, 1875, he married Miss Fannie F., daughter of James and Sarah Nunn, natives respectively of Autauga county and Selma, Ala. Mr. Nunn was a wealthy farmer and a prominent citizen and passed his entire life in Autauga county—he and his wife both dying in Autaugaville, where Mrs. Smith was born. This lady was educated at the Ward seminary, at Nashville, Tenn., and with her husband is a member of the Methodist church.

GEORGE COOK SPIGENER, sheriff of Autauga county, Ala., was born in Robinson Springs, in what is now Elmore county, in 1849. His father, Llewellyn Spigener, was born near Columbia, S. C., in 1812, and married Mary Elvira Ramsey, who was born near La Grange, Ga. Llewellyn Spigener served an apprenticeship of four years to a wheelwright at Columbia, S. C., and soon after reaching his majority came to Alabama and engaged at his business in Washington, Autauga county, where he lived until Prattville was founded, when he removed to the new town, and in conjunction with his trade carried on farming, and later became traveling agent for the Pratt Gin company, which position he filled both before and after the war. He was once town marshal, and during the period of hostilities was tax assessor of the county. For eight or ten years he was worshipful master of Prattville lodge of F. & A. M., and was also a royal arch Mason. He died September 25, 1887, a sincere Methodist. He had three brothers, Samuel, Joel and William, who lived and died in Coosa county. Their father died while still a young man, and their mother, Barbara, was married to a Mr. Oliver; both died in Coosa county. Mrs. Mary E. Spigener, also a Methodist, died about 1877. Her parents, James N. and Mary Ramsey, came from Georgia to Autauga county, but subsequently removed to Wetumpka, where they died after the war had closed. One of their sons, James Newton Ramsey, Jr., was colonel of the First Georgia regiment, was a brave soldier and a prominent lawyer of Columbus, Ga. George Cook Spigener is the eldest of a family of six children, the second born being Mary, wife of W. W. Pierce; the third is Julia, married to W. M. Fisher; Llewellyn, of Pensacola, and two girls deceased. George C. received his early education at Prattville and graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn in 1872. He then passed some time at the Red Mount Iron works, and then engaged in the undertaking business at Prattville, with which he has now connected a livery establishment. Mr. Spigener was married in 1883 to Miss Kate Gardner, a native of Prattville, and daughter of George and Bettie Gardner, the latter a daughter of Judge Gholson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are now deceased. Mr. Spigener once served as town marshal and is now intendent of the town. From 1880 to 1884 he was sheriff of the county, and in August, 1892, was re-elected. He is a member of Prattville lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M., and

has served as its worshipful master; is secretary of Daniel Pratt lodge, No. 96; is P. C. C. and representative to the grand lodge of Merrill Pratt lodge, No. 71, K. of P., also past dictator and grand representative of Prattville lodge, No. 2128, K. of H. In religion he and wife are Methodists.

JAMES M. THOMPSON, planter of Autaugaville, and ex-sheriff of Autauga county, Ala., was born in 1836 in the county named, a son of William N. and Cynthia A. (Manning) Thompson. The father was born in Wiltshire, Eng., about 1789; was a man of great information, obtained after leaving school by constant reading, research, and observation in travel. During the war of 1812, between England and America, he was sent by his government on some public mission, and later drifted to Autauga county, where he married and engaged in farming for a number of years; he then, about 1830, moved to Kingston, the old county seat, where he was occupied in merchandising and in keeping a hotel; for eight years he was also circuit clerk, in which office he was followed by his eldest son, William N. He was very public-spirited and progressive in his nature; was a successful business man, and active in politcs. He was the only member of his family that came to America, and but little is known in regard to his progenitors. His death took place in 1851, at the age of sixty-two years. Mrs. Thompson was born in Alabama, and died when her son, James M., was an infant. James M. Thompson is the youngest but one in a family of six boys and two girls, his brothers and sisters having been born in the following order: William N., who died in 1870, was circuit clerk of Autauga county eight years, and was an excellent public official; he took part in the Indian war of 1836, and also saw three months' service in the Civil war at Mobile. Dr. Horatio P., of Wells Point, Tex., where he has resided forty years, was in the quartermaster's department, during the war; Thomas L. was killed at Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862, while serving as a private in the Autauga Rifles, attached to the Sixth Alabama infantry; Dr. Greene H., who died in 1886, in Autauga county, was captain of company G, Sixth Alabama infantry, from May, 1861, until the surrender; he had resigned just before the close, but was requested to resume command of the company; he was a graduate from the university of Louisiana, and a most successful physician; Joseph, who died in 1890 in Autauga county, served in the Fourth Louisiana infantry during the Civil war, was disabled at Vicksburg, was captured, and saw no more service; Elizabeth, the wife of Gen. Goodson, and the sixth of the family, was killed by a runaway horse about 1867; Mary J., the youngest child, is the wife of T. C. Smith. James M. Thompson was educated at old Kingston and at Selma, and finished at the age of fifteen on the death of his father. In May, 1861, he joined company G, Sixth Alabama infantry, commanded by his brother, and from 1862 served as sergeant. He fought at Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, where he was wounded; he returned home until recovered

and re-joined his command just after the battle of Sharpsburg; he fought at Cold Harbor, where he was again wounded July 2, 1864; fought at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Front Royal, Warrenton Springs, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Fisher's Hill. In the spring of 1865, he fought around Petersburg, and March 24, 1865, in front of the town, was shot through his right arm, which wound ended his active service; but he still remained with the army, and was at Danville at the time of the surrender. He was never captured, but was three times severely wounded, and was always ready for roll-call except when these wounds were being cared for. The marriage of Mr. Thompson took place in 1866 to Miss Virginia C. Pou, a daughter of John Pou, of Autauga county, but he had the misfortune to lose his bride in 1868. In October 1869, the took for his second matrimonial partner Miss Emma C., daughter of Robert and Cordelia Shackleford. Mr. Shackleford was formerly an extensive commission merchant of Mobile, and was first married to Amelia Harper; he then settled in Greensboro, Ala., where he engaged in merchandising, and where he died about 1876, his wife still surviving. Mrs. Thompson was born in Mobile and educated at Greensboro. She has presented her husband with three children, named Eliza, William N. and Robert S. Mr. Thompson resided at old Kingston until 1854, then at Independence until after the war, and then settled near Autaugaville, where he has a fine farm, and from 1888 to 1892 was sheriff of the county. He is secretary of Autaugaville lodge, No. 31, F. & A. M.; is president of the Autaugaville alliance, and is assistant lecturer and member of the executive committee of the county alliance. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church, and the family are held in high esteem by the community in which they live.

WILLIAM W. WADSWORTH, a native of Autauga county, Ala., and one of the leading business men of Alabama, was born near Prattville, October 17, 1841, the son of Daniel and Sallie (Matthews) Wadsworth. The father was born in Moore county, N. C., in 1810, and the mother is a native of Georgia. In 1832, Daniel Wadsworth came to Alabama and settled in Autauga county, where he was married, passing twice through the nuptial ceremony. His first wife was Miss Matthews, who died in 1846, and his second wife was Miss M. A. Norris. Mr. Wadsworth, who was one of the most prominent planters and representative citizens of the county, died in 1876. His parents were William and Sarah Wadsworth, the former a native of Connecticut, who was married in North Carolina and there passed the remainder of his life. He was a farmer, for many years county sheriff, at one time a member of the legislature, and a man of considerable ability and prominence. He was connected with the old Gov. Wadsworth family of colonial times, and a worthy representative of its respectability. Abram Matthews, the father of Sallie Matthews, came from Georgia to Alabama at an early day and settled near Prattville, and died in 1837 or 1838; his widow died in Texas only a few

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BRANT & FULLER, PUBS

years ago. To Daniel and Sallie (Matthews) Wadsworth were born five children, viz: Mary Frances, deceased wife of G. Z. Wood, also deceased; Malcolm S., who was in the Prattville dragoons on the coast for a short time during the Civil war, and later in company H, Third Alabama cavalry, with Wheeler in Tennessee, was captured near Strawberry Plain in 1863, and imprisoned at Rock Island, Ill., until the cessation of hostilities; William W., whose name opens this sketch; John W., who was in the Confederate army in the west in the latter part of the war and died after the war was over, and James K. P., who was in the same command with John W., and who also died after the close of the struggle. The children born to Daniel and M. A. (Norris) Wadsworth were named Charlotte Ellen, widow of Lewis Fitz; Patrick D., deceased; Newton Y., of Arkansas; Florence, wife of Charles Flint, of Michigan; Sallie, who died young; Mills A., who died in Louisiana; Kate and Anna, who both died while still young, and Jesse D., now of Birmingham, Ala. William W. Wadsworth was reared on the home plantation and received a sound, but somewhat limited education, and just on the verge of his majority, fired with zeal for the cause of his native south, enlisted, or rather attempted to enlist, early in 1861 in the Confederate army, but underwent the mortification of rejection on account of having both arms broken, caused by a falling building, and his arms were never set as he was not expected to live. However, he succeeded in enlisting in the next year in an infantry company at Fort Morgan, afterward transferred to Prattville dragoons, which were with Gen. Wheeler in his memorable campaign in east Tennessee; thence to Atlanta and on to the sea, and into the Carolinas, passing the last winter of the conflict at Beaufort, S. C. During his service he received five distinct and severe wounds, one of which was by a minie ball that passed clear through his body, barely missing his heart. In 1864 he was captured near Strawberry Plain, the point where his brother had been captured the previous year; but, having a somewhat vivid impression of the disagreeabilities of prison life, he resolved on escape; accordingly, as soon as the opportunity presented itself, seizing one of his captor's most speedy horses, he mounted, broke through the lines, and was soon free. He kept the animal which had thus assisted him in this daring feat for some years after the close of the war, and when it died gave it a respectable burial—for a horse. Soon after the war had closed, Mr. Wadsworth engaged in saw-milling, which he has successfully followed ever since—a period of twenty-eight years, and is recognized by all the southern lumbermen's associations as one of the leaders of the craft. He was once president of the Southern Lumbermen's association, and, later vice-president of the Southern Lumbermen's manufacturing association. In 1880, he located at the station which bears his name on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, in Autauga county, where he now has one of the most complete plants in the state for the mnaufacture of rough and dressed timber, with a capacity of

40,000 to 50,000 feet per day, and employing from 100 to 125 operatives, whose pay-roll reaches $3,000 per month. He has 12,000 acres of timber land, nine miles of steel railroad track, and a general store; he also owns two mills in Elmore county and one in Crenshaw county, all doing a good business; beside these, he is proprietor of the Woodwork and Manufacturing company of Montgomery, and is in every respect a thoroughgoing and successful business man, esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact. He is pronounced and prominent in his politics as a democrat, and is chairman of the democratic county executive committee, and of the congressional committee, but yet is not an aspirant for official honors. May 9, 1866, Mr. Wadsworth was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Idella P., daughter of Burkett Thompson, who was an early settler of this country, and who died in Autauga county, of which his father was one of the first settlers, and which is also the birthplace of his daughter. The union of Mr. Wadsworth and Miss Thompson has been blessed by the birth of five children, viz: William M., who was educated at the state university and at Pougheepsie, N. Y.; Frances E., wife of Dr. S. W. Jackson; Sallie M., who died in infancy; Mary Idella and Edward, all of whom Mr. Wadsworth has spared, or is sparing, no pains nor expense to prepare for the social and business worlds.

Dr. John E. Wilkinson, the well known physician and druggist of Prattville and an elder brother of Judge William F. Wilkinson, was born near Autaugaville, Ala., in 1847, and was reared on the home farm and attended school at Autaugaville until sixteen years of age, when he joined company A, Eighth Alabama cavalry, of Gen. Clanton's brigade and was engaged mostly in scouting throughout Alabama and on the coast, and surrendered about six months after the surrender of his general at Meridian, Miss. After the war had closed he resumed his studies, and after being duly prepared, read medicine with Drs. Davis & McNeel, at Autaugaville and then took a course of lectures at the university of Maryland, at Baltimore, and finally graduated from the university of Louisiana, now known as the Tulane university, at New Orleans, 1869. He then practiced twelve years at Gastonburg, Wilcox county, Ala., and since then at Prattville, Autauga county, where he has also conducted a first-class drug store. He is one of the counselors of the State Medical association, and was last year president of the county Medical society. He is a member of Prattville lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., of K. of H. lodge, No. 2,828, and of Merrill Pratt lodge, K. of P. The marriage of the doctor took place January 10, 1872, to Miss Eugenia, daughter of Hon. David F. and Mary Gaston, both natives of Wilcox county, Mrs. Gaston being now deceased. Mrs. Wilkinson is also a native of Wilcox county, which county her father represented in the state legislature for several years. They have four children, David L., Lena A., John E., and Genia. David L. has just finished a four years' course in the Southern university of Ala-

bama at Greensboro. He is now at Tulane university (medical department) of Louisiana, and expects to make a physician. Lena A. has recently graduated at the Alabama Female college. She has just returned from the Conservatory of Music and Art at Boston. John E., Jr., is now in the academy at Prattville. Genia, age eight. Dr. Wilkinson is not only a skillful and popular physician, but a practical buisness man, and stands very high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. His genealogy, which is of the brighest respectability, will be found in the sketch of his brother, Judge William F. Wilkinson, and it is, therefore, not necessary to repeat it here.

JUDGE WILLIAM F. WILKINSON, of Prattville, was born in Autauga county, Ala., in October, 1849. His father, Joseph B. Wilkinson, was a native of Blount county, Tenn., born in 1813, and came to Autauga when a youth. Here he married Miss Elizabeth A. Nicholson, a native of the county, born in 1820. He began life a poor man, but was a skillful farmer and merchant, and became quite well to do. He was a great reader and became one of the best informed men in the county. He served as county commissioner a number of years, and was active in politics and public affairs generally; was a Mason of high standing, a member of the Methodist church, and was Sunday-school superintendent at the time of his death, which occurred in 1889. Mrs. Wilkinson is now, in all probability, the oldest native-born inhabitant of the county. She was married, first to a Mr. Taylor, by whom she had one daughter, now Mrs. E. A. Hall; to her second husband, Mr. Wilkinson, she bore eight children, viz.: James L., who, when a student at the age of seventeen, June 2, 1861, enlisted in company M, Sixth Alabama infantry, and later in company G. April 28, 1862, he was promoted to be sergeant, and December 1, 1862, was commissioned lieutenant. He took part in all the chief engagements in the Virginia campaign, except that of Sharpsburg, when he was ill, and met his death at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. The second child, Dr. J. E., is a physician and druggist at Prattville; the third is Judge W. F., who graduated from Emory and Henry college, Va. Joseph A. is now a merchant at Selma; Asbury T. is a merchant and farmer of Wilcox county, Ala.; Mrs. L. A. Steele is deceased; Mattie is the wife of F. J. McNeil, of Autaugaville; Edgar A. died young. Judge William F. was reared on a farm, received his early schooling at Autaugaville, and in 1871 graduated from Emory and Henry college, after which he taught school for six years, and then for four years edited and published Shelby Guide, of Shelby county. He then returned to Prattville and fouuded the Southern Signal, which he edited until 1886, when he was elected probate judge and re-elected in 1892. He had performed other public service, however, having been appointed circuit clerk in 1879, and elected to the same office in 1880, being incumbent at the time of his election to the probate judgeship in 1886. The first marriage of the judge took place in 1880, to Miss Ida McConaughy,

a native of Shelby county, who died in 1882, leaving one daughter. The second marriage of the judge was in 1888, to Miss Eva L., daughter of Dr. E. L. and Mrs. Mollie Lovelace, both natives of southeast Alabama, and now residing in Troy. Dr. Lovelace is regarded as one of the most gifted Methodist divines in the state. Mrs. Eva Wilkinson was born in La Fayette, Ala., and was educated at Selma, and Mobile, finishing her education at the latter place while her father had his charge there. She has one son, William Everett. Judge Wilkinson is a member of K. of H., No. 2828, is past dictator, and has been a representative to the grand lodge. He has always been active in politics, and is worthy of any office to which his party can elevate him. A democrat, he has for some years been a member of the state executive committee, chairman of the congressional executive committee, and has been chairman of various congressional conventions; he attends nearly all the state and district conventions, and was a district delegate to the Chicago convention of of 1884, that nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency of the United States, and is regarded as a safe counselor, and man of cool and excellent judgment on nearly all questions. But few men enjoy the confidence of those who know him more than he.

BALDWIN COUNTY.

Edwin Baldwin, merchant and lumberman of Baldwin county, was born March 18, 1848, and is a son of Henry C. and Sarah M. (Hartley) Baldwin. Henry C. was born in North Carolina in 1822 and there grew to manhood, attending school at such times as his services could be spared from the farm. He came to Alabama when a youth in company with his brothers. He entered a grocery in the capacity of clerk and further improved his education by attending a night school, and thus obtained for himself a reliable education. Early in life he developed an ability to do business for himself, and soon secured a position on one of the Tombigbee steamers, quickly rose to the position of pilot, and followed the occupation for many years on the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. Nor did he confine his operations to rivers alone, but acquainted himself with the coast and general lay of Mobile bay and the gulf of Mexico. He was elected colonel of a regiment in 1862, but resigned his commission to take charge of government steamboats during the war, after which he resumed his former occupation. Being a man of broad intelligence and extensive acquaintance, he became captain of several boats, later owned a line of lighters and passenger boats, and eventually amassed a fortune. In 1875 he built the Hotel Grand, a noted summer and winter resort, located at Point Clear, at a cost of $75,000, and under his direction it was operated successfully for two years. When his death occurred in 1878, he was regarded as the best steamboat and deep water navigator in

Mobile. He was the builder of the first set of ways and docks in that city, and did much toward the upbuilding of its commercial interests. He avoided litigation and was never known to have anything in the way of law suits. He was a good business man and politically was a democrat. Mrs. Susan M. Baldwin was born in Mobile county, in 1832, and there grew to womanhood, much care being bestowed upon her early education. She was married in her sixteenth year and became the mother of nine children, six of whom now survive—three girls and three boys. Early in life she united with the Methodist Episcopal church and lived a consistent life till her death, which occurred in 1862, in her thirtieth year. In 1865 Capt. Baldwin married Miss Anna Wilson, of Wilcox county. She still survives, is the widow of Frederick Swain, and resides in Louisiana. Capt. Edwin Baldwin grew up in Mobile and spent his early life in school. In 1863 he left Spring Hill college and joined a military company then being formed for actual service in the then existing war. In this company he served a year, then was transferred to the Forty-sixth infantry, in which he served until peace was restored. He then attended school till 1866, in which year he went on board an Alabama river steamer, as clerk, following this occupation with efficiency till the following year, when he was appointed boarding officer of the port of New Orleans, and served as such till removed by Federal authority in reconstruction days. He then became clerk of the steamer Sarah, which plied between New Orleans and Mobile, and later entered a wholesale house as clerk, and followed this occupation nearly three years; then went to Texas and entered a wholesale grocery house at Galveston. In 1870 he crossed the plains on the old Chisholm trail with 2,000 cattle, passing all through the great western ranges. The latter part of 1871 he returned to Galveston and went on the prairies as a cow boy and became conversant with all the phases of a ranchman's life, including stock dealing, mercantile pursuits on the Guadaloupe river, but finding the business not to his liking he returned, in 1873, to Mobile and went aboard the steamer "Annie," as captain and pilot, remaining in this occupation till 1875, when he came back to Mobile and established a steamboat supply house and grain business, and remained there till his father's death; he then took charge of the steamer "Annie," as master and owner, and followed this business till 1885, during which time he had become owner of a number of crafts of all denominations and had extended his business to all parts of the gulf and river points; in 1885 he sold out his entire business and went to Monterey, Mexico, and engaged in the stock brokerage and commission business, following this occupation three years, during which time he did business at Valedino and Laredo, Mexico, learned the Mexican language, and in co-partnership with Mr. T. P. Hartley built up an extensive and lucrative business. In 1888 he returned to Mobile, after having sold out his Mexican interests to his partner. January 18, 1888, Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Kapahn, daughter of

George Kapahn, one of Baldwin county's prosperous merchants and former partner of Charles F. Zundel. Mrs. Baldwin was born in Mobile, in 1865. She was married in her twenty-fourth year and is now mother of three interesting children: Alfred J., born November 24, 1888; George H., born December 8, 1889, and William, born in 1890. Mrs. Baldwin affiliates with the Catholic church. Mr. Baldwin engaged in mercantile pursuits in 1888 at Point Clear; then moved to his present beautiful home, located in the west prong of Fish river, at the post office known as Marlow. He has a large and well assorted stock of general merchandise, valued at $6,000, and does a large cash business. Since his locating here he has built a nice residence and furnishes accommodations as a hotel for winter and summer visitors to the south; he has built a steam saw-mill, and deals extensively in lumber and juniper blocks. He has a grist mill, with gin attached to the saw-mill, and has the only gin adapted to the ginning of Sea Island cotton in Alabama. He owns some 3,000 acres of land, including fine tracts of virgin forests of pine timber. He has made successful experiments with and is now a producer of the famous Sea Island cotton. Mr. Baldwin owns a sixty-ton schooner, a naphtha launch, and a fleet of smaller boats on his premises; he also has a fine vein of pottery clay, operates three potteries and a brick yard; also owns and operates a ferry across the river at his store. He contemplates the erection of a cannery in the near future for the canning and preserving of all kinds of fruits and fish, which latter abound in the clear waters of Fish river. He is one of Baldwin county's most progressive men. He is ever ready to assist all enterprises for the advancement of Baldwin county, and takes pleasure in welcoming immigration to his fertile country.

Edward Brodbeck, merchant and fruit grower of Point Clear, Baldwin county, and junior partner in the firm of Charles F. Zundel & Co., was born in Baden, Germany, in 1853—the son of Christian and Barbara (Derr) Brodbeck. The father was a butcher of considerable wealth, who came to America in 1873 with his family, landing at New Orleans, whence he moved directly to Point Clear, where he bade farewell to earth in 1891 at the ripe age of eighty-one years. His wife was also a native of Baden, was married in her nineteenth year, and became the mother of twelve children, of whom six still survive. Early in life she united with the Lutheran church, and faithfully lived according to its tenets, until her death in 1866, in her fifty-third year. Edward Brodbeck attended school in his native land until fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a tailor. Shortly after his arrival at Point Clear he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles F. Zundel, for the purpose of trading and of fruit and vegetable growing, under the firm name of Charles F. Zundel & Co., who now carry a stock of goods valued at $3,000 to $5,000 and who do an average business of $10,000 to $15,000 per annum. The marriage of Mr. Brodbeck took place in 1875 to Miss Rosina Jenne,

daughter of Jacob M. Jenne. This lady was born in Baden in 1852, was married at the age of twenty-three, and has borne her husband four children, viz.: Edward C., born in 1876; Emil, born in 1878 and died in 1881; Arnold M., born in 1881; Carolina R., born in 1883. Mrs. Brodbeck and family are members of the Lutheran church, and the children have been highly educated. Messrs. Charles F. Zundel & Co. own in their own right between one and two thousand acres of land and a number of tenant houses; they own their large store buildings, with their residences adjoining, and have their surrounding grounds laid out in convenient and picturesque fruit and vegetable plats. Mr. Brodbeck turns much of his attention to horticulture and has his gardens planted with all kinds of fruits and nuts, including the orange, of which he has a large number of all sizes; 200 pear trees, 75 pecan trees, and grapes of all varieties, as well as figs. He also raises Irish and sweet potatoes and (kehager) cabbage, and all garden vegetables for the early spring market. He is also a lumber and wood dealer, and has a schooner that transports all freights from Mobile and elsewhere to the wharf near the store. He farms on a small scale and has his land well fenced and enriched by proper cultivation and fertilization. He is one of Baldwin county's stanch business men, is a democrat, and a member of the Lutheran church. He came to his present location with little or no means, and by careful and well-directed efforts has gradually built his business up from a small scale to its present proportions. Mr. Brodbeck raises his cabbage in the winter and harvests it in January; then raises a crop of Irish potatoes and two crops of hay off the same ground in one season. He is highly respected. CHARLES F. ZUNDEL, senior member of the firm of Zundel & Brodbeck, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1824, the son of Jacob and Kathlene (Schieffelin) Zundel. Jacob Zuudel was principal of a public school in his native land for many years, was a member of a Protestant church, and died highly respected in 1855. Charles F. Zundel had good school advantages, of which he fully availed himself, and then, while still quite young, learned the baker's trade. At the age of twenty-eight years he sailed for America and landed at New Orleans, whence he went to Mobile where he worked at his trade until 1866, when he moved to Baldwin county and engaged in merchandising in partnership with George Kapahn. They carried a large and varied stock and were so successful that they opened a branch store on the west prong of the Fish river, at what is now known as Marlow postoffice. The business being thus divided up, a dissolution of copartnership eventually resulted. Mr. Zundel then formed a copartnership with Mr. Brodbeck, with whom he has met with abundant success, as will be perceived by a perusal of Mr. Brodbeck's sketch. The marriage of Mr. Zundel was solemnized, in 1870, to Miss Anna M. Brodbeck, a sister of his partner in business. The lady was born in Baden, Germany, in 1842. She came to America with her par-

ents in 1869, and was married at the age of twenty-eight. She has blessed her husband with nine children, born in the following order: Charles F., Ludwig T., Otto E., Ferdinand C., Emil J., Wilhelmina G., Paulina L., Amelia and Cathalina. The family affiliates with the German Lutheran church, and are held in high respect by the community at large. In politics he is a democrat, and was an active participant in the late war, joining the forces of the section in which he had cast his lot.

Ausphera W. Bryant, planter, was born in Baldwin county, August 20, 1827. He attended school till seventeen, then entered the employ of Mr. Edward Robinson, as clerk in a store of general merchandise. At the age of twenty years, he entered in business for himself. In 1858, he bought his first piece of land, consisting of forty acres, where his present pleasant home now stands and which he settled at that time and put on first-class improvements. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1862 and was paroled in April, 1865. After the war he returned to his home and family and began the upbuilding of his shattered fortunes. He began the clearing of land and turned to farming, in which he has been successful and has accumulated much realty, adding to his original purchase of forty acres, till he now owns 1,900 acres, agricultural and timber lands. Mr. Bryant was married in 1858 to Miss Virginia Steadham, daughter of Edward Steadham, who was a native of South Carolina and was one of Alabama's early pioneers. With his father and two brothers he settled in Baldwin county, near the boat yard, so called, and was one of the many settlers that sought safety in Fort Mims, and escaped the day of the downfall of the fort. With two musket balls in his thigh he returned to the Alabama river, and, with the assistnace of a pine log, swam the stream and thence to the Tombigbee river, and in like manner succeeded in crossing that stream and found his way to safety, and lived to be one of the wealthy and representative men of the county. Mrs. Bryant was born in Baldwin county, near Montgomery Hill, September 26, 1838, was married in her twentieth year and is now the mother of eleven children, ten of whom still live, born in the following order: Emma, now the wife of John McDavid, whose biography appears elsewhere; Julia A., wife of I. R. Cox; Martha E., now the wife of John Richardson; Maggie V., single; William E., married to Maggie Richerson; Ausphera W., now attending the dental school of Philadelphia; Percy A., attending college at Auburn; May H., George R., and Douglass O. William P. Bryant, father of A. W. Bryant, was born in North Carolina in Scotland Neck, in March of 1799, came to Alabama and settled near Fort Mims, and in a short time returned to North Carolina and brought his mother and sisters to this state. He was married in Baldwin county in 1825 to Miss Margaret Weekley. He then engaged in merchandising near old Fort Mims, where he continued in business till death, which occurred September 27, 1839. His wife was born near Montgomery Hill, Baldwin county, Ala., where she grew to womanhood. Her parents

came from St. Augustine, Fla., and setled in Baldwin county near Montgomery Hill. She was married in her twentieth year and became the mother of three children, two of whom reached maturity and still survive. In 1843 she was married to Edward Robinson, and lived a happy, consistent and exemplary life till her death, which occurred December 28, 1862.

Francis Earle, a retired agriculturist of Baldwin county, Ala., of which he is a native, was born in February, 1818, received a three years' course of schooling in one of the best institutions of learning in the state, and then took charge of his father's plantation and stock farm, spending much time in western Alabama, looking after the vast flocks of sheep and herds of cattle belonging to the estate. He lost his father in 1836, when the charge of the entire property, including the homestead, devolved upon his young shoulders. His parents were Jones and Elizabeth (Tarvin) Earle, the former of whom was born in South Carolina in 1766, and in 1792, came to Alabama, settled in Baldwin county, near Fort Mims, and at once engaged in stock raising. He built a dwelling near where his son Francis now lives, married Miss Elizabeth Tarvin, and led a life of quiet usefulness until February 12, 1813, when he was warned of a threatened outbreak among the Indians and advised to seek safety at the fort. He accordingly destroyed such of his household effects, that he knew would be either stolen or burned, and sought refuge in the fort seven miles away. That night his negro herdman reported that he had seen numerous squads of red men in the vicinity, but the report was discredited by the inmates of the fort, with the exception of Mr. Earle, who, with his wife and three children, stole away from the defenses and made his way to Blakely, sixty miles distant, and thence to Mottville. His caution and foresight proved of service, for the next day February 13, 1813, at 12 o'clock, noon, the fort was attacked by the savages and one of the bloodiest massacres recorded in the annals of Alabama was perpetrated. In a few days Mr. Earle returned to his plantation and stock range, proceeded at once to rebuild his home; cleared up more land and began planting on a large scale. When Gen. Jackson arrived in the territory he went into camp near Mr. Earle's plantation and received his needed supplies therefrom for a number of years. The death of Mr. Earle took place in 1836. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist church and a sincere christian. The old house built after the fall of Fort Mims is still standing in good condition. Mrs. Elizabeth Earle was a native of Baldwin county and a daughter of one of its earliest pioneers, John Tarvin. She was married in her nineteenth year and was the mother of nine children—six boys and three girls—of whom Francis, whose name heads this sketch, was the seventh in the order of birth. After his father's death, Francis continued the live stock business, became a large owner and dealer in negro property, and set free over 100 slaves at the close of the Civil war. Before the war he had lived like a

prince, had servants to respond to every call—operated extensive plantations, and was one of the wealthiest planters of Baldwin county, having the handsomest residence for miles around. It was erected by Col. Slaughter at a cost of $20,000. When the war came on in 1861, everything was changed. His beautiful mansion was burned, his negroes set free, and his herds scattered to the four winds of heaven; his fences were torn down and burned and his fields laid waste, and he was, in fact, absolutely impoverished. Notwithstanding his heavy losses, Mr. Earle, when matters had quieted down, re-engaged in stock raising, having sold a few bales of cotton he had managed to save at $200 per bale, the proceeds giving him a fair start, and once more began planting, the result being that he is once more a wealthy man. The marriage of Mr. Earle took place, in 1850, to Miss Mary McDonald, daughter of John McDonald, a lumber manufacturer on a large scale in Baldwin county. This lady was born in Baldwin county, was highly educated, was a society belle, and was married in her twenty-sixth year. She has two children, viz.: Frank, who is married to Mamie Daniels and has one child, also named Frank; and Mary, the wife of Thomas Bradley, a young planter of Baldwin county, and also the mother of one child—Ulmer. Mrs. Bradley is a member of the Methodist church. Francis Earle, the elder, has been lavish in his support of church and school, and is generous to a fault, as well as public spirited.

William H. Gasque, retired probate judge and business man of Baldwin county, and residing at Daphne, Ala., was born in the town of Saint Stephens, Washington county, December 6, 1811, but at the age of two years was taken by his parents to Monroe county, Ala., where he grew to manhood. In 1831, he settled in Baldwin county, where, in 1835, he was elected clerk of circuit court and clerk of county court, served four years, and then was re-elected; just before the expiration of his second term he was elected to the state legislature, and served through the term of 1842-3. In 1852 he was appointed as an assistant in the sheriff's office, and served until 1854, when he was appointed an assistant in the United States marshal's office at Mobile. In 1858 he was made mailing clerk at Mobile, which position he held until the close of the Civil war when, in the spring of 1865, he was appointed one of the revenue assessors of the port of Mobile, of which office he was relieved in 1868. In the fall of the same year he was appointed judge of probate of Baldwin county, and filled that office to the entire satisfaction of the citizens until November 3, 1892, when he retired to private life. During Mr. Gasque's twenty-four years' incumbency of the probate judgeship he witnessed many changes for the better in Baldwin county. When he took his seat the county was in debt $5,500, to which was to be added the liabilities of two successive defaulting sheriffs. The people of the county were poor, and during court term the jurors were compelled to use their certificates as collateral. This the judge resolved to obviate by borrowing $1,000 on his personal

account and applying the amount to the relief of the more pressing wants of these indigent jurors. In 1888, a movement was made toward building a new court house, and through the strenuous exertions of the judge the project was carried out at an expense of $10,000. On the completion of the edifice, so much needed, the county found itself in debt to the amount of $2,800, and again the judge used his personal responsibility to secure the amount. The county is now, however, free from debt. While in office the judge was successful in securing many pensions for the survivors of the war of 1812, and freely gave of his own means toward the building of church and school edifices and the maintenance of charitable institutions.

Judge Gasque is a son of Samuel and Mary (Godbold) Gasque. Samuel Gasque, of Huguenot descent, was born in Marion district, S. C. In 1810 he came to Alabama and passed two years at Saint Stephens in Washington county, where he died in April, 1812. Mrs. Mary (Godbold) Gasque was also born in Marion district, S. C., was married in her nineteenth year, and bore Mr. Gasque two children. In 1815 she was joined in marriage with Silas Morgan, to whom she bore five children, and died in 1832. Judge Gasque has never married, and is the last survivor of his family. He is now eighty-two years of age, and although he has twice had the yellow fever and once had the confluent small-pox, he is well preserved and full of vigor, bearing the appearance of a man of fifty. He recalls many incidents of pioneer life and some of quite a thrilling character. He was living at Saint Stephens when the Indian massacre at Fort Mims took place, in 1813, in which many settlers lost their lives and during which the parents of the judge were obliged to conceal themselves in the forest for several days and nights. Baldwin county has reached its present development under his eyes, and much of its advancement is due to his personal exertion. The judge was made a Mason in 1844, when he entered Mobile lodge, No. 40. He is a dyed-in-the-wool democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson and his last for Grover Cleveland.

JOHN HADLEY, stock grower of South Baldwin county, with post-office at Swift, was born in Baldwin county, Ala., in 1820. He was early employed as a farm hand and while yet a young man rode United States express for nine years, under Ward Taylor, after which he gradually went into the stock business in company with his brother, and in that manner did business for a number of years. He took part in the late war, after which he continued to grow various kinds of stock. In 1882 he bought a section of land where he now lives (Section sixteen, township six, range four, east) and a tract of 160 acres laying on Blackwater river in southeast Baldwin county. He moved his family to this place shortly after purchasing and brought 1,400 head of sheep with him, and now owns a flock of 5,000 to 7,000. He also has a fine herd of 320 cattle. He raises hogs, cows and some horses, and also has a herd of

tame deer, on his premises; he has a number of different wool-growing sheep, amongst which may be found the Merino, the Cotswold, the Southdown and the native sheep. Mr. Hadley was united in marriage September 15, 1848, to Miss Nellie Johnson, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Johnson. She was born in Georgia in 1820, and was young when brought to Baldwin county, Alabama, where she grew up, becoming proficient in all domestic pursuits of usefulness. She was married in her twenty-fifth year and became the mother of six children, all of whom are now deceased, born in the following order: Elizabeth, Thomas, Mary, John, Joseph, and Otis. John reached maturity and married Miss Sarah Cruit, whose four children were born in the following order: J. Cruit, John T., Sarah E., and Joseph W., all of whom find a comfortable home with Mr. Hadley, their grandfather, and are also receiving a liberal education. Early in life the wife of Mr. Hadley united with the Missionary Baptist church, and has lived a good and consistent life ever since. In coming to her present home she left many kind friends and church going people with whom she was loath to part. She is now in her seventy-third year, and enjoys comparatively good health. Mr. Hadley is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Kenelson) Hadley. Benjamin was a native of North Carolina and took part in the war of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation. He was married in North Carolina and emigrated south in 1818 and settled in Florida, which was later taken in as Baldwin county, Ala., and subsequeutly moved to north Baldwin county, near Montgomery Hill. He there bought a farm and became one of Baldwin county's progressive farmers and stock growers, and prominent as a whig. His death occurred in 1826. His father was killed by the tories in Revolutionary times. The mother of Mr. Hadley was a native of Mississippi, where she spent the early part of her life. She was married in her twenty-fifth year and was Mr. Hadley's second wife and had seven children, five boys and two girls, five of whom still survive. The mother's death occurred in 1822. John Hadley was thrown upon his own resources early in life and has made all that he now owns by careful investments and good management; his mode of life is primitive, yet he is surrounded by plenty and has everything to supply his few wants. His home is in the great sheep range of Alabama in the heart of the forest, with neighbors few and far between.

Henry J. Hunt, planter and lumberman, of Tensaw, Baldwin county, Ala., was born in Georgia, November 27, 1827, and came to Alabama with his parents, who, in 1836, settled in Russell county, where the son grew to manhood. From Russell county the family moved to Chambers county, and thence to Randolph county, Ga., where Henry J. was married to Miss Mary A. Morris, daughter of James Morris, a planter. Mrs. Hunt was a native of Randolph county, was married in her sixteenth year, and became the mother of three children, viz.: Jane D., William H. and Mary A., all now deceased. Mrs. Hunt died in 1856, an earnest member of the Primi-

tive Baptist church, and in 1857, Mr. Hunt married Miss Emma Ramie, daughter of Capt. Bryant Ramie, a planter of Stewart county, Ga., where the lady was born in 1841. To this union have been born eight children, as follows: Jane, wife of L. F. Warren, and mother of five children; Joe, who is with his parents; Lula A., married to Daniel O'Rourke, a business man, of Wallace, Ala.; Gussie, Emma, Fannie, Claude and May. Mr. Hunt reached Alabama with his family December J. 24, 1861, and for some years his attention was occupied with the affairs of war. He enlisted in the Alabama cavalry service under the command of Capt. English, and was chiefly employed in home guard duty until the close of hostilities. In 1865, he bought a tract of land containing 160 acres, put up a saw-mill, and began his career as a millman; in 1875, he bought the well improved Silver's place, and has been constantly employed at lumbering and farming to the present date. The parents of Henry J. Hunt were Daniel and Jane (Goldsmith) Hunt, who were the father and mother of ten children, Henry J. being the fifth in order of birth. Daniel Hunt was born in Butts county, Ga., in 1800, was a farmer, and was married in his native county. On coming to Alabama, he was elected sheriff of Russell county, later was elected tax collector and assessor and then appointed deputy sheriff. He passed the latter his part of life in the state of his nativity and died in 1866. His wife was born in Houston county, Ga., was married at the age of sixteen, and became the mother of ten children, of whom eight reached maturity and five are still living. Mrs. Jane Hunt passed away in 1863, an exemplary member of the Missionary Baptist church. Of her ten children, three sons came to Alabama with Henry J., all of whom are now deceased, the last of the three dying in 1892. Henry J. Hunt still owns his original tract of 160 acres, to which he has added 3,000 more, mostly fine bottom land. He has a tasteful residence site near the Tensaw post-office, with fruits of all kinds in abundance, and is surrounded with everything tending to make life enjoyable. He is a member of Tensaw lodge, No. 221, I. O. O. F., and, with his family, of the Missionary Baptist church, and is an honest and useful citizen.

T. G. McGowan, county commissioner of Baldwin county and a respected planter, was born in 1832 in county Tyrone, Ireland. At the age of fifteen he sailed for America alone and landed in New Orleans May 5, 1847, whence he made his way to Mobile and started to attend school, but was interrupted by an attack of sickness, which compelled him to seek the hospitality of Judge Fitch, a short distance from the city; on becoming convalescent he made another attempt at learning, but had a relapse and relinquished the task. He then served a long time with a millwright, fully mastered the trade and moved to Stockton, Baldwin county, and started in business. In 1854 he engaged with Col. Aiken for a year as a millwright, and later built a mill for John Harris on Fair creek; continued millwrighting and building for a number of years; erected

a mill on Watsau creek for Edward Robinson, and also doing work on McDonald's mill on Major creek. In 1854 he entered 80 acres of his present place, for which he paid 50 cents per acre and received in addition 160 acres from the government, on which he has built a comfortable and commodious dwelling. In 1862 he sent a substitute to the Confedate service and later enlisted in the Fifteenth Alabama cavalry and served until the end of the troubles. On the return of peace he worked at his trade a year and then turned his attention to agriculture and stock growing, and in these he has met the success his energy and industry deserve. January 26, 1854, he married Miss Julia A. Mathis, a daughter of William Mathis, a native of Maine, who settled in Baldwin county about the year 1820, and here died in the autumn of 1829. Mrs. McGowan was born in Baldwin county, was married at the age of twenty-four and is now the mother of six children, viz.: Thomas, who married Miss Mary Tunstall, who has borne three children; Mary, George, Annie, Guy and Eugenie G. The parents of T. G. McGowan were James and Fannie McGowan. The father was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, was a farmer and died in his native country in 1839; the mother was born in the city of Dublin, the daughter of William McGowan, an attorney-at-law. She was married in her twentieth year, became the mother of five children, of whom T. G. McGowan is the sole survivor, and died about 1847, a faithful adherent of the Presbyterian church, both she and her husband being of Scotch-Irish parentage. Mr. T. G. McGowan has fully met the reward of his intelligence and industry, and is now the owner of 3,500 acres of land well improved with a commodious dwelling, in which is kept the post office known as Latham's, of which Miss Mary is the postmistress. In 1892 Mr. McGowan was elected county commissioner and has faithfully performed the duties of that office down to the present time. The family affiliate with the Methodist church and enjoy the respect of all who know them. T. G. McGowan is local preacher of the Methodist church.

Richard H. Moore, planter and stockraiser, of Baldwin county, was born at Claiborne, Monroe county, Ala., March 17, 1835, a son of Richard S. and Mary F. (Davis) Moore. Richard S. was a native of South Carolina and was brought to Alabama when a boy by his parents, who located in Monroe county. In 1830 he moved to Baldwin county, and in 1832 was there married. He became a substantial planter, owned much negro property, was popular and influential and was a sound democrat. In 1848 he was elected to the state legislature and served two terms, 1840–1843. His death occurred in 1854, from yellow fever. Mrs. Mary F. was also born in South Carolina, but was a little girl when brought to Alabama by her parents, who settled in Baldwin county. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was married at eighteen years of age, and died in 1852. Richard H. Moore grew up on his father's plantation and took an active interest in the management of the place as he advanced

in years, but, being still young when his father died, made a temporary home with his maternal grandfather, Harry Davis, who was one of the pioneers of Baldwin county, and died, in 1862, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years. Richard H., however, was not more than eighteen when he began planting on his own account, and to planting he added stockraising. In 1858 he married Miss Carrie Earle, only child of John Earle, a pioneer planter of Baldwin county, and a soldier of the Creek war. and whose death occurred in 1865. Mrs. Carrie Moore was born in Baldwin county, was educated at the Female college of Summerfield, Ala., and was married in her eighteenth year. She has borne her husband four children, in the following order: Duke G., born September 10, 1860, and married to Anna Starke; Mary L., born in February, 1862, and now the wife of John Davis; Carrie A., born in February, 1865; Theodore S., born in September, 1870, married to Miss Annette Watts. After peace had been restored he resumed planting and stockraising, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of naval stores and timber, but has since sold his turpentine still. He erected his fine residence in 1876 and surrounded it with good fencing and comfortable out-buildings for horses and kine, and has embellished his grounds with flowers, vines and fruit trees. Mr. Moore is a democrat, and in 1890 was elected to the general assembly, and for two terms has proved to be worthy of his constituency. He was made a Mason in 1856, just as he became of age to become eligible. Always enterprising, he was the prime mover in organizing the Dixie Mill company in 1889, but has since disposed of his interest therein. He has done much in aid of school and church and is never backward in work of a charitable nature or for the public good. He is fond of his dog and gun and is one of the most noted huntsmen of Baldwin county. His lands comprise between 5,000 and 6,000 acres, much of it being rich river bottom land. He and family affiliate with the Methodist Episcopal church, and they all enjoy the full respect of Baldwin county's citizens.

Samuel K. Reynolds, physician and surgeon of Battles, Baldwin county, Ala., and resident physician of Hotel Grand, Point Clear, in the same county, was born in Philadelphia in 1836. He received a thorough literary education in his native city and then began the study of medicine under Prof. Mutter, of Jefferson Medical college, and after an attendance of six years graduated, in 1857, with first honors. The year following he was engaged in private practice, and then engaged on a line of merchant vessels as surgeon—passing six months in Europe. In 1859 he came to Alabama and practiced at Livingston, Sumter county, until the spring of 1860, when he located in Mobile, conducting private practice until the opening of the Civil war, when he was placed in charge of all the Catholic institutions of the city as medical director, and until the close of hostilities rendered very efficient service. He then resumed his private practice in Mobile and so continued until 1889. He next located at his summer residence in Battles, where he has since continued h

profession, in conjunction with his position as resident physician at the Hotel Grand. He is recognized as one of the most experienced and skillful practitioners in the county, and stands equally high socially and professionally. The doctor was married in 1861 to Miss Irma Amelia Herpin, daughter of John B. Herpin, a prominent dry goods merchant of Mobile. Mrs. Reynolds was born in 1838, enjoyed excellent educational advantages, and graduated from the convent of the Visitation. She has borne her husband one child, now deceased. The doctor is himself the third of seven children born to John and Marion W. (Stuart) Reynolds. The early days of the father were passed in his native Ireland as clerk for a mercantile house, but he was yet young when he came to America and settled in Philadelphia, where he became one of that staid city's most prosperous merchants and where he was summoned to his final rest in 1858. He was a Free Mason and in religion was a Presbyterian. Mrs. Marion W. Reynolds was a native of Philadelphia, was highly educated, and was married in the eighteenth year of her age. She became the mother of seven children, all of whom reached maturity, but of whom two now survive—the doctor and his sister, now Mrs. Joseph M. Pile, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Reynolds was of Scottish parentage, was also a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in its faith in 1871. Dr. S.K. Reynolds and wife have been identified with many charitable works at Mobile, and their generosity is not at all stinted at their present place of residence. Both are devout members of the Roman Catholic church, and stand very high socially.

William L. Schieffelin.—Among the most useful of the citizens of Baldwin county, Ala., William L. Schieffelin stands foremost. A native of the county, born July 23, 1852, he has ever had its interest at heart. He received an excellent academic education at Mobile, having graduated from Barton's academy in 1869. In 1871, he went to Adams county, Ill., and engaged in business until the latter part of 1873, when he returned to Mobile and secured a large and complete stock of general merchandise, with which he opened a store at Daphne, Baldwin county, and this business he conducted with unwavering success until 1889, when he disposed of it and turned his attention to other pursuits. During the interim, in 1884, he had been appointed to the responsible position of tax assessor of Baldwin county, held the office four years, and was then elected by the democratic party to the same office, which he held until the expiration of his term in 1892, giving during his entire incumbency the utmost satisfaction to the community. In 1875 he was joined in matrimony with Miss Alice Copley, daughter of M. S. Copley, a worthy citizen and talented newspaper man of Mobile. This lady was born in Carrollton, Pickens county, Ala., but at an early age was taken by her parents to Mobile, where she was reared and where she enjoyed excellent educational advantages at Barton academy. She was married in her eighteenth year, and is now the mother of eight children, born in the following order:

George B., October 27, 1876; William O., September 4, 1878; Cornelia A., July 18, 1880; Claude H., June 23, 1882; Lillian A., March 9, 1885 Mark C., March 21, 1887; Claribel, May 29, 1889, and Maud W., August 4, 1891. The mother of Mrs. Alice Schieffelin bore the maiden name of Augusta A. Waddle and was born in North Carolina in 1836; she was married in her native state in her fifteenth year, bore her husband nine children, of whom six are still living; she is a communicant of the Episcopal church and is greatly respected. The parents of William L. Schieffelin were George A. F. and Cornelia J. (Starke) Schieffelin. George A. F. was a native of New York, but at an early age ran away to sea, and during his service on ship board learned sailmaking. Eventually landing at Mobile he opened a sail-loft and for many years followed sailmaking as a vocation, subsequently turnng his attention to other pursuits. He was married in Mobile and became the father of five children. His death occurred in 1871, he being a member of the I. O. O. F., at the time, having joined the order many years previously. Mrs. Cornelia J. (Starke) Schieffelin was born in Baldwin county, Ala., and was eighteen years of age when married. She became a member of the Episcopal church early in life, and now makes her home with her son, William L. This gentleman owns and occupies a beautiful home of many rooms and wide, cool verandas, overlooking the placid waters of the beautiful Mobile bay, located at Daphne, surrounded by scenery well calculated to soothe the weary and please the eye of the most fanciful. Here the giant live oaks ,with somber drapery of Spanish moss, flourish in profusion, also the orange tree, with its golden fruit-laden branches, forming a most cool shade. His garden is prolific with the pear, peach and plum, also grapes of many kinds. He owns property, both business and residence, in Daphne, and is considered one of Baldwin's progressive representative men.

Spencer Sharp, the well known horticulturist of Montrose, Baldwin county, Ala., was born in Wood county, Va., October 23, 1809, and is a son of Spencer and Ann (Arnold) Sharp. The father was also a native of Wood county, born February 13, 1762, was reared a farmer in the Blue Ridge mountains, and in the latter part of the Revolutionary war was old enough to take an active part, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He was married in his thirty-first year, continued to farm in the Blue Ridge until within a few years of his death, when he moved to Ohio, where he passed from earth in 1851, noted for his upright life and honest methods in his business transactions. Mrs. Ann (Arnold) Sharp was born in eastern Virginia, September 22, 1772, was married when twenty-one years of age, and became the mother of eleven children, all of whom reached maturity. All are now deceased, save Spencer Sharp, whose name heads this sketch, and one daughter. The mother died in 1816. It will be seen that the parents were born the subjects of King George III., and that the father was old enough for com-

pulsory attendance at state church and the unwilling reading of its catechism. Spencer Sharp, the gentleman with whom we at present have most to deal, was reared a farmer, but on reaching his majority sought other employment for a livelihood. He first engaged as a teamster for the Ohio canal company, but at the end of four months became tired of the life and turned his attention to the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he acquired in due course of time; but, being of a somewhat frail constitution, he found the work too laborious and was compelled to relinquish it. For several years he followed various lighter occupations until 1839, when he came south with a Capt. Tatem, and for a year worked as carpenter on his boat. Miscellaneous occupations then employed Mr. Sharp's time until 1846, when he located on Mon Louis island, in the southeast end of Mobile county, and engaged in orange culture, being the first to try the experiment in Alabama. As the fruit was propagated from the seed, it took eleven long years of patient waiting before Mr. Sharp realized a substantial reward. He resided on Mon Louis island thirty years—the last twenty of which were passed in comparative ease. In 1879, he set out a grove of 3,000 orange scions for Capt. Frank Stone, near Montrose, but repeated frosts neutralized the venture. Mr. Sharp still continues his residence with Capt. Stone and has entire charge of the latter gentleman's interests. Mr. Sharp has never married, nor affiliated with any church or secret society; he is a democrat in politics and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren and the last for Grover Cleveland.

Howell W. Slaughter, sheriff of Baldwin county, Ala., is one of its most progressive young planters and citizens. He is a native of Baldwin county and was born near his present plantation, June 11, 1857, a son of Dr. William H. and Harriet (Hays) Slaughter. He was reared on his father's place and early began to assist in its management. He developed good business traits, when quite young, and passed much of his spare time in study at home, his only schooling consisting of a nine months' course, in 1872. He became an expert bookkeeper, and for a number of years kept his father's accounts in most excellent condition, and conducted the plantation on the strictest business principles. He also turned his attention to the accumulation of realty in connection with his father's business, and bought the beautiful property he now occupies and formerly known as the old Booth estate. He married Miss Eliza Belt, daughter of Dr. T. W. and Eliza (Booth) Belt, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, but was a young man when he settled in Baldwin county, Ala., a graduate of Chapel Hill, N. C. He began the practice of medicine soon after his arrival, and met with success as a practitioner, and was married to Miss Eliza Booth, one of Baldwin county's fairest daughters. The doctor was a democrat, affiliating with the Missionary Baptist church, and was a highly esteemed citizen. His death took place in 1865, after which his family removed to Texas, where

they still reside, and where Howell W. Slaughter was married. The mother of Mrs. Slaughter was born in Baldwin county, Ala., and was a member of one of its best families. Mrs. Slaughter was married in her twenty-second year, and is the mother of four children, born in the following order: William, September 2, 1886; Wright B., December, 1888; Howell, April 21, 1890, and Morton, August 19, 1891. Mrs. Slaughter united with the Missionary Baptist church early in life and has ever since adhered strictly to its teachings; she is a lady of culture and is an admired member of the society of the neighborhood. Sheriff Slaughter is the owner of 2,000 acres of choice land, mostly composed of river bottom. In 1890, he erected the handsome residence he now occupies, and has put the grounds immediately surrounding it under cultivation in all kinds of fruit trees and vines, and his family is surrounded with all the comforts and luxuries of life. Mr. Slaughter was elected sheriff of Baldwin county, in August, 1892, with little or no opposition. He has always taken reasonably active interest in politics, but never to the detriment of his private business, and the democratic party has always placed implicit reliance on his active support. He has freely assisted in building up the schools and churches of the county, although he is not of any religious denomination. He is, however, a bright Mason.

Samuel E. Stokes, the enterprising merchant of Daphns, Ala., was born in Clarke county, in the same state, November 15, 1824, the son of David F. and Sarah (Parker) Stokes. The father, David F., was a native of North Carolina, was reared to farming, and was married in his native state, in his twenty-second year. Soon after his marriage he came to Alabama and settled in Clarke county, where he lost his wife in 1845; in 1846 he married Mrs. Flournoy, sister of Abraham Debous, of Clarke county. David F. Stokes was a thorough farmer, a representative man and a zealous democrat, and died in 1864. Mrs. Sarah (Parker) Stokes was also a native of North Carolina, was married in her eighteenth year, bore her husband six children, all of whom reached maturity. She united with the Primitive Baptist church early in life and adhered to its teachings until her death. Samuel E. Stokes was reared on the Clarke county homestead, and what time could be spared from his farm duties was devoted to gaining an education at a school-house six miles away. He went to Mobile in 1845 and effected an engagement with T. R. Crawford, as a clerk, with whom he remained for eleven years; he then entered the employ of the M. F. Stetson Co. as clerk, and was still so engaged when the civil war came on. By this time Mr. Stokes was well provided with capital and was preparing to engage in business on his own account, but the call to arms frustrated his design. He at first enlisted in 1861, in a company organized for home protection, but so great became the demand for strong young men for field duty that he joined company I, Fifteenth Alabama cavalry, as a private, and served with it in the valley of the Mississippi throughout the struggle, eluding capture and escaping serious

injury, although he took part in some of the most serious engagements, numberless skirmishes, and endured many hardships and privations. He received his final parole at Gainesville, Ala., April 24, 1865, and returned to Mobile to find his wealth swept away and obstacles insuperable to overcome. After several ineffectual attempts to gain a business foot-hold in Mobile, he crossed the bay to Daphne, where he owned some land, which was his only possession not annihilated by the destroying hand of war, and by pawning his watch and by other management succeeded in securing a small capital and began his present business. He has now a fine store-building, and one of the most picturesque homes, as well as several tenements in the vicinity, Mr. Stokes was united in marriage, in 1854, to Miss Sarah Stark, daughter of George A. F. Stark, and to this union were born four children, of whom there survives but one—Mary, the wife of F. M. Gustin, of New Orleans. Mrs. Stokes passed away during the progress of the war, a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church. In 1866, Mr. Stokes took, for his second wife, Miss Jane T. Stroble, daughter of Rev. Jacob Stroble; this gentleman established the first Missionary Baptist church in Baldwin county and his life was devoted to the cause of Christ. Mrs. Jane T. Stokes was reared in Mobile, was twenty-four years of age when married, and became the mother of six children, as follows: Louisa, Caroline, Laura, Clara, Bessie and Sallie. In politics Mr. Stokes is a democrat of the Jacksonian school. Near his house stands an historic tree, whose gigantic trunk is seven feet in diameter and whose branches reach fully 100 feet in every direction, and whose limbs are clothed in long pendants of somber Spanish moss; under this great live oak, tradition tell us, Gen. Andrew Jackson camped for the night and held his council of war on his famous march from Mobile to Pensacola to subdue the Spaniards. Mrs. Stokes and family are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

Frank S. Stone, Sr., one of the most popular steamboat owners on the Bigbee river, with residence at Montrose, Baldwin county, Ala., was born at Bladen Springs, Choctaw county, this state, October 3, 1839, a son of Capt. Sardine Graham Stone, and brother of S. G. Stone, treasurer of Mobile county, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. In 1847 Frank S. Stone was taken by his parents to Mobile, where he was educated in its best schools until twelve years old, when he was sent, at his own request, to Jeffersonville, Ind., for the purpose of passing a year in the ship-yard of J. and D. Howard and learning the business, after which he finished his literary education in Mississippi, under Alexander Demitry. On his return to Mobile he entered the employ of William H. Redwood & Co. as a shipping clerk, and a year later, in 1855, began his career as a river man, by assuming the position of second clerk on the "Ben Lee," a boat running in the Tombigbee river trade. A few years later, while clerk of the ill-fated Eliza Battle which burned in 1858, he saved several persons from the holocaust and now has in his possession a gold watch

presented by a grateful father of a rescued babe, and also a gold medal presented by the Masons of the state. Transportation by water has claimed his attention ever since, and his experience has been extensive and varied—having entered the trade in its "flush" times and holding on through all the changes wrought by the introduction of railroads. In 1864, Mr. Stone became captain of the steamer "Admiral," in the Bigbee trade, and since then has had command of many boats. He is now part owner and director in the Planters & Merchants' steam packet line, running the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, while the steamer "D. L. Tally" is under his immediate command. September 4, 1862, Capt. Stone married Miss Mary Hawkins, daughter of Dr. Augustus C. Hawkins, of Waverly, Miss. Dr. Hawkins was born in Georgia, and on graduating in medicine first practiced in Union Springs, Ala., and then in Waverly, Miss., in which latter place he died in 1856. Mrs. Mary Stone was born at Union Springs, Ala., in 1742, was reared partly in Alabama and partly in Mississippi, and graduated from Barton academy, Mobile. She has had three children, viz.: Frank S., born June 12, 1863; Mary, born in 1866, but now deceased; Robert O., born June 26, 1872. The surviving children have had most excellent school advantages. Frank S., Jr., received his literary training in Mobile at the Barton academy and Towles institute, then passed through a course at the university of Alabama in civil engineering, then a course in physics, and finally graduated from one of the best law schools in the south, the university of Georgia; Robert O. is now pursuing a course of mining and mechanical engineering at the Alabama polytechnic college. Captain Stone takes much interest in and gives freely to all charitable undertakings, and has never turned a hungry human being away from his door. His means are never withheld from enterprises designed for the public good, and his energy in forwarding the interests of such undertakings has been frequently manifested. The captain owns several sections of land in Baldwin county, aside from his home place, and he does not allow the property to lie idle. In 1879 he engaged extensively in orange culture and planted an orchard of 3,000 trees at a cost of $30,000, but repeated frosts, through successive years, have played havoc with crops, but he is not yet discouraged. Capt. Stone has owned a summer residence at Montrose, Baldwin county, for a number of years. He moved his family there and permanently located in 1888 and began at once to add to his already extensive improvements. He now has a beautiful home, situated on the east coast of Mobile bay overlooking and commanding a fine view of its waters over one hundred feet below; his home occupies spacious grounds, attached to which is a garden of well selected and rare flowers and shrubs, including 112 different varieties of the rose. He has a pear orchard of one thousand bearing trees. These trees now yield from ten to thirty bushels of fruit per tree per annum. His favorite variety is the Le Conte, of which his orchard is principally composed, but among its many trees may be found

the large sand pear, the Early Harvest, the Idaho, the Keifer, the Lawson, the Japan, and the Duchess. He also has a fine vineyard, composed of many favorite varieties of grapes, including the Scupernong, the Alexander, Perkins, the Muscatelle, the Cawtaba, the Early Dawn, the Hoverman, the James, the Concord, the Moore's Diamond and Niagara; he raises his own meat and lard and has many cows and has his place well-provided with a modern stable, and in fact, his home is surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of life and is complete in all its appointments. He is a sound democrat, and member of Mobile Harbor No. 19.

BARBOUR COUNTY.

MOSES ALEXANDER, the gentleman whose name introduces this mention, is a leading planter of Barbour county, and the son of Ezekiel Alexander, who settled in the vicinity of Eufaula, before the county had been thoroughly reclaimed from its wilderness state. Ezekiel Alexander was born in Putnam county, Ga., in 1803. He remained in his native county until his eighteenth year and then went to Fort Gaines, but three years later returned to Putnam county, where , about the year 1824, he married Edna Dawson, after which he located in Henry county, Ala. From Henry county he moved to Dale county, lived there a few years, thence moved to Pike county, and two years later returned to Dale county. In 1834 he purchased of an Indian chief or agent the river plantation where his son Alexander now lives, and lived on the same until his death in 1879. When he first came to Alabama the Indians were quite troublesome and numerous and he frequently worked hard all day in the field, and then rode to Irwinton in the evening and stood guard at night to prevent settlers from being surprised. Irwinton was named in honor of General Irwin, of Creek war fame, but the town is now called Eufaula—the word "eufala" being Indian for "high bluff." He was a true type of of the pioneer of fifty years ago, and made some of the earliest improvements in that part of the county where he settled, among which was a mill, still standing and in operation. His wife died on the 19th of April, 1850. Ezekiel and Edna Alexander were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, three of whom, Jonas D., Moses, and Mary F. (wife of F. W. Smith), are living at this time. Moses Alexander was born May 19th, 1836, at Fort Gaines, Ga., and grew to manhood on the old farm which is now in his possession. In April, 1862, he enlisted in Kolb's artillery company, with which he served throughout the greater part of the war until the surrender at Augusta, Ga., on the 1st of May, 1865. He took part in the Atlanta campaigns and Hood's Tennesse raid, and fought in a number of battles, including the engagements at Atlanta, Altoona, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. On leaving the army. Mr. Alexander returned home and engaged in farming, which he has

since carried on. He owns and farms a plantation of 1,600 acres, and for a number of years has been one of the most energetic and successful agriculturists in Barbour county. He is a representative man in every respect and occupies a prominent place in the estimation of the community. Mr. Alexander has been twice married; first, in 1868, to Lou E. Tucker, who bore him one child, Sarah Edna. Mrs. Alexander and her daughter were both killed in 1879 by being thrown from a buggy while out riding with an untried horse. The animal became frightened at a piece of paper lying in the road and jumped to one side, throwing the little girl from the vehicle, the wheel striking her head, killing her instantly. The mother was also thrown to the ground and received injuries of the spine which caused her death a few weeks after the distressing accident occurred. June 20, 1882, Mr. Alexander was united in marriage to Ella, daughter of Capt. A. D. Bates of Batesburg, S. C., to which union the following children have been born: Andrew Bates, the eldest, died at fourteen months from teething; James M., the second born, died at the age of eight months; the living children are named—William P., Mary E. and Jonathan Dawson. Mr. Alexander is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has taken the degree of Sir Knight; he is a democrat in politics.

Judge A. H. Alston is a native of Bibb county, Ga., and was born November 17, 1844. His parents, Willis and Elizabeth Alston, were natives of Georgia and South Carolina, respectively, and of English descent. Willis Alston was born in Hancock county, Ga., in 1806; married at Georgetown, S. C., in 1823, to Elizabeth Howard, and died in Texas, in the year 1846. Mrs. Alston was the daughter of Rev. John Howard of North Carolina, for many years a distinguished minister of the Methodist church, and her death occurred near Decatur, Ga., in January, 1866. Judge Alston's paternal grandfather was Robert Alston, who moved in an early day from Halifax, N. C., to Hancock county, Ga., thence later to Florida, but subsequently returned to Georgia, and died at Thomasville, that state. Judge Alston was preparing to enter college when the Civil war broke out and thwarted his plans. Like other patriotic sons of the south, he tendered his services to the Confederacy, and in May, 1862, enlisted in company C, Ninth Tennessee cavalry, which formed a part of the division commanded by Gen. John Morgan, under which noted leader, with the exception of a short interval, Judge Alston served throughout the war. He took part in a number of that general's dashing raids, which form such an interesting chapter in the war period, and was captured at Mt. Sterling, Ky., and sent to Rock Island, where he remained a prisoner until exchanged in March, 1865. Rejoining his command, the judge was actively engaged in the service until the surrender at Charlotte, N. C., the same spring, after which he returned to his home in Georgia, and in August, 1865, came to Alabama, locating at Eufaula,

where he began the study of law in the office of Cato & Baker—leading attorneys of the place. The following year, he pursued his legal studies assiduously, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of his profession in Eufaula, in the courts of which, and other places, his talents soon won for him a lucrative business. After practicing in Eufaula until 1870, Judge Alston removed to the vicinity of Fort Browder, Barbour county, where for some years he was engaged in agriculture; but in 1882, he was appointed, by Gov. Cobb, judge of probate, to fill an unexpired term. So efficiently did he discharge the duties of the position that, in 1886, he was elected to succeed himself by the largest majority ever received by any candidate for the office, and that, too, when there were three popular competitors in the field against him. The judge's official record is without a blemish, and the able manner in which he has conducted the office has won for him friends among all classes, irrespective of party affiliations. His success was long since assured, and as a careful and painstaking attorney and safe counselor he occupies a prominent place among his legal brethren of the Barbour county bar. In personal appearance, the judge is tall and straight, and has a decidedly military bearing. He is popular with the people and his reputation as a citizen is second to that of no other man of the city in which he resides. He is a Mason, and also belongs to the K. of H., and A. O. U. W., and is a steward in the Methodist church. Judge Alston was married December 17, 1867, in Barbour county, to Anne M. Ott, daughter of Col. E. S. Ott, and is the father of nine children: Augusta, wife of Laurence H. Lee; Edward O., graduate of state university in the class of '90; at present a clerk in the general freight office of Richmond & Danville railroad, at Richmond, Va.; Robert C., also a graduate of the state universirty and at this time a law student; Louisa, Philip H., Lizzie Drake, William Ott, and Augustus H.

JOHN M. ALSTON is descended paternally from an old Georgia family, and on the mother's side takes his ancestry from Wales. His great-grandfather was James Alston, who married a Yancey, a member of the same family to which the great statesman and orator of that name belonged. John Alston, son of James A. Alston, had a son by the name of James A. Alston, who was born in Elbert county, Ga., in the year 1815. James Alston was taken when a lad to Marengo county, Ala., and early in the thirties returned to Georgia, locating in the county of Monroe, where in April, 1838, he married Rebecca J. Norwood, daughter of Caleb Norwood, whose father, John Norwood, came from Wales in an early day and settled in North Carolina. James A. Alston and family lived in Georgia until his death in 1853, and his widow subsequently removed to Sumter county, Ga., thence, in 1874, the family came to Alabama, settling in Barbour county, near the village of Spring Hill. Mr. Alston served in the Indian war of 1836, and it was from the effects of disease contracted while in the army that his death was caused. Mrs.

Alston was born in the town of Charlotte, N. C., December 8, 1822, and in 1825, was taken by her parents to Tennessee, in which state the family lived till 1829, when they removed to Talboton county, Ga., thence in 1836, to the county of Monroe, where, as already stated, she met and married Mr. Alston. James A. and Rebecca Alston became the parents of five children, namely: Mrs. Mary J. Jordan, deceased; Joseph A., deceased; James M., John M. and W. A. John M. Alston was born June 16, 1850, in Georgia, and after obtaining a fair English education began clerking at the age of twenty-one for an agricultural firm in the city of Atlanta. Subsequently he removed to Sumter county, Ga., and there farmed for five years, at the end of which time he changed his residence to Barbour county, Ala., locating near Spring Hill, where he now owns a fine plantation, consisting of 3,000 acres of very valuable land. Mr. Alston has paid much attention to agriculture, and as a result of close study and intelligent observance has become one of the most thorough and prosperous planters in Barbour county. He impresses all with whom he comes in contact as a man of strong character, and as a citizen few people in the community stand higher in the estimation of the public. For some years Mr. Alston has taken much interest in politics, which he thinks should be lifted from the present depth of degradation into which it has fallen in Alabama, and while a firm supporter of the principles of the democratic party believes that only good men and true should be preferred for official positions. He has attended every county convention since becoming a resident of Barbour county, and his wise counsel has frequently been of great value in shaping the course of local affairs, and bringing to the front the most competent and available candidates. He is also greatly interested in religious work and has always been found on the side of measures looking to the moral and intellectual enlightenment of the community. He has filled several offices in the Methodist church, with which he has for many years been identified, holding at this time the position of steward and Sunday school superintendet. Mr. Alston was happily married, April 18, 1883, in Barbour county, to Willie B., daughter of Rev. A. J. Briggs, and is now the father of four children: James Briggs, deceased; William B., Daisy McFarland, and Jane Norwood.

W. D. Andrews, county treasurer, is a native of Barbour county and son of Dr. W. and Martha (Daniel) Andrews, and was born November 19, 1855. His early educational training embraced the studies usually taught in the common schools, and subsequently, in 1877, he took a full course in Eastman's Business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., receiving his diploma the latter part of that year. In 1878 he began farming in Barbour county, but two years later relinquished agricultural pursuits and engaged in merchandising, which he continued about two years and then disposed of his stock and accepted a position as bookkeeper with B. B. Conner at Harris. He was thus employed till 1891, at which time he re-

signed the position and became railroad agent at Harris. In addition to his duties as agent, Mr. Andrews is extensively engaged in farming, and is also administrator of the large estate of his father, which consisted of 3,000 acres of land owned jointly with B. B. Conner, and 1,500 acres belonging exclusively to the Andrews family. Mr. Andrews has been a leading politician of Barbour county for some years, but not until recently would he permit the use of his name for any official position. At the earnest solicitation of his many friends he offered himself, in the spring of 1891, as candidate for the office of county treasurer, and such was his popularity that he was complimented by receiving the nomination on the first ballot by a very flattering majority. Mr. Andrews is deservedly popular with the people of Barbour county, and is certainly a business man of superior sagacity. He is a member of Ebenezer lodge, No. 210, F. & A. M., and also to the Pythian order. His wife, Lena Boyer, daughter of George Boyer, whom he married on the 25th of April, 1888, has borne him two children: Ernestine and Rhett. Dr. Andrews' father was born in Wilkes county, Ga., in the year 1819. He graduated from the medical department of the Pennsylvania university, began the practice at Eufaula, Ala., in 1841, and followed the profession there till 1859, at which time located in the vicinity of Spring Hill. He married his first wife, Martha Daniel, in 1842, and by her became the father of several children, but one of whom, W. D. Andrews, is living. Mrs. Andrews died in 1856, and three years later the doctor took to wife Laura Wilson, who bore him three children, two of whom are living at this time, namely: Eloise, wife of G. W. Grant; Eva, attending school at Huntsville, and Alfred, a student of an educational institution at the town of Midway, Ala. Dr. Andrews was a prominent member of the Methodist church and for many years exerted a powerful influence for good in the community. He departed this life in August, 1881.

J. K. Battle, M. D., a physician of well known ability and extended reputation, is a native of Barbour county, Ala., born in the city of Eufaula, August 25, 1850. He is the son of J. K. and Sarah Battle. His education in the common schools was supplemented by a course in Mercer university, Macon, Ga., which he attended from 1876 to 1880, and in the latter year began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. P. D. L. Barker, under whose instructions he continued for a period of twelve months. In the fall of 1880, he entered the medical department of Tulane university, New Orleans, and, graduating from the same in 1883, returned to Eufaula and engaged in the practice of his profession, in which his superior abilities have won for him a prominent place. He has distinguished himself in all departments of his chosen calling, and, though still a young man, has made a reputation of which many older professional men might well feel proud. Dr. Battle was married December 6, 1886, to Effie Jennings, daughter of Robert and Flora Jennings. Mrs. Battle's

people moved to Barbour county, just after the late war, and she is one of a family of eight children, all daughters. Politically, the doctor is a democrat, and fraternally belongs to the F. & A. M. and Pythian orders. In religion the Baptist church represents his creed, while Mrs. Battle is a communicant of the Methodist church. Dr. Battles' father, a native of Barbour county, was a man of scholarly attainments and a graduate of Harvard college. He prepared himself for the Baptist ministry, but shortly after entering upon the duties of his sacred vocation was called away by death, leaving one son, Dr. J. K. His wife, Sarah Hunter, is connected with the noted Hunter family, as are also many of Eufaula's prominent citizens. The doctor's paternal grandfather, Cullen Battle, moved to Eufaula, Ala., from Milledgeville, Ga., in the year 1837, but was a native of North Carolina. In his last years he practiced the healing art, later followed planting, and lived to the remarkable age of ninety-six years. Maj. J. L. Hunter, the doctor's maternal grandfather, was a son of Gen. J. L. Hunter, who for many years was a prominent man of South Carolina, where he served with distinction in the state legislature as an opponent of Gen. Jackson's administration, taking an active part in favor of the nullification ordinance. He came to Alabama in 1835, and became quite prominent in the political affairs of the state, having served a number of years in the general assembly. He amassed great wealth, and was one of the largest slave-holders in Barbour county, while he lived.

J. T. Bell, the gentleman whose name introduces this mention is one of the enterprising planters of Barbour county, and also one of the best known representative citizens. The Bell family came originally from England and settled in South Carolina at an early period in the history of that state, and was first represented in Baldwin county, Ala., in 1832, by John Bell, father of J. T., who purchased a home about four miles southwest of the town of Clayton. John Bell was a soldier in the Indian war of 1836, and by occupation a farmer. He was married in the year 1828 in South Carolina to Laney Hurst and became the father of five children: Mary, William, J. T., Kervin and Melissa, wife of F. M. Farrier, the last-named member of the family deceased. The mother of these children died in 1875, and the father's death occurred in 1890, at the advanced age of eighty-four, having been born in South Carolina in the year 1806. J. T. Bell is a native of Barbour county, Ala., where he first saw the light on the 10th day of June, 1841. Denied the privilege of a collegiate training, he, nevertheless, received a practical English education in the schools of his county, which, supplemented by a life of close observation and general reading, has made him one of the most intelligent and well informed men of the community of which, for a number of years, he has been such a conspicuous member. Few men of Barbour county can boast of as brilliant a military record as Mr. Bell; note it: from the spring of

1861, until the spring of 1865, from First Bull Run to the surrender at Appomattox. He enlisted in a company known as the Barbour Grays, for the Fifth Alabama infantry, and did valiant and efficient service in the campaigns of Virginia and participated in nearly all of the bloody battles from Bull Run to the final surrender, including Seven Pines, Seven days' fight near Richmond, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Wilderness, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Winchester, Strasburg, and from May 4th till June 9, 1864, took part in nine different battles, none of which are included in the list enumerated. During the greater part of the year 1864, he was with his command in the trenches and was present when the banner of the Confederacy went down with Lee at Appomattox. Mr. Bell was wounded in the hand about an half hour before Stonewall Jackson met his death, and was taken to the same hospital in which that noted general breathed his last; was also wounded in both legs at the battle of Strasburg and barely escaped capture at the Wilderness, he and a single comrade being the only ones who broke through the ranks of the surrounding enemy. Returning home when the war closed, Mr. Bell engaged in farming and has since followed that useful calling in Barbour county, where he now owns a large plantation of 1,000 acres, beside that amount of land in the town of Ozark. His home is a large, beautiful, typical southern place, his hospitality is unbounded, and, believing that the good things of this world were created for use, he is enjoying his prosperity. He is in every sense of the word a successful self-made man, and Barbour county boasts of few citizens who have made as much out of life as Mr. Bell. On the 7th day of March, 1861, Sallie, daughter of Jimsey and Rachel Cox, became the wife of Mr. Bell, and ten children are the result of this union, namely: John, Mack, William A., Sarah, wife of W. O. Stallings, Edward, Kervin, Thomas, George, Mary and Benjamin, all of whom are living.

C. H. Bishop is a native of Alabama and was born within two miles of Clayton, in Barbour county, on the 28th day of June, 1858. His father, Bolin Bishop, was born in Florida in the year 1815, and came to Barbour county when a young man, settling near Spring Hill, where he lived until his death in 1873. He was married, about the year 1839, to Nancy Streater, and became the father of six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Mary, wife of H. J. Williamson; Emma, wife of M. L. Passmore; W. S., merchant at Spring Hill; J. M., agent for the B. B. Comer estate; Carrie, deceased at the age of eighteen, and C. H. C. H. Bishop with a good common school education began life as a farmer, and from the early age of seventeen has been fighting his own battles. After remaining on the home farm three years he engaged as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Spring Hill, and in 1877 became manager of the B. B. Comer business and farming interests, in which capacity he is still acting. He began this work at the insignificant remuneration of $10 per month, but, by successful management and superior business sagacity,

has since been enabled to accumulate very valuable property and is now the possessor of two large plantations, one of 2,700 acres in Barbour county, and another, consisting of 1,070 acres, in the county of Bullock. Mr. Bisohp is systematic, punctual and correct in all his business transactions, and, possessing a genial nature and eminent social qualities, has become very popular among all with whom he comes in contact. He has a beautiful home and interesting family and is a true type of the courteous and intelligent southern gentleman. His first marriage was solemnized in October, 1878, with Laura Long, whose death occurred in June of the following year. In December, 1881, Mr. Bishop married Edna Long, a sister of his first wife, and by her is the father of three children, two of whom, John Fletcher and Harry Brannon, are living. Mr. Bishop and wife are members of the Methodist church and he is a master Mason, belonging to Ebenezer lodge.

Dr. Alfred Boyd.—Capt. Archibald Boyd, father of Dr. Alfred Boyd, was a native of South Carolina and was a successful merchant and farmer at Prosperity, Newberry district, that state. He was the father of two sons, Alfred and Joseph, and two daughters, Eliza and Polly. Dr. Alfred Boyd was born in Newberry district, S. C., began his school days at Prosperity, and completed his literary education at Lexington, S. C. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestory. He was married to Carrie A. Jones in December, 1834, and in 1835 they went to Fayette county, Tenn., to spend a few months with relatives, but about this time the Indians began hostilities and they were compelled to remain much longer than they at first intended, and he therefore began teaching as principal of the school at Somerville, his wife assisting, and they occupied themselves in this way for two years. During this period the two important events, both to the country and to them, occurred—the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi river, and there was born to them a son, Caspar W., the eldest of a family of eleven. Caspar W. was educated at Tuskegee, Ala., and, in 1861, enlisted in the southern army to defend the cause of the Confederate States. He was at this time preparing for the practice of medicine. He was ordered with the Fifteenth Alabama infantry to Virginia, and there served faithfully in Jackson's army until the battle of Port Republic, June 8, 1862, in which he fell mortally wounded. Of the other ten children, three girls died in infancy. Following are the names of the other sons who grew to maturity: James P., who enlisted in August, 1862, and died at home, in 1864, from exposure and disease contracted in the army; Joseph A. E., enlisted November, 1862, and died at Chattanooga, Tenn., of injuries and exposures in the early part of 1865; Hansford D. enlisted at a youthful age in April, 1865, but was soon discharged because of the termination of the war. He is now, and has been for twenty-five years, a practicing dentist of reputation at Troy, Ala.; was one of the originators of the Alabama Dental association in 1869, and has been many times honored by election to important offices in the

association; Milton P. died at the age of eighteen years, a bright and promising young man; William P., now a successful merchant and planter at Nevada, Tex.; Archibald J., who was a practicing dentist for several years and died at Chipley, Fla., in May, 1891; Clary L., the youngest of the eleven children, is a dentist of eight years' practice, residing at Eufaula, Ala. He was born February 11, 1860, at Dublin, Ala. The father of these children, Dr. Alfred Boyd, had no political aspirations. He was a royal arch Mason, and a loyal and pious member of the Baptist church. Socially and otherwise he was a citizen worthy of all respect. After leaving Tennessee in 1837, he settled with his family in Pike county, Ala., and taught school at Orion and at Troy until 1844. He then took up the study of medicine and went to Charleston, S. C., where he attended the medical college during two regular winter courses, graduating in the spring of 1846. He immediately returned to Alabama, locating at Dublin, Montgomery county, and during his first year's residence both he and his wife taught school, he at the same time building up his medical practice. At the expiration of this first year his practice had become so extensive that he was under the necessity of devoting to it his entire time, and followed it closely and exclusively until 1862, when he removed to Ramer, in the same county, and here had a large practice until 1869. In this year he removed to Troy, Pike county, soon building up a fine practice, which he followed until broken down by overwork and age, when he died of general debility, September 21, 1882, being within a few months of sixty-nine years of age. In his nature he was most humane, and dispensed to the suffering poor much service and medicine free. He lived the life of a devout Christian, with character unassailed and unimpeached. He was encouraged in his life work by a devoted and pious companion, and his children were reared to maturity as models of respectability and piety. Many incidents connected with his forty-eight years of married life might be related which would be of great interest to his posterity, but such a relation would seem out of place in a work of this kind. A few sentences are added in reference to his youngest son, Clary L. Boyd. The education he received at the common schools of Ramer, Montgomery county, and Troy, Pike county, was supplemented by a short course at Hickory Withe high school, Fayette county, Tenn., and in 1889 he graduated from the dental department of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. In April of the same year he located at Eufaula, where his office is elegantly fitted up with all the modern appliances of his profession. He is a member of the Alabama Dental association, and is now its president. He is also a member of the Baptist church, a Knight of Pythias and a democrat. He was married October 13, 1886, at Pine Level, Montgomery county, to Miss Willie L. Crow, daughter of William L. and Mattie E. Crow. To this union have been born three children: Molena, who died at the age of three months; Willie Wray (son) and Artie Lynn (daughter). Few, if any, dentists in the state stand higher in their profession than Dr. Boyd.

Carrie Ann Boyd, relict of Dr. Alfred Boyd, died at Nevada, Tex., July 23, 1892, at the mature age of seventy-three years and three months. She was as lovable a character as a human could be; she was a persistent and consistent Christian, exerting always an influence for good on those with whom she came in contact.

J. J. BRADLEY, prominent farmer and business man of Mt. Andrew, is a native of Alabama, born in the year 1847, January 20th, in Barbour county. Paternally he is descended from Irish ancestors, his grandfather, Hobbs Bradley, emigrating to America from the Emerald Isle at an early date and settling in Delaware, thence moving to Edgefield district, S. C., where his death occurred many years ago. Robert Bradley, father of J. J., was born in Edgefield district, S. C., about the year 1809, and shortly after his marriage in 1831, to Elizabeth Kemp, emigrated to Alabama and settled near the village of Clayton. He belonged to a class of well-to-do planters and was noted for his general intelligence and thorough acquaintance with political matters, having been an ardent whig and vigorous opposer of secession. After the state seceded, however, he felt it to be his duty to stand by the Confederacy, accordingly he and eight of his sons, three of whom fell in battle, fought during the war, under the stars and bars and did valorous service for the southern cause. He had previously been a soldier in the Indian war of 1836, and his military record was replete with duty bravely and conscientiously performed. He departed this life in 1881; his wife preceded him to the grave, dying in 1873. Of the ten children born to Robert and Elizabeth Bradley, the following are now living, namely: Salathial, George, J. J., Mrs. Martha Kennedy and Robert T. J. J. Bradley was reared a farmer and appears to have inherited the military instinct of his father. He responded to the call of his beloved state in 1863, as a private in company A, First Alabama volunteer infantry, and served as such until the close of the war, participating in the battles of the Atlanta campaign, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., in 1865. For two years following the war he lived under the parental roof and at the end of that time took service with Col. Clark, as superintendent of that gentleman's large plantation, in which capacity he continued for a period of nine years. With the money realized during that period he purchased land near Mt. Andrew, and has followed the farmer's vocation with gratifying success ever since, owning at this time a fine plantation of 350 acres, the greater part of which is under an advanced state of cultivation. In 1875 Mr. Bradley embarked in the goods trade at Mt. Andrew, and is still conducting that line of business with financial profit, having a very extensive trade in the town and adjacent country. He has borne no little part in matters political, and as a democrat was elected to the office of county commissioner, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned, for one term. Mr. Bradley is a gentleman of straight forward unassuming manner, correct in his deportment and hon-

orable in all of his transactions with his fellow-citizens. As a member of the Methodist church he has exerted a wholesome influence for religion and morality in the community, and his connection with the Masonic fraternity has brought him into prominent notice with the active workers of that order in Barbour and other counties. Mr. Bradley was happily married on the 27th of April, 1871, to Eliza C., daughter of Jere Smith, and one child, a daughter, Roxie, a young lady of seventeen, is the issue of the union.

Edward Courtenay Bullock.—A former biographer opens his sketch of this gifted man with these words: "Barbour cherishes the memory of the beloved and matchless Bullock. What a splendid future was forbidden to be realized by Fate's harsh mandate in his untimely fall." It is not easy at this distance of time to get together a complete sketch of the life of this eminent subject, but from various authentic sources we are able to present the following:

Col. E. C. Bullock was a son of a Charleston, S. C., merchant, who had come to that city from the state of Rhode Island. His mother was a Courtenay. He was born on the 7th of December, 1822, and was graduated at Harvard college in 1842, and the following year settled in Eufaula. For two years he engaged in the profession of school teaching, but used his spare time to such advantage that he was admitted to the bar in 1845. From this time until his death his career was one of marked success. He soon became connected in a law partnership with John A. Calhoun, a nephew of the immortal John C., and afterward a member of the firm of Pugh, Bullock & Buford. This was known as the strongest law firm in Alabama in days when the law was a profession worthy the best minds the country could afford. In 1857 he became the candidate of the democratic party for the state senate, and, being elected, filled that responsible position for four years with credit to himself and profit to the district he represented. Being an earnest advocate of the principles of democracy, as interpreted by Calhoun, he very early in the struggle supported the doctrine of secession, and upon the election of Jefferson Davis to the presidency of the Confederacy he was selected to represent his state in the delivery of a formal address of welcome to the president and his party, as they entered her precincts for the inaugural ceremonies. The tocsin of war found him ready to defend his principles by action, and, resigning his seat in the senate, he became a private in the Eufaula rifles. While stationed at Pensacola his legal abilities were recognized by Gen. Bragg in the appointment of judge advocate, and upon the organization of the Eighteenth Alabama he was appointed its colonel. The regiment was stationed at Mobile, and it was while in the discharge of his duties here that he contracted the typhoid fever, which proved fatal to him. He had begged Gen. Bragg to let him be present at the bombardment at Pensacola, and the telegram announcing that event came on the very day he was first stricken. Rallying under the excitement of

W. H. Clayton

BRANT & FULLER, PUBS

the occasion, he went immediately to Pensacola, but soon had to yield to the strong arm of disease. After three weeks he was removed to Montgomery by his friend, Dr. W. O. Baldwin, at whose house he died two weeks later, the 23d of December, 1861. He was buried Christmas day at Eufaula. Cut off in the very threshold of a brilliant career, Col. Bullock is mourned by a host of friends and his devoted family, while the state cherishes his memory in the name of one of her best counties. In his appearance he was most prepossessing. Tall and well-formed, in weight about 160 pounds, with broad, intellectual forehead and large mouth, "his noble features in repose were only the princely castle at dusk before the lamps are lighted, and gave no idea of the magic transformation which in an instant the splendid illumination of his mirthfulness and genius could effect." Senator James L. Pugh said of him: "He was the best organized man I ever knew. His temper and taste were perfect. His whole nature was genial, refined and gentle. His mind was remarkable for its activity and brilliancy. His personal integrity and devotion to principle, duty, and truth were very striking. He was a fine lawyer and an able advocate; and his high personal character, honorable nature, and irresistible wit and elegance made him a lawyer and statesman of as high promise as any man who ever lived in Alabama." Those who were honored with his acquaintance in life remember him as a most brilliant conversationalist, and possessed of most wonderful powers of witticism. Indeed his happy facility in the use of wit was something remarkable. There was no effort; simply an irresistible bubbling up that convulsed his auditors while it left no impression of a studied effort. Col. Bullock was married in Eufaula, in December of 1845, to Mary Julia, daughter of Capt. William Snipes. To the marriage there were born four children: Eliza M., in charge of the Girls' high school, Montgomery, Ala.; Edward C., Jr.; Sallie, wife of I. R. Moulthrop, Eufaula, Ala., and Hattie, who died in infancy.

Edward C., Jr., only son of Edward Courtenay Bullock, was born on the 20th of June, 1849, in Eufaula, Ala. After attendance at the Jesuit college, near Mobile, Ala., for several sessions, he, in 1868, entered the drug house of Weedon & Dent, Eufaula, since which time he has given his entire attention to the business. He clerked for several years, then started a business of his own. Again he clerked for a period, when, in 1877, he began at his present location, where he conducts one of the finest drug stores in the city. He was married in Eufaula on the 26th of April, 1883, to Eva, daughter of John O. Martin, and to the union have been born four children: E. C., Jr., Lela M., John M. and Clayton D.

Henry De Lamar Clayton, who in life was the revered citizen, the gallant soldier, the eminent jurist, the renowned statesman, and to crown it all the distinguished educator, was born in Pulaski county, Ga., on the 7th day of March, 1827. He was the son of Nelson Clayton, long a citizen of that part of Chambers, now included in Lee county, Ala., where the

subject of this sketch grew to manhood. Graduating at the Emory & Henry college, Va., in 1848, his graduating address winning the prize medal in oratory, he read law in the office of John G. and Eli S. Shorter, in Eufaula, and in the following year was admitted to the bar. He located at Clayton, the county seat of Barbour county, and by close and persistent effort soon built up a wide and lucrative practice. In 1857 he was chosen to represent his county in the legislature and was chairman of the military committee of that body at the breaking out of hostilities in 1861. He was sent by the governor immediately to Pensacola, where he received the different companies as they arrived, and organized them into the First Alabama regiment, of which he was elected colonel. At the expiration of his twelve months' enlistment, he organized the Thirty-ninth Alabama "for three years or the war," and led it through the Kentucky campaign. At Murfreesboro he was severly wounded in the right shoulder, and the following day was promoted to brigadier, with the Thirteenth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-second, and Fifty-eigth, Alabama regiments for a brigade. He led this brigade in the thickest of the fight at Chickamauga, Rocky Face and New Hope Church, and in the latter engagement, by the exhibition of the qualities of a commander and his marked courage, he so distinguished himself, that he was promoted to a major-generalship. The brigades of Gibson, Stovall, Strahl and Holtzclaw formed a division, which he led in all the subsequent battles of the army of Tennessee and up to the surrender in North Carolina. "He was known as one of the foremost 'fighting generals' of the western army. He was several times wounded, and at Jonesboro had three horses killed under him." His corps commander, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, said of him. "I have never seen the personal gallantry he displayed in the battles of Jonesboro and Nashville excelled." After his return from the army, General Clayton resumed the practice of his profession and the cultivation of his plantation, but was soon called upon to devote his talents to the public service, being elected, in May of 1866, judge of the eighth, now the third, judicial district. In 1868 he was deposed by the national congress, but was again elected when the great "tidal wave" of 1874 struck the state. He was re-elected in 1880, and held the office until 1886, when he resigned to enter the field as a candidate for governor before the democratic convention. He made a strong fight and went into the convention as the leading candidate, but was defeated by a combination of the weaker ones. In June of the same year he was elected president of the university of Alabama, where he also filled the chair of international and constitutional law. He accepted this position, and in September entered upon the noble calling in which the great southern leader, Gen. Robert E. Lee, had spent his last years—the training of the sons of those he had led in battle for the high duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. In this position it was said of him: "Although learned in the law, and skilled as an expositor, it was probably in the exalted standard of

professional ethics that he constantly held up to his classes that he had left his most lasting impression upon the minds and characters of those who were fortunate enough to enjoy his instruction." It was while laboring in the educational field that the great Reaper marked him for his own, and on the 13th of October, 1888, the state was called upon to mourn the loss of one of her strongest sons. Gen. Clayton was married in 1850, in Barbour county, to Victoria V., daughter of Gen. John L. Hunter, who, with a family of seven sons and four daughters, still survives him. Henry D. Clayton, Jr., third son of Gen. Clayton, was born about thirty-five years ago, on the old homestead one mile south of the county seat of Barbour. He was educated at Emory and Henry college, Va., and at the university of Alabama, where he graduated in both the academic and law departments; from the latter in 1878. He practiced for two years at Clayton, then located in Eufaula, where he has since established for himself a state reputation in criminal and general practice. In the fall of 1890 he was elected to represent his county in the legislature, and in the session which followed, as chairman of the judiciary committee, he acquitted himself most creditably. He is the Alabama member of the national democratic committee, so appointed by the St. Louis convention in 1888. Mr. Clayton is of commanding and captivating address, a fluent and able speaker, and a fit representative of a man whom Alabama is proud to own as one of her favorite sons.

Hon. G. L. Comer, mayor of Eufaula and a prominent member of the bar of southeastern Alabama, is a native of Barbour county, born at Spring Hill, January 1, 1847. His father, J. F. Comer, son of Hugh Comer, of Georgia, was born in Jones county, that state, and moved to Alabama in the year 1841, settling in the vicinity of Old Spring Hill, Barbour county. He was a successful planter, represented Barbour county in the legislature in 1856, and died in the year following. His wife, whose maiden name was Catharine L. Drewry and who is still living, bore him nine children, six of whom are living and whose names are as follows: Hugh M., receiver of Georgia Central railroad, residing at the city of Savannah; John W., cotton merchant, in the same place; G. L., Braxton B., president of the City National bank, Birmingham, Ala.; J. F., planter, and Ed. T., a large cattle dealer of San Angelo, Tex. G. L. Comer's early education was interfered with by the war, but he afterward entered the university of Georgia, from which he graduated in 1867, and in 1869 completed his legal studies in the law school of Lexington, Ky., receiving a degree from that institution. He was admitted to the bar at Eufaula, in May, 1869, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Barbour county, in the courts of which and adjoining counties he has ever since done a very extensive business. For ten years he was alone in the practice, but in 1874 became associated with John M. McKleroy, which partnership continued until 1884. During the late war Mr. Comer served in the Alabama state troops and participated in several

engagements, but his command was not actively engaged in any of the great campaigns beyond the limits of the state. In 1882, he was elected mayor of Eufaula, and has filled the position by successive re-elections ever since, and it is a fact, universally conceded, that the city, at no time of its previous history, has ever had as wise, able, faithful and judicious an executive. During his twelve years' administration of the office, a number of public enterprises have been inaugurated and completed, among which are the electric light plant, gas works, water works, and free public schools, the equal of any in the state, and among the business enterprises are the large cotton factory and grist mill, the successful completion of which is largely due to his efforts in their behalf. Mr. Comer is a born leader, and possesses, in a marked degree, the chivalrous qualities characteristic of the true-born southern gentleman. Of striking personal appearance, genial manners and kindly disposition, he makes friends of all with whom he comes in contact, while as a lawyer he is keen, active in the management of cases intrusted to him, and eminently honorable in the practice. His popularity as an official is attested by his successive re-elections and by the fact of his having overcome every species of opposition which his political enemies could possibly devise for his overthrow. A politician, in the true sense of the term, Mr. Comer has never resorted to the questionable arts of the partisan or the demagogue to further his ends, and he has, at various times, been his party's chosen delegate to county, district, state, and national conventions. Mr. Comer is a director of the Eufaula cotton mills, has an interest in the Bluff City mills, and is owner and proprietor of the New St. Julien hotel, one of the most popular resorts for the traveling public in southeastern Alabama. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar and master of the blue lodge, and he also holds membership in the K. of P., K. of H. and A. O. U. W. The Baptist church represents his religious creed, and his wife is also a member of that denomination. The married life of Mr. Comer began on the 23d of June, 1870, at which time Laura V. Thornton, daughter of Dr. W. H. Thornton, and niece of ex-Governor Shorter, became his wife. A family of intelligent children have been born to this union, namely: W. T., graduate of the university of Alabama, also of Poughkepsie, N. Y., commercial college; at the present time he is bookkeeper and manager of the business of his uncle, at Harris; Laura, Wallace, G. L., E. T., Nell; Walter B., a bright boy, was drowned while bathing in the river at Eufaula; Mary, Frank, Willis, and Robert C.

W. P. Copeland, M. D.—The Copeland family is of French-Huguenot origin and the name in this country was first known in South Carolina, of which state the doctor's grandfather was a native. J. N. Copeland, the father of the doctor, was born in Barnwell district, S. C., in the year of 1811. In early manhood he moved to St. Joseph, Fla., and after taking part in the Seminole war, in that state, came to Alabama, locating

at Eufaula, then known as Irwinton, where he carried on the mercantile business until his death in 1859. He was married, in South Carolina, to Caroline E. Garvin, a widow, to whom by a previous marriage had been born three children, one of whom, a daughter, grew to womanhood and became the wife of General Alpheus Baker, of Civil war fame. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland reared a family of four children, namely: Florida C., wife of T. J. Branson; Dr. W. P.; John C., and Harry C. The mother departed this life in the year 1866. Dr. W. P. Copeland was born September 1, 1845, in Eufaula, Ala., and has spent all of his life in Eufaula, Barbour county. In 1863 he became a cadet in the university of Alabama, and while there did duty for several months during the summer of 1864, the greater part of the time in and around the city of Mobile. Returning to the university he was made sergeant of his company, and after a short period they were again ordered to Mobile, were he remained for a limited time, and, going back to his classes, witnessed the destruction of the university buildings by fire in the spring of 1865. In the summer of 1865 Mr. Copeland entered the mercantile establishment of H. C. Hart & Co., at Eufaula, as clerk, and after several months in that capacity, entered the Georgetown college, D. C., where he pursued his studies until January of the following year. He supplemented his course at Georgetown by attending for sometime the university of Virginia; subsequently followed the pursuit of agriculture for one year in the vicinity of Eufaula, and then became bookkeeper for T. J. Perkins, with whom he remained until the summer of 1868, at which time he began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. P. D. L. Baker, of Eufaula. He spent a part of the years 1868-9 at Bellevue Hospital Medical college, N. Y., and after graduating from that famous institution in the spring of 1870, opened an office in Eufaula, where he has since followed his chosen calling with a large and lucrative practice. The doctor has served as president of the Barbour county medical society three terms, and is also a counselor of the State Medical association of Alabama. His reputation as a physician places him in the front rank of Alabama's successful medical men, and in Barbour county his professional ability is such that his practice, already large, is continually increasing. Politically the doctor wields an influence for the democratic party, and in religion affiliates with the Baptist chnrch. He was married in the month of April, 1872, in Eufaula, to Mollie Flewellen, daughter of Col. James Flewellen, and is the father of four children: Etta F., C. E., Matilda, and W. P. Copeland.

Dr. J. E. Crews, retired physician of Clayton, is a native of Jones county, Ga., born January 1, 1819, the son of Arthur and Mary (King) Crews. The Crews family is of Irish extraction, but owing to the death of the doctor's grandfather when Arthur Crews was a mere child, but little information concerning its history has been obtained. Arthur Crews served in the Seminole war and the Indian war of 1836; married in Jones county,

Ga., and about the wear 1822 moved to Alabama, settling in what was then Henry county, now the county of Barbour, where he died in 1872. The doctor's maternal ancestors also came from Ireland in an early day and settled in Georgia, where many of the descendants are still to be found. Arthur and Mary Crews reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, but three of whom are now living, namely: Dr. J. E.; Jane, wife of Rev. John D. Morrel, and A. A., a planter of Barbour county. Dr. Crews was brought to Alabama when three years old, and since that tender age he has been a resident of Barbour county, living nearly all his life in Clayton and the immediate vicinity. His literary education was acquired by his own exertion, and having early decided to make the medical profession his life work, he entered upon the study of the same when twenty-five years of age, and in 1845 became a student in the medical college of South Carolina. He supplemented his course at this institution by attending a series of lectures in the medical college at Augusta, Ga., and after receiving a degree from that school in 1851, opened an office and for a period of over twenty-five years was actively engaged in the pursuit of his profession. His success in his chosen calling was very marked, and during his long period of practice he became the trusted medical counselor in many of the leading families of Barbour and other counties. The doctor practically retired from active practice in 1882, and since that time has turned his attention principally to agriculture, in which he has been quite successful, his plantation of some 700 acres being one of the well improved farms of the county. In 1840, Dr. Crews was elected colonel-commandant of the Eighty-fifth Alabama militia, which position he held for a number of years, and during the late war he commanded a local military company for home protection. In matters political, the doctor has borne no inconsiderable part, and upon three occasions he was called upon to represent the people of Barbour county in the general assembly, first, in 1874, again in 1876, and a third time in 1886. For many years the doctor has been prominent in religious circles, being a recognized leader of the Methodist church in southeastern Alabama. In 1868, he was honored by being chosen a delegate to the annual conference, and a similar distinction was again awarded him in 1873. The doctor is a master Mason and has ever been a supporter of the political principles as laid down by the democratic party. He married on the 25th of March, 1851, in Early county, Ga., Margaret E. Du Bois, a member of an old and prominent French family of South Carolina. To this marriage but one child was born, William Newton Crews, who died at the early age of thirteen years. The doctor is now vice-president of the Clayton Banking company, and is also a shareholder and one of the directors of the same, his fine business qualifications being fully recognized.

Judson Davie, M. D., the subject of this sketch, is a leading physician and planter of Barbour county, and also its present representative in the

upper house of the state legislature. The doctor's father, Marshall C. Davie, was a native of Georgia, born in Columbia county, in the year 1817, and a descendant of the noted family of that name in North Carolina. He was an extensive planter, lived in different counties of his native state, and became a resident of Alabama in 1848, purchasing a plantation in Barbour county, in the vicinity of what is now Spring Hill Station, where he died in 1876. His wife, whom he married in 1839, was Jane E. Bass, whose family were prominent in Georgia for generations, and many of the name are still classed among the leading people of that and other of the southern states. The following are the living children born to Marshall C. and Jane E. Davie: Ruby, wife C. J. Jones, of Spring Hill, Ala.; Mercer, practicing physician at Ozark, Ala.; Judson, the subject of this sketch; Bunyan, merchant of Clayton, Ala.; Jesse, in the mercantile business, at Blocton, Ala.; Stella, teacher of music at Clayton, Ala.; Luna, teacher in public schools at Eufaula, Ala.; and Meigs, messenger for Southern Express Company running between Americus and Lyons, Ga. The mother is still living, making her home with the subject of this sketch. Dr. Judson Davie, was born in Barbour county, Ala., on the 17th day of April, 1851. After receiving an academic education he began the study of medicine in 1870, under the instruction of Dr. J. B. Pouncey, at Spring Hill, and in the fall of the same year entered the medical department of the university of Georgia, situated at Augusta, from which institution he graduated in March, 1872.

Receiving his degree, the doctor began the practice of his profession at Cowikee, Borbour county, and has since resided at the same place, giving his attention, at this time, largely to agriculture, having abandoned his large general practice about five years ago. Dr. Davie has been a potent factor in local politics for several, years and is recognized as a leader of his party, the democratic, in Barbour county. Prior to 1888 he contented himself with attending the party conventions, both county and state, but in the fall of that year he was elected representative from Barbour county, to the state legislature, in which body he served one term. While in the legislature, the doctor was instrumental in bringing about much needed legislation for his constituency, among which was the present law in force in Barbour county, for the regulation of the whisky saloons, which he contended should not be allowed to exist except under police surveillance, and he also took the lead in all matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of the state, having served with marked ability as chairman of the "committee on public health." In 1890, the doctor was honored by an election to the state senate, in which body he has distinguished himself as the author of a number of important bills, one of which became the present efficient law controlling the practice of medicine in the state of Alabama. Previous to the passage of this bill the law relating to medical practice was so defective that the penalty for its

violation could not be enforced, consequently any body so disposed could enter the practice of the profession without examination; but under the present law, every physician is compelled to obtain a certificate of qualification from the county board of medical examiners before he is allowed to engage in the practice of his profession, in such county. The effect of this law and others relating to the practice of medicine has been very salutary in ridding the state of a large number of quacks and charlatans and elevating the profession to a very high plane of efficiency and excellence. To the doctor is also largely due the credit of introducing an admendment to the legislation relative to the public schools, which eventually became embodied in the state school law and which is now in full force and effect. Before the law went into effect the school funds were distributed "per capita" among the schools of the white and colored children alike, in consequence of which certain districts predominated very largely by colored children received monthly all the funds, while the whites. who paid nearly all the taxes, enjoyed but limited educational advantages. The reverse of this condition (except the payment of taxes) also existed where there were few colored children and many whites. Largely through the doctor's efforts, the law was so amended that the apportionment of the funds to the schools of the two races is entrusted to boards of township trustees, whose duty it is to make a "just and equitable" distribution—giving as nearly as possible as many days in school to the children of one race as the other. He was also interested in other important legislation and earned the reputation of being one of the ablest, as well as one of the most industrious, members of the legislature, and his future course in the body is being watched with a great degree of interest by his constituents who seem to repose its greatest confidence in his integrity and ability. Personally the doctor is prepossessing in manners and appearence; of dignified presence, and he is a fine specimen of vigorous physical and intellectual manhood; as a public speaker he is earnest and impressive. He enjoys life in a very beautiful and comfortable home, and his popularity is great among all classes of the community irrespective of political affiliations. He was married December 8, 1874. to Lula Hillman, and is the father of two bright children, namely: Annie, a recent graduate of Huntsville female college, and Rutledge an intelligent boy of twelve years. The doctor's companion in life is indeed a lovely and talented woman—and is from a large and extensively connected family—was born April 1st, 1857. In religious belief the family are Baptists. If long spared the future, no doubt, holds in store further honors and distinctions for their bright and interesting family.

William B. Davis.—Conspicuous among the prosperous planters of Barbour county is William B. Davis, who was born in the county of Russell, Ala., on the 27th day of February, 1845. His father, Gardner H. Davis, a wealthy planter and prominent man of southern Alabama, was

S. H. DENT.

born in Upson county, Ga., in the year 1804, and came to this state prior to the Indian war of 1836, in which he took a part. He settled in Russell county, which he represented in the legislature in the year 1862, and while a member of that body opposed the ordinance of secession, being one of the leading whigs in the assembly. When the war broke out, however, he cast his fortunes with the south, and while too old to take an active part in the struggle, sent five sons to the front, all of whom did valiant service for the Confederacy. He was married in Upson county, Ga., to Mary Trice, whose family were for many years residents of Talbot county, that state, where one of them, Dr. Zach Trice, became an eminent physician and surgeon. About ten years after his marriage, Mr. Davis settled in Russell county, Ala., near the town of Salem, thence moved to Glenville, in what was then Barbour county, and died there in March, 1873. His widow survived him until August, 1879, at which time she was laid to rest in the old burial ground beside her husband. They had a family of eleven children, the following of whom are living at this time, namely: Hiram A., E. M., William B., Sallie, wife of J. J. Blackstock, Zach L., Mrs. Julia Owens, John G. and Emma, wife of J. M. Jones. The gentleman for whom this sketch is prepared was raised on a farm near Glenville, Russell county, and during the years of his youth and early manhood assisted his father in agriculture. He attended such schools as the county afforded at intervals until the breaking out of the war, and in July, 1863, enlisted in the Seventh Confederate Partisan Rangers, with which he served until his company was disbanded a few months later and re-organized as a part of the Tenth Georgia cavalry. He served with the regiment in the exciting campaign of Virginia and participated in the memorable raids around Petersburg, and was in the breastworks of that city when Grant made his celebrated attack. He returned home before the surrender and since the war has been following agricultural pursuits in the neighborhood where he now resides. He purchased his present beautiful plantation of 1,200 acres, four miles from Eufaula, about the year 1877 and now he has one of the finest and most comfortable homes in Barbour county, where he dispenses a genuine old-fashioned southern hospitality. Mr. Davis is regarded as one of the solid men of the county and few have made as thorough success of agriculture, to which useful calling he has devoted the best years of his life. He has been prominently identified with the grange movement ever since its organization. He is a democrat in his political belief, and belongs to the Methodist church, in which for a period of seventeen years he has filled the office of steward. April 23, 1867, Mr. Davis and Mary L., daughter of T. R. Coleman, were united in the bonds of wedlock. They have had two children, one dying in infancy and the other, Thomas E., at the age of fifteen years.

S. H. Dent is a descendant of an old English family of the same name, whose loyalty to the cause of the Stuarts brought down upon them the

displeasure of Cromwell. The result was the emigration of two brothers of the family to America, where they settled in what is now Maryland, between the Potomac and Patuxent rivers, Va. Upon the restoration of the Stuarts, they received a large grant of land in Charles county, Md., in the vicinity of which the family have continued to reside, taking an honorable part in the upbuilding of the free institutions of our country. Capt. S. H. Dent is the son of Dr. S. W. and Mary C. Dent. He was born in Charles county, Md., on the 30th of October, in 1835. His father was a prominent physician of that county and held for many years the responsible position of judge of the orphans' court. He was a man of decided opinions on questions of government, and suffered much during the Civil war on account of the vigor with which he supported the cause of the south. He was outspoken and fearless, though his home was within the union lines. After securing a fair education, the captain began life in that "stepping stone to future greatness," the school room. After two years' swaying of the ferule in his native state, he came to Eufaula, where for a year he engaged in the same profession. The following year, 1856, found him a student in the law office of Pugh & Bullock, the present junior senator of the state being the senior member of the firm. He was admitted to practice after three months' study and he immediately formed a partnership with that distinguished lawyer, Judge John Cochran. This firm continued but a little more than a year, when Mr. Dent practiced alone until the breaking out of the war between the states. The principles instilled into the mind of the son by the father caused his early adherence to the fortunes of the confederacy, and in February of 1861 we find him a first lieutenant in the Eufaula Rifles, afterward a part of the Eigteenth Alabama regiment. The first ten months of service he passed at Pensacola, during which time he participated in the bombardment in November, 1861, and January, 1862. Not enjoying the inactive life at that point he assisted in the organization of an artillery company, of which he was elected first lieutenant, enlisted for "three years or the war," and joined the western army. In the battle of Shiloh he received a slight wound, but he did not leave the field, and on the evening of the second day was ordered to report to Gen. Breckenridge as a part of the rear guard of Bragg's army. He was with his command in the siege of Corinth, and his battery was particularly distinguished in the fight at Farmington, in May, 1862. He was with his command in the retreat from Corinth, and on the march into Kentucky. On the day of the battle of Perryville, his command was engaged in a skirmish with Gen. Sill's division of the United States troops, and therefore did not participate in that battle. He was not present at the battle of Murfreesboro, being absent on furlough. He was made captain of his battery in 1863 and participated in the battle of Chickamauga. He and his command were specially mentioned for faithful service and gallantry in that battle. In the battle of Mission Ridge his command suffered very severely. They lost

nearly all their guns and a large part of the command itself. His battery was re-equipped at Dalton and participated in the constant, and, in fact, almost daily, fighting from that point thence to Atlanta. Capt. Dent was severely wounded in the battle of July 22, 1863, near Atlanta. He was in the battle of Jonesborough and went with Hood in his march into Tennessee. He was in a skirmish at Shoal Creek and was in the battle of Franklin and the battles around Nashville. In the battle of December 16, 1864, near Nashville, he was again wounded but not severely. When he came out of Tennessee he was sent with his command to Mobile and was surrended at Meridian, Miss., under Gen. Richard Taylor. Capt. Dent's battery was well known in the army of Tennessee and wherever hard service and stubborn fighting were necessary his command was always called on. He and his command were always commended for faithful service, and in many instances were specially commended for conspicuous gallantry. It was chaos come again after the war. Capt. Dent returned home, and there being no courts for a year he was engaged in operating a dray line, at first actually driving a dray himself. But in 1866 he resumed the practice of his profession, doing a lucrative and extensive business until his retirement in 1879 to accept his present responsible position as president of the Eufaula National bank. As a lawyer Capt. Dent established an enviable reputation in the general practice, and nothing but his firm determination not to engage in the work has kept his friends from placing him in the judicial chair of the circuit. Capt. Dent has always evinced the liveliest interest in public affairs, though it has thus far been manifested in a good-natured turning of the grindstone for his friends. He has been frequently importuned to accept public honors, but he has been contented to play an humble part. His superior qualifications as a presiding officer have given him a reputation in his party second to none. As chairman of the county convention of 1892, when a false move would have precipitated a bolt, his cool and firm demeanor prevented it. In its report of the convention the Eufaula Times says: "Almost any chairman in the world would have provoked and assisted a bolt, but Capt. Dent's wise and temperate words, delivered in a low tone with much feeling, quieted the waters as if by magic." Capt. Dent was made temporary chairman of the democratic state convention of 1892 and is at present a member of the state executive committee. He is a master Mason and a life long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in which he has been a steward for thirty-five years. He has twice filled the highest position to which a layman can attain, that of delegate to the general conference of his church. There he was always conspicuous for his practical good sense and prudent counsels. In the last general conference, that of 1890, he was chairman of one of the most important committees of the conference. Capt. Dent was prominent in the politics of his own county during the period of reconstruction, and was, at the

earnest call of his people, a candidate for the legislature in 1872. The election was close, and on account of irregularities at some of the boxes he was given a certificate of election. This was the memorable campaign which resulted in a dual legislature. In the compromise which followed the seats from Barbour were given to the republicans. But the result of the election in 1872 gave such confidence to the party in Barbour that the radicals were routed in 1874, and the entire state was redeemed. After 1876, Capt. Dent, seeing his state in the hands of its people, took no active part in politics until 1890. He went into that campaign very heartily, and helped to carry his county for organized democracy. Capt. Dent was most happily married June 5th, 1860, to Miss Annie B. Young, the eldest daughter of the late E. B. Young of Eufaula, Ala. Six children are the fruit of their marriage, three boys and three girls. His eldest son, Edward Y. Dent, is assistant cashier and teller of the Eufaula National bank. His second son, S. H. Dent, Jr., is a promising young attorney, and his third son, Henry A., is taking a course in civil engineering. His eldest daughter, Nannie B. Dent, married Jackson E. Long. Their married life was brief and his widowed daughter, with her three children, form a part of Capt. Dent's household. His second daughter, Louise, is just budding into womanhood, and his third daughter, a young girl just entering her teens, is still at school. Capt. Dent is president of the Eufaula National bank—a bank which, although not one of the largest, is second to none as to credit and standing in the state. Capt. Dent is a fine specimen of southern manhood. He occupies one of the loveliest and most substantial homes in Eufaula, where he and his wife, assisted by his children, dispense a generous hospitality, typical of what is sometimes called the hospitality of the old south. Few men possess more completely the confidence, and esteem of his neighbors and fellow-countrymen than Capt. Dent.

J. W. Drewry, M. D.—The subject of this sketch, the oldest practicing physician in Eufaula, and one of the best known medical men of southern Alabama, was born in Hancock county, Ga., on the 27th day of September, 1827. After receiving a liberal education, he began his professional studies in 1847 under the able management and instruction of Dr. White, of Milledgeville, with whom he remained one year, and then entered the Medical college of Philadelphia, Penn., from which he graduated in the class of 1849. He remained in Philadelphia for some time after receiving his degree, and in the fall of 1850 opened an office at Americus, Ga., where he practiced one year, thence moved to Barbour county, Ala., locating at Spring Hill, where on account of failing health he abandoned the profession for a time, and engaged in the more congenial pursuit of agriculture. Subsequently he resumed the practice in connection with planting and resided at Spring Hill until 1866, at which time, seeking a wider field for the exercise of his professional ability, he removed to Eufaula, where, with the exception of a brief period of serv-

ice in the hospital at Atlanta during the war, he has since practiced his profession with a success which has placed him in the front rank of medical men in his part of the state. All the qualities that go toward making up the popular and successful physician are well defined elements of his character, and during his long period of residence in Barbour county his reputation has continued to grow in public favor, and although at an age when most professional men think of retiring from active life, he is still in active practice with a large and lucrative business. The doctor is a member of the Methodist church, as is also his wife, and stands high in Masonic circles, being a royal arch Mason. In 1851, in Jones county, Ga., he was united in marriage to Miss A. E. Ethridge, who has borne him five children: Stella, wife of J. G. Guice; John, cotton merchant at Dothen, married Anna McDonald of Cuthbert, Ga.; Carrie, wife of John P. Foy, banker of Eufaula; James A,, superintendent of Bluff City mills, Eufaula, married Mamie Harrison of Barbour county; and Lillie, wife of A. C. Mitchell of Eufaula. The name of the doctor's father was John Drewry, a native of Virginia, who, when a young man, moved to Hancock county, Ga., where he first followed the tailor's trade, and later engaged in planting. After his marriage with Elizabeth Wallace, he moved to the county of Putnam, thence to Hancock county, and finally to Alabama in 1857, settling in Barbour county, where he died in 1857; his wife survived him several years,dying in 1872. John Drewry was a very successful farmer,and everything to which he turned his hand appeared to prosper. He was a descendant of an old and highly honorable Virginian family which came came to America in colonial times, and settled near the point which is still known by the name of Drewry Bluff, a place of historic interest in the Old Dominion.

S. J. Flournoy, member of the well known business firm of Flournoy & Godwin, Eufaula, Ala., is a native of Putnam county, Ga., and son of Josiah and Martha (Rosser) Flournoy. Josiah Flournoy, a planter by occupation, was born in Georgia in 1819, and after his marriage came to Alabama, settling in Barbour county, on the river, about four miles above the city of Eufaula, in the year 1838. He died on the home place July 27, 1840, and his widow afterward returned to Georgia and married S. A. Wales; she died in Muscogee county, that state, in the year 1850. S. J. Flournoy was born on the 17th day of September, 1840. He was left an orphan at the age of ten years, and from that time until his eighteenth year lived with different relatives and attended school. When eighteen years of age he took possession of his father's plantation, which he obtained by inheritance, and from 1858 until the breaking out of the great Civil war was actively engaged in cultivating the soil. February, 1862, he joined the Eufaula light artillery and served with the same, first in the army of Gen. Bragg, and later went with Johnson and Hood, and took part in all the great battles in which the armies of those leaders were engaged. Among the battles in which he participated, were

Chickamauga, Murfreesboro, Mission Ridge and the fights around Atlanta. After the evacuation of Atlanta, he joined Hood's army at Columbus, Miss., and later was ordered to Meridian, Miss., where his battery surrendered at the close of the war in 1865. Mr. Flournoy's military experience of four years was somewhat remarkable in that he passed through the hottest period of the war, and participated in many of the bloodiest battles without receiving the slightest injury, and, with the exception of a brief furlough, never missed a day active duty. From the close of the war until 1874, Mr. Flournoy was engaged in farming the home plantation, but in the latter year removed to Eufaula where, until 1892, he followed various vocations, at one time serving as assistant postmaster of the city during the administration of President Cleveland. In 1892, in partnership with John D. Godwin, he engaged in the grocery trade, under the firm name of Flournoy & Godwin, and he is now one of the representative business men of the city. Mr. Flournoy was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Toney, daughter of Washington Toney, in 1861. Mrs. Flournoy died September, 1864, the mother of two children, Josiah (deceased) and Washington. In November, 1866, Mr. Flournoy was married to Eliza J. Toney, a sister of his former wife, and by her is the father of three children, namely: Sarah, wife of Thomas Irby; Josiah, died in infancy, and Rosser, wife of Saffold Johnston. The Toneys are an old and highly respected family of Alabama and have always moved in the very best social circles of Barbour county. Mr. and Mrs. Flournoy are members of the Episcopal church.

Hon. John Arthur Foster, LL. D., is one of the distinguished jurists of southern Alabama and a lawyer of state reputaion. Tracing his lineage back through several generations, it is learned that the paternal ancestor of the family in this country was one John Foster, who came to America from London, Eng., in the time of the colonies and settled in Southampton, Va., where a son, Arthur, remained; but another son, John, subsequently located at Halifax, the same state. Arthur Foster served with distinciton in the war of the Revolution, with the rank of colonel, and throughout that long and trying struggle shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of his gallant regiment on many fields of victory and defeat. John Foster, also an officer in the patriot army, removed to Georgia at the close of the war and there married and reared a large family. He became a prominent politician and for a number of years served in the state senate, where his abilities as a legislator won for him a reputation, state wide. His son, Arthur, who succeeded him in the senate, became a lawyer of prominence and published, in 1821, a digest of the laws of Georgia. Between the years 1818 and 1821, the entire Foster family except J. L. S. Foster moved to Alabama, and settled in Tuscaloosa county, where a number of the descendants still reside, being among the prominent citizens of that part of the state. John L. S. Foster, the judge's father, was the youngest of a family of six brothers.

At the age of nineteen he removed to Jasper county, Ga., where, in 1821, he was united in marriage to Susan Holifield, and where, on the 11th day of November, 1828, Judge John A. Foster first saw the light of day. In 1833, he and family moved to Tuscaloosa county, and the judge recalls distinctly many of the incidents of the trip and remembers having seen Indians in their native costume, although but a child of four years at the time. The judge's father became a prominent merchant and manufacturer, and during the late war between the states he was engaged in manufacturing hats for the army of the Confederacy. For some time he carried on a large mercantile business in the city of Tuscaloosa, and before the war was classed with the wealthy men of Alabama, but, like many others, lost his earthly possessions, which vanished like mist during the hostilities. He died in Tuscaloosa in 1875, and ten years later his faithful wife was laid to rest at Starkville, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. Foster were both born in the year 1800, and there was but a difference of two weeks in their ages. They became the parents of ten children, the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, married her cousin, who is not now living. Hardy Foster, the first son, died in 1863. The third member of the family is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and the fourth in order of birth is Martha, wife of Rev. Dr. T. P. Crawford, who, since 1852, has been located as a missionary in Tung Chow, China, by the Baptist church. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford have become noted in their missionary labors, and are widely known throughout the world in religious circles, especially in connection with the denomination to which they belong. David L. Foster, the third son, was professor of surgery in the university of Alabama at the time of his death in 1891. The names of other members of the family are as follows: Jesse G., deceased; Sarah, widow of Dr. Glen Montgomery of Lexington, Miss.; Susan, wife of William H. Pace, Marion, Ga.; Robert S., a practicing physician of Warder, Texas, and Ezra, a physician and surgeon of Brookwood, Ala. As already stated, Judge Foster was born in Jasper county, Ga., at the town of Monticello, and in 1833 was brought by his parents to Alabama. After a course of preparation under the able instruction of Rev. E. B. League, a scholarly and disitnguished Baptist minister, he entered the State university in 1844, and after his graduation, in 1847, began the study of law at Eutaw in the office of Hon. Harry I. Thornton, at that time a member of the supreme court of Alabama. In January, 1849, he engaged in educational work at Crawford, Miss., and after teaching there till 1852, accepted a similar position at the city of Columbus, in the same state, where he had charge of the school until his election as president of the Southern Female college, at La Grange, Ga., in 1855. He continued in charge of the last named institution until 1859, in which year he changed his residence to Clayton, Ala., where he was admitted to the bar in January of that year and where he has since made his home. Shortly after engaging in the practice, Judge Foster effected a co-part-

nership in the law with Jere N. Williams, Esq., under the firm name of Williams & Foster, and their legal business was large and lucrative, until interfered with by the war. In 1860, Judge Foster was elected justice of the peace, at that time a very important and responsible position, and in August, 1861, he relinquished official and professional life and tendered his services to the Confederacy, enlisting in company G, Twenty-ninth infantry, of which he was in a short time promoted to be first-lieutenant. Subsequently he became captain of the company, and as such served until the close of the war in the southwestern army corps. The Twenty-ninth was first ordered to Pensacola, Fla., where it remained until after the evacuation of that city, and for some time thereafter was stationed at Pollard, thence sent to Mobile, where it was drilled for heavy artillery service, and put in charge of the redoubts. After remaining at Mobile until 1864, the judge's command was attached first to Cauly's and then to Shelly's brigade, and ordered to Resaca, Ga., and arrived there in time to take part in the bloody Atlanta campaign, and the leading battles incident thereto. The judge received a painful wound in the left arm at Resaca, but refused to leave the ranks, and when Hood made his raid back through Tennessee, the Twenty-ninth formed part of his force and participated in the bloody battles of Franklin and Nashville, in the latter of which Judge Foster had command of his regiment. In this battle, on the 15th of December, 1864, Judge Foster, with his entire regiment, fell into the hands of the enemy, and from that time until his parole, the following June, he remained a prisoner of war on Johnson's island. Retiring from the army, and returning home, Mr. Foster found himself in reduced financial circumstances, and there being no demand for legal services in a town and county from which all courts had disappeared, he collected a class of young men and for some time instructed them in the higher branches of learning. It is a notable fact that quite a number of these young men subsequently distinguished themselves in their various vocations, and are now prominent and useful citizens of the state. In 1866, the judge resumed the practice of his profession at Clayton, and the following year was appointed register in chancery. In 1875 he was appointed a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and in 1876 became a trustee of the university of Alabama, which position he held for a period of sixteen years. In 1878, Judge Foster was elected to represent Barbour county in the state legislature, and two years later was elected chancellor of the southern chancery division of Alabama, to which position he was re-elected in 1886, and again in 1892. The judge was married in December, 1849, to Mary J. Webb, who died in 1857, the mother of three children, two living, namely: John Webb, a lawyer of Abbeville, Ala., and Emma, wife of John E. Toole, Esq., of La Grange, Ga. Judge Foster married his present wife, Mary Borders, in La Grange, Ga., on the 11th day of May, 1858, and by her is the father of three children, whose names are as follows: Mary, wife of Dr. Will-

iam H. Robinson, Pearl and Arthur B., a graduate of the university and practicing lawyer at the town of Troy. Politically, Judge Foster has always been an earnest supporter of the democratic party, and although honored at different times by his fellow-citizens, he has never been a partisan in the sense of seeking official preferment. A faithful devotion to the practice of his chosen profession and his eminent success, both as judge and jurist, have amply demonstrated his wisdom and foresight in this direction, and a large and lucrative legal business has been the reward of his strict consecration to his life work. In 1883, the degree of L.L. D., was conferred on him by the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Alabama, an honor which he fully appreciates. Since 1842, the judge has been a communicant of the Baptist church; he stands high in Masonry, having taken a number of degrees, including that of Knight Templar.

Tandy R. Freeman.—Prominent among the prosperous planters of Barbour county, is the gentleman for whom this sketch is prepared. Mr. Freeman's father, also Tandy R. Freeman by name, was a native of Marion district, S. C., born about the year 1800. He was bred a farmer, and in early life went to Florida, where for about twenty years he served as overseer of a large plantation owned by Col. Fitzgerald. He was married in that state in 1828 to Anna E. Sweet, and afterward purchased a plantation below Columbus, Ga., upon which he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1844. He became quite successful in business affairs and at the time of his death was in possession of a comfortable fortune. Mrs. Freeman was born and raised in Quincy, Fla.. and was the daughter of Rev. Gospero Sweet, a well known Methodist minister, who lived to the remarkable age of 102 years, retaining almost unimpaired his faculties, physical and mental, until the last, and preaching a sermon but a few days before he died. Eight children were born to Tandy R. and Annie E. Freeman, but one of whom, Tandy R., whose name appears at the beginning of this sketch, is living. Tandy R. Freeman, Jr., was born on the 12th of August, 1842, in Muscogee county, Ga.. In 1849, he accompanied his mother to Barbour county, Ala., and in 1858 entered Emory & Henry college, W. Va., where he pursued his studies until the excitement caused by the fall of Fort Sumter broke up the institution. Returning home, he enlisted in Baker's company, First Alabama regiment, and received his first actual war experience at Pensacola, during the bombardment of that city by the Federal fleet. At the expiration of his time of enlistemnt, Mr. Freeman re-entered the service as member of the Eufaula light artillery and served as gunner till the close of the war, participating in the battles of Murfreesboro, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, the Atlanta campaign, Hood's raid, Franklin and Nashville, and was then ordered to Mobile, where he remained until the evacuation of that city by the southern force. When the war cloud passed away, Mr. Freeman returned home, and has since followed agricultural pursuits in Barbour county.

He was united in marriage in January, 1866, to Eliza J. Roquemore, who has borne her husband seven children, namely: Annie E., wife of O. R. Spurlock; Tandy, a graduate of Birmingham business college, at present engaged in teaching at Hawkinsville, Ala.; William E., Percival S., Evaline E., Mary R., and Eileena M. Mr. Freeman is one of the prosperous planters of Barbour county, and also one of its most intelligent and progressive citizens. He is a Methodist in his religious belief, holding the office of steward in his congregation, and the democratic party represents his political faith.

JOHN B. GARLAND.—The Garland family emigrated in an early day from Louisa county, Va., to North Carolina, and settled on the Yadkin river; thence, a few years later, they moved to Jasper county, Ga., and in 1836, became residents of Russell county, Ala. Edward Garland, father of John B., was a native of Georgia, and a son of John and Louisa Garland. He grew to manhood in Georgia, came to Alabama in 1836, and on the 19th of August, 1838, in Russell county, was united in marriage to Mary Ivey. Mrs. Garland was the daughter of Barnabas and Acy (Davis) Ivey, who moved to Alabama in 1836, settling in the county of Russell. For several years after his marriage, Edward Garland lived near Uchee, Russell county, but in 1849, changed his residence to Barbour county, purchasing a home there, three miles west of where Mrs. Garland now resides; thence, in 1855, to Glenville, and in 1860, moved to the present home place, about twelve miles north of Eufaula. Mr. Garland died here in 1876, November 4th. His widow is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Garland became the parents of nine children, as follows: Lucy A., wife of James David; Elizabeth J., deceased; Emma L., widow of John Curry; Alcey C., wife of C. B. Wellborn; Mary D., widow of John C. Calhoun; John B.; Josephine F., wife of J. Biggers; Sarah V. and Edward H., the last-named living on the old homestead of 1,600 acres. Edward H. Garland, the youngest son, was born October 22, 1860, and was married in Opelika, November 22, 1883, to Minnie Roquemore, and is the father of one child, Edward Augustus Garland. John B. Garland is a native of Alabama, born in Barbour county on the 8th day of February, 1854. He received his education chiefly under the instructions of a governess and remained on the home place until its division among the heirs, and in 1883, moved to his present beautiful plantation, consisting of 1,043 acres, where he has one of the most comfortable and well appointed homes in Barbour county. Mr. Garland was married May 24, 1877, to Miss Lucy Parsons, daughter of Dr. James L. and Lucy (Carlton) Parsons. Mrs. Garland was born and reared in Russell county, near the town of Hurtsboro, and had three sisters, namely: Lula, deceased wife of W. R. Logan; Annie, wife of Wilton Beeston, and Mattie, wife of R. A. Stratford. Mrs. Garland lost her mother when quite young, and her father subsequently marrying a member of the noted Bass family, of Georgia, she was reared by a stepmother.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Garland has been blessed by the birth of two bright children, Mary Lucy, a bright miss of fourteen, and Lena C., aged ten years. In politics, Mr. Garland is a democrat, and as such, has been active in the deliberations of party affairs in Barbour county. He is a member of the farmers' alliance, and for some years has been a steward in the Methodist church, with which religious body his wife is also identified.

JOHN D. GODWIN is one of the leading grocers of Eufaula. His father, Ransom Godwin, was born in Sampson county, N. C., in 1810, and when a young man came to Alabama, settling at Eufaula, where he engaged in merchandising, which he continued until his death in 1868. He is one of the pioneers of Barbour county. and assisted in driving the Indians from the country in the memorable struggle of 1836. As a business man, he was, perhaps, one of the most prosperous in the early history of Eufaula, and during his residence in the town he accumulated several very large fortunes, which, unfortunately. were lost through unwise speculation, and at the time of his death he was in very straitened circumstances. His wife was Eliza Daniel, daughter of John W. Daniel, of North Carolina, and his marriage was solemnized at Eufaula in 1842, while Mrs. Godwin was visiting relatives in the town. Mrs. Godwin died in Jackson county, Miss., in 1871. Ransom and Eliza Godwin were the parents of nine children, of whom four are now living: Ransom, a farmer of Barbour county; Missouri F., wife of Judge G. H. Pryor, of Gainesville, Ga.; William H., a merchant of Eufaula, and John D., who is the eldest of the surviving members of this family. John D. Godwin was born January 31, 1848, in the city of Eufaula, and received a common school education. On attaining his majority he began life for himself as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of his father, in which he had passed the greater part of his youth from his tenth year. He remained in his father's employ from 1861 to 1869, at which time he embarked in the mercantile business for himself, and continued the same with varying success until 1874, when he sold out and engaged in the dry goods trade in the city of Selma, where he did a very prosperous business for a period of about five years. Returning to Eufaula in 1879, Mr. Godwin, in partnership with two brothers, established the well-known grocery house of Godwin Bros., which firm lasted until 1887, when Mr. Godwin purchased the entire interest and became associated in the business with a Mr. Duskin, under the firm name of Godwin & Duskin. The partnership lasted until 1890, at which time Mr. Godwin sold out and invested capital in the Eufaula Furniture and Variety works, but in 1891 he again embarked in merchandising in partnership with S. J. Flournoy, with whom he is still associated. The house of Flournoy & Godwin is one of the leading business firms of Eufaula, carrying a stock of general groceries representing a value of $10,000, and doing a very extensive and lucrative trade in Eufaula and county adjacent. Mr. Godwin is well

known in commercial circles as a business man of great sagacity, and his reputation as an honorable dealer is much more than local. He is one of the progressive men of Eufaula, a liberal patron of all movements having for their end the good of the city, and has always manifested more than ordinary interest in the material prosperity of Barbour county. He is a deacon in the Baptist church, a member of the Pythian order and a democrat in politics. Mr. Godwin was happily married in 1871 to Mary A., daughter of John C. McNabb, and is the father of six children, two living: J. Samuel and Mary E.; the names of those deceased are as follows: William L., Ransom H., Lourie Lee and John D. Godwin.

GEN. BARZILLAI GRAVES, one of the most highly respected and best beloved of the early citizens of Alabama, was born in Caswell county, N. C., March 12, 1802, and died September 21, 1867. He belonged to a family all of whom stood high in the estimation of their fellow-citizens in his native state. He was one of six brothers, all of whom preceded him to the tomb. He received his education at the university of North Carolina, located at Chapel Hill, and afterward studied law in the school of Judge Henderson, located, it is believed, at Hillsborough, Orange county, this state. Immediately after being admitted to the bar, he was made solicitor of the judicial circuit, and continued to practice law until his removal to Newton county, Ga., about 1832. His habits were those of a student and he was greatly devoted to learning and general politics. While Gen. Graves was not an exceptionally brilliant man, yet he was well informed, supremely honest in his modes of thought, cautious in his argument, self-reliant, courteous and dignified, earnest, calm and logical. He was not so much a literary man as he was a scholarly gentleman. His reading was not so extensive as it was deep and thorough. While his perceptions were not so quick as is sometimes the case in others, yet they were extremely and surprisingly accurate, and as may be inferred, from what has already been stated, his reasoning powers were more highly developed than were the faculties of his imagination; or, in other words, his emotional nature was in subordination to his intellectual nature, which resulted in a kind of character more and more demanded by modern conditions of life—a model worthy of the most careful study, respect and admiration. His judgment of men and things was rarely equaled and still more rarely excelled. Owing, however, to his patrician family, education and associations, his manners were somewhat senatorial and severe—too much so for popular controversies. While in the usual acceptation he was not an orator, which is implied in the subordination of his emotional nature, yet he was an effective speaker and a most troublesome antagonist in debate. He was a great admirer of the forensic abilities of Daniel Webster, and was very fond of reading to his young friends extracts from that great statesman's speeches in jury trials, and of pointing out their complete finish and great power. He was a most earnest Union man and a warm admirer and fast friend of

Gen. Andrew Jackson. He was present at the second nullification meeting ever held in Georgia, probably in 1832. The occasion was one of great excitement and one which proved the quality of his courage to a most eminent degree. Col. Thomas F. Foster, then a member of congress from Georgia, Mirabeau B. Lamar, brother of Associate Justice Lamar, John J. Floyd, a man of subtlety, learning and tenacity, and Rev. Alexander Means, M. D., LL. D., all took part in the debate, and all were in favor of nullification. The multitude was carried away with their eloquence and went wild with enthusiasm. Gen. Graves stood alone in favor of the Union and in defense of Andrew Jackson, and, like President Jackson, he stood calmly, bravely, grandly defying the storm of fierce partisan passion that assailed him. He was denounced as a "Federalist" and false to his section, but the most vehement threats of personal violence failed to silence him. And he bore himself through this most trying ordeal with propriety, dignity and courage, conscious of the correctness of his position, which has been overwhelmingly justified by subsequent events. Gen. Graves was married July 13, 1837, to Miss Sarah M. Goneke, of Athens, Ga., with whom he lived until his death in the most happy relations. Shortly after his marriage he was appointed one of the trustees of the university of Georgia, and in that position zealously and faithfully served the cause of education. About this time he removed to southwest Georgia and for six or seven years devoted himself to the pursuit of agriculture. Twice he represented his senatorial district in the state legislature with his usual zeal and accustomed ability. In 1844 he was a district elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket, and after the presidential election of that year he was frequently mentioned in democratic newspapers and in private conversation as a most eminently proper person for governor of the state; but he by this time came to regard all official honors with indifference, and it was understood that he was averse to the excitements and labors of political life. His name, therefore, was not submitted. About this time a more absorbing theme than any connected with earthly honors took possession of his mind and heart, and that was the salvation of his soul. While he had always been a gentleman, exemplary in his speech and manners toward believers and unbelievers, yet he had not always been a believer himself in the gospel of Christ. He had been a quiet, not an obtrusive and noisy, skeptic. A change now came over his thoughts and convictions, the result being a thorough conversion in faith and practice. He formed a connection with the Baptist church, and to the day of his death he remained a bright and shining example of christian zeal and charity. In the fall of 1851 he removed to Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala., for the purpose of educating his four children, all of whom survived him, but only three of whom are at present living. His health, never robust, had now become considerably impaired, but still in his worldly affairs he continued industrious and successful. Through all the troubled

and exciting years immediately preceding and during the great Civil war, he remained, as he ever had been, one of the most active, earnest and zealous of southern democrats. Thus he lived until the day of his death, respected and beloved by all. During the month of September, 1867, he returned from his plantation, in Butler county, to his home near Tuskegee, in better than usual health, as he thought; but a chill came upon him which was soon followed by a high fever, which all too quickly terminated in his death. His widow survived him until 1880, and the three children who still remain are Rev. W. W. Graves, a Baptist minister, located at Bristol, Tex.; Capt. E. L. Graves and Sallie, wife of L. J. Threadgill. Capt. E. L. Graves was born May 11, 1845, in Randolph county, Ga., and in 1862, at the earnest solicitation of his father, who desired to prevent him from entering the southern army, he became a student in the university of Alabama; but setting aside paternal authority, he joined company B, Col. Swanson's regiment, as a private soldier. He was soon promoted to first sergeant, and he subsequently became captain of his company. His term of service was principally with the army of Lee in Virginia. He participated in the battle of the Wilderness, of Winchester and of Gaines's Mill, in which latter he was in charge of a corps of sharpshooters, and while on picket duty was struck by a minie ball in the ankle, which so disabled him that he was compelled to retire from active service. From that time to the surrender he acted as enrolling officer at Montgomery, Ala. For some time after the war he was engaged in educational work at Brooklyn, Conecuh county, whence he removed to Barbour county, where he has since resided as a successful planter. In the meantime he has taught school at Fort Deposit, Lowndes county, and while there he organized a military company of which he became captain. He takes an active interest in political matters, and is now serving as a justice of the peace. He is master of Ebenezer lodge, No. 210, F. & A. M., and is a deacon in the Baptist church. He was married in Barbour county, in April, 1867, to Miss Carrie Hamilton, daughter of Joel Hamilton, and to this marriage has been born one son, E. H. Graves, now pursuing his literary studies with a view of entering the legal profession.

Col. Hiram Hawkins.—He is strongest who meets and manfully performs every material duty required of him by his fellow-men. Such a man does not pause to inquire into the reasons that have prompted the call upon him, but goes about the doing of whatever has been appointed for him to do, thus setting example to the fraternity and encouraging those who are steadfast. It is not for him to question, but for him to do. The voice of duty is trumpet-toned to him, and he goes forward valiantly, whether upon the field of war, in the realm of commerce, upon the hustings, in the cabinet, or in the peaceful haunts of the arts or the sciences. He is of that stuff which elevates the world by serving the higher and better purposes of humanity; that material of which pub-

licists, statesmen, philosophers and heroes are made. In all the concerns of men he plays his part, and he nearly always plays his part well. That spirit moves him which makes the best hobnail and frames the wisest law. It is the spirit of application, of that infinite capacity for labor which we call genius. Such a man as that is Hiram Hawkins, of Alabama; soldier, lawyer, farmer, legislator, man of many affairs, he has always performed his duty, and performed it with a fidelity and a perseverance which won for him high honors in battle, and has brought him high place in the state and the confidence of his people. Few names in Alabama are so familiar to the people, few so sincerely honored. He enjoys the personal friendship of all men of note, and the esteem of all intelligent citizens, the confidence of all classes. In battle he won high rank; in peace he bears most worthily the distinction of leader and good citizen. The agricultural interests of Alabama owe more to him than to any other Alabamian of his time, for he has been for many years first in progressive farming and in the movements looking to the material welfare of the farming community. Upon the affairs of state he has long exercised a wise and wholesome influence, and those in authority have sought his counsel eagerly. Col. Hawkins was born in Bath county, Ky., September 9, 1826, and is therefore sixty-six years old. He was one of the seven sons of Thomas and Mary (Dean) Hawkins, and he had five sisters. His ancestors came from the shores of Bristol channel to Maryland, shortly after the first settling of that territory as a colony, being driven away from England, as so many others were, by political and religious oppression. Their property at home had been confiscated to the crown, and on their arrival in America they began life anew. They prospered in the new land, and for nearly a century the family enjoyed very considerable influence; taking an active part in the war for American independence. At the close of the Revolution Col. Hawkins' grandfather removed from Maryland to Kentucky, and was one of the band of brave and hardy men who redeemed Kentucky from wilderness and savagery. Col. Hawkins was brought up on his father's farm in Bath county, and obtained his education at the common schools of the district, which were then not of the best. He left school at the age of nineteen, and it was intended that he should receive collegiate training, but reverses in the family fortunes made that impossible. Being a student from habit and inclination, and being left to his own resources in that direction, he trained himself in the higher branches of study. His father was a man who held high place in the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, and did much toward the upholding of his district. By occupation the elder Hawkins was a farmer, merchant and miller, combining the three in one, as was frequently done in that day, and even now in country districts. He was the good man of the district, and his generosity was imposed upon. When his neighbors desired to borrow money he

affixed his name to their promises to pay. By this means heavy losses were incurred, and the son was called from school to assist in the management of the estate. The father, shortly afterward, went on his annual journey to Baltimore for the purpose of purchasing goods for the store. On his return journey, and when at Maysville, Ky., he was stricken with cholera, which was then scourging the country, and the son, being informed of the facts, hastened to his father's side, arriving in time to be with the father when death came. The son returned home and assumed charge of the family affairs, and by his energy, activity and ability, he quickly made himself felt in the business, social and political circles in which he moved.

Early in life, he evinced a fondness for the military, and when twenty-six years old he was chosen by the militia regiment of his county as colonel, and the selection was confirmed by the governor of Kentucky. That was in 1852. In 1854 the democratic party in Bath county undertook for the first time to organize to the extent of nominating a full ticket of its own for the various county offices. Col. Hawkins was nominated for the responsible position of high sheriff, a worthy honor for one so young. He made a vigorous and able canvass, and was defeated by the old sheriff, who was a whig, by only some thirty-odd votes, and notwithstanding the fact that two independent democrats ran against the nominee. He won something more than a personal victory, however, for this campaign made a nomination thereafter by that party in his county equivalent to election. He was an eloquent and convincing speaker, and, with his tall, perfectly proportioned figure, his clear-cut, almost classic face, black wavy hair, and keen eyes, and voice of great volume, he was a notable man in all that region. He possessed to an unusual degree the confidence of the people, and of this he was himself soon to receive convincing proof. The year 1855 is memorable in the political annals of Kentucky. It was then that the great whig and know-nothing parties swept the state with a whirlwind of enthusiasm and political madness, carrying their state ticket through by what was then the enormous majority of 50,000. In that year the governor, all the state officers and members of the lower house, and half the senate were elected. Bath and Bourbon counties formed one senatorial district, and it was Bath's turn to name the democratic candidate for senator. Col. Hawkins lived in Bath, and was not an aspirant for the senatorship or any other political office. But his party was determined to have him, and when the time came to name county candidates he was unanimously chosen for the senate. A committee was sent to notify him, and he declined the honor which had been conferred, saying that he was not an aspirant for the place, and if elected he could not take his seat because he was constitutionally inelligable on account of his age; whereupon he was immediately chosen for the lower house. That was a remarkable tribute to his worth as a man and his influence with his party. It would have been an extraordinary honor to any man. Col.

Hawkins accepted the nomination to the lower house, and he entered upon the canvass with his characteristic vigor, and all over the county his voice rang loud and clear for democracy. On election day he led the ticket of his party, and was elected by nearly 500 majority. This was when Kentucky was swept by the opposition. It was only in Bath county that the storm was stayed, and that was owing largely to the personal popularity and influence of Col. Hawkins—a rare triumph, indeed, for a young man under thirty. Col. Hawkins' predecessors of his own political faith had been able, under no unusual conditions, to win by but fifty majority at best. Such distinguished honors and such remarkable achievements are rare even in American political history. Upon the records of the Kentucky legislature he left the impress of his wisdom, and of his zeal in the welfare of the people.

When Col. Hawkins had finally settled up his father's business he found that he had not saved a dollar for himself. But he had something more than money—a good name, an irreproachable character. The confidence of a wide circle of personal friends was reposed in him; and these stood manfully by him in the most trying time of his career. His credit was good, and he never abused it. Within four years after his settlement of his father's affairs, he owned several farms and disposed of them profitably, and at the end of that time he owned in fee simple 200 acres of valuable blue-grass land, upon which he resided with a lovely and gifted wife. But his restless and energetic spirit of enterprise did not long permit him to dwell in peace under his own home roof. In 1859 he sold his farm, with a view to entering upon broader fields, and he made some investments in Texas. The following year he established a sheep ranch in Texas, stocking it with several hundred head of Kentucky sheep of superior breed, and intending to remove to his new property the next year, 1861. But it was not to be. The thunder of the approaching storm of war filled all political and civil space with its roar, and while the tumult raged death came and bore away Col. Hawkins' wife from his side. Fate was weaving a web of its own that wound the man within its mazes, and he was powerless. The thunder of the coming conflict grew louder, the darkness of the political atmosphere denser. The spell was upon him, as it was upon all the land.

Students of history need not be told that Kentucky occupied a peculiar position at the outbreak of the war between the states, or the great rebellion, as history records that most gigantic struggle of the ages. In that day in Kentucky it required a man of nerve and convictions to express and defend his own position in regard to the dispute which led millions to battle. Col Hawkins did not wait, nor did he dally with the issues of the hour. He boldly and fearlessly arrayed himself against what seemed to him to be the coercive measures of the Federal government, and he joined his fortunes to those of his state upon the basis of neutrality. As soon as hostilities began he raised, drilled, and disciplined a company

of cavalry, which he tendered to the governor to be used in sustaining the state's policy. A state legislature was elected, a majority of which, it was said, was pledged to this policy of keeping out of the strife. But when the legislature had met and organized, the situation was quickly changed. The neutrality theory was exploded by formal act, and soon the state was occupied by Federal soldiers and Federal marshals; and many of the leading citizens were arrested and hurried away to prisons beyond the Ohio river. Early in the afternoon of a September day, in 1861, a messenger, sent by one of Col. Hawkins' friends, came in haste to inform him that troops had been sent to Bath county, and that Federal marshals were already on the way to arrest him. To him no course was left but to get out of the way as speedily as practicable. Hurriedly he summoned a few of the young men of the company of volunteers he had organized and drilled, and, they joining him, preparations were hastily made; and at 12 o'clock midnight this little band of gallant souls, armed with shotguns, mounted their horses and rode away to battle for what they believed to be the cause of constitutional liberty and American freedom. The next afternoon the party was joined by thirteen other young men, well armed and equipped, and having the same purpose in view. Arriving at West Liberty, the courthouse town of an adjoining county, they found several companies in process of being properly organized to join the Confederate forces. An agreement was entered into, whereby these companies were to follow Col. Hawkins and join him at Prestonsburg, on tne Big Sandy river, and there await developments.

Within a few days about 400 men had gathered at Prestonsburg, among them being several well organized and equipped companies. A mass meeting was held, and it was resolved to go into camp and prepare for war. A leader was needed to assume charge of the camp, and by common consent, and with remarkable unanimity, Col. Hawkins was chosen for this honorable and responsible position. Hon. J. H. Burns, the circuit court judge, took part in the meeting. He was made commissary of the camp (and afterward of the regiment), and did great service, for he was amongst his own home people, and in him they had great confidence. Within a short time hundreds of men came to that camp of volunteers upon the Big Sandy river. On one day five full companies from the interior of the state arrived, all well mounted and well armed, most of them carrying Enfield rifles. This was the outlet for Gen. Breckinridge. Col. John (Cerro Gordo) Williams, afterward United States senator, came to the camp, and he was sent to Richmond to obtain government recognition and to muster Col. Hawkins' forces into the service of the Confederacy. Before Col. Williams' return, Col. Hawkins, seeing that he had no company and would probably have no command when Col. Williams did return, resigned his position as commandant of the camp, and recommended as his successor, Hon. John Ficklin. Mr. Ficklin was chosen. Within a few days Col. Hawkins had organized a company of seveuty men for

cavalry service, he preferring that arm of the service, if he could be at liberty to report to only the colonel commanding. Upon this condition Col. Hawkins tendered the services of his company as soon as Col. Williams returned from Richmond with the authority to muster the troops into active service. Col. Williams refused to accept the company as mounted rangers, whereupon Col. Hawkins called his men together and told them that he preferred the infantry rather than to be placed in the battalion of mounted men. His company was thereupon disbanded, and, together with thirty of his men, he was mustered in as a private soldier. Probably no similar record can be found in the annals of the Civil war. Col. Hawkins gave up the certainty of commanding a fine company of cavalry, and took his place in the ranks of the infantry; and this fact is a stong illustration of his character as soldier and as citizen. But the course he then pursued proved to be the wisest. Three days after the occurence he was mustered in as captain of a company of 115 men, and permitted to nominate every subordinate company officer, each one of whom was unanimously accepted. When the regiment was organized Capt. Hawkins was elected major, only one company voting against him, and that company had a worthy candidate of its own for the same position, and Capt. Jack May of company A, of the regiment was made lieutenant-colonel; some months after that Col. Williams was made a brigadier-general. In 1862, Col. May resigned, and the honor of commanding the regiment was conferred upon him who had done so much for its welfare and its efficiency. Once more it was Col. Hawkins. His regiment was the Fifth Kentucky infantry, and from the time he assumed command till the close of hostilities that regiment bore a conspicuous part in the great struggle. And it was a glorious record that famous regiment made. At Princeton, Va., Resaca, Chickamauga, at Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, at Dallas, at Intrenchment Creek—in every battle it was in the thick of the fight, and its gallant and heroic colonel was at its head. At Intrenchment Creek, July 22, 1864, Col. Hawkins' clothing was many times torn by bullets; one ploughed through his sword belt, and finally a ball struck him in the left hip, producing a dangerous wound. It being a flesh wound he soon recovered, and resumed command of his regiment, taking an active and conspicuous part in harassing detachments of Gen. Sherman's army in its march to the sea. Of his valor in battle his gallantry and noble bearing at all times the record of those dreadful years of strife tell in the terse but elegant language of the soldier. His men loved him fondly and trusted him implicitly; and the high regard entertained for him by his military superiors is best shown by a letter from Maj.-Gen. S. B. Buckner to the secretary of war, recommending Col. Hawkins for promotion to a brigadier-generalship, and a letter from Gen. Humphrey Marshall making the same recommendation. Gen. Buckner's letter is dated January 20, 1864, and he refers to Col. Hawkins as "an officer of zeal, intelligence, gallantry and ability." Gen. Marshall

wrote under date of January 27, 1864, to President Jefferson Davis, that Col. Hawkins was "attentive to his duties; of most excellent character and deportment; of cool courage under fire; of fine military bearing, and of great skill and caution."

Col. Hawkins has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Workman, daughter of James Workman, of Bath, Ky., whom he wedded September 8, 1853. She died August 1, 1860. His second wife, who still survives, was Mrs. L. A. Boykin, of Eufaula, Ala., whom he married while on "wounded leave," after the battle of Intrenchment Creek, September 22, 1864. He is without children. His second marriage was really the beginning of his career in Alabama. After Johnston's surrender at Greensboro, N. C., in 1865, Col. Hawkins returned to Eufaula and engaged in farming, a few miles from that town, in Barbour county, in which occupation he is still engaged. In his leisure moments he resumed the study of law, having fitted himself for admission to the bar before the war. He early took a high place in his adopted county, and soon became its most noted progressive farmer. To all his neighbors he endeared himself, and his public spirit, his energy, and his ripe intellect made him a conspicuous figure, not only in his county, but in the life of the state. In 1870, Col. Hawkins was chosen president of the Union Female college at Eufaula; his accomplished wife was made lady principal, and during the three years in which he had control of that institution, the number of pupils increased 100 per cent; and that this great increase was due to his personal influence and worth is demonstrated by the fact that, after he resigned, the attendance fell off one-half. In 1882, Col. Hawkins was elected a member of the lower house of the Alabama legislature, as a democrat, and re-elected in 1884 without opposition, thus receiving practical demonstration of the people's confidence. In the legislature his record proved him to be an enlightened and broad-minded patriot. He was honored each term with the chairmanship of the committee on agriculture and was instrumental in securing much needed legislation in that interest, among which was the act establishing the department of agriculture, of which he was the author. He has for many years been a leader in the agricultural organizations of Alabama and for a term of two years, 1889–91, was the second officer of the great National grange organization, and for five years has been master of the Alabama State grange, a position of honor and trust, which he still holds. In 1890 he was elected president of the Alabama State Agricultural society, and has been chosen his own successor at each meeting since then. He was chosen president and general manager of the Alabama State fair, with headquarters at Birmingham, in 1891, and re-elected in 1892. The wisdom of this choice was demonstrated by the fact that the fair of 1891 was the most successful ever held in his state. So in all the duties of life he has proved himself to be an able, honest, fearless man, and he has won a place in the affections of the people that ought to gratify the ambition of any man. He is strong,

ALTO V. LEE.

self-reliant, and upright, and the people of Alabama love him as a man, and esteem him as one of the representative men of the south of to-day. *Lucien Julien Walker.*

Hon. Alto. V. Lee, solicitor of the third judicial district of Alabama, belongs to one of the oldest and most respectable families of Barbour county, which moved to this state from Atlanta, Ga., early in the twenties. His father, Lovard Lee, was born in Georgia and accompanied his parents to Alabama when a boy, and became quite a prominent citizen of Barbour county, where he still resides. He is a veteran of the Indian war of 1836, led a company in the late Civil war, and prior to 1860 was general of militia for one of the southern Alabama districts. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan Lovelace, bore him two children, namely: Julia, deceased, who married A. T. Williams, and the gentleman whose name appears at the beginning of this sketch. Capt. Alto V. Lee was born near Louisivlle, Barbour county, Ala., on the 28th day of December, 1844. He prepared himself in the schools of his county for admission to the university of Alabama, but the war breaking out interferred with his plans, and instead of becoming a student he entered the army as orderly, sergeant in the first company organized in Barbour county, the Clayton Guards, which became a part of the First Alabama infantry in January, 1861. He served with the command twelve months at Pensacola, Fla., and upon his return home, at the expiration of his year's service, assisted in the organization of the Lee Guards, so named in compliment to his family, of which he became second lieutenant. This company belonged to Hilliard's legion and did active service in the western army, but Capt. Lee did not remain long with his company, owing to physical disability, which necessitated his retirement from the ranks. After resigning his commission, he accepted a cadetship in the Alabama university, where he pursued his studies for a period of eight months, at the end of which time, his health being fully restored, he returned home and raised what was known as the "boy company" for service on the southern coast. Of this company he was elected captain and he led it in the battles of Blakely and Spanish Fort, and with it fell into the enemy's hands at the latter place and spent several months thereafter a prisoner on Ship island. Upon the declaration of peace he was paroled at Meridian, Miss., and returning home began the study of law in the office of Col. D. M. Seales at Clayton, under whose instructions he continued until his admission to the bar in 1867. Since that year he has given his entire attention to the profession and has made a record as a successful attorney in the courts of Barbour and other counties, second to that of no other practitioner in the southern part of his state. From 1868 to 1872 he was solicitor of his county, filled the same position again from 1874 to 1876, and in the latter year was honored by an election as solicitor of the eighth judicial district of Alabama. In 1880, the number of circuits being reduced and renumbered, Captain Lee

was elected solicitor of the third judicial circuit and by re-election succeeded himself in 1886, now filling the office with distinguished success, and earning a reputation as a prosecutor which has brought him into prominent notice among the leading lawyers of the state. Capt. Lee is known as being one of the most thorough and well posted lawyers of the Barbour county bar. He is a close student, and owing to his practical and thorough acquaintance with the writings of eminent lawyers is enabled to unravel and make plain the most intricate legal questions. As a citizen Capt. Lee is deservedly popular, and few men of Barbour county occupy as high a place in the confidence and esteem of the general public. He is a trustee of the university of Alabama, appointed as such in 1890, and as a democrat is prominent in party affairs in his part of the state. He belongs to the K. of H.. and Masonic fraternities, in the latter of which he has taken a number of degrees, including that of Sir Knight and thirty-second degree, Scottish rite. Capt. Lee and Lillie Lawrence, daughter of Judge W. H. Lawrence, were married in Tuscaloosa, Ala., December 19, 1865, and are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are still living, as follows: Lawrence H., attorney at Clayton; Lillie Vela, wife of George W. Peach; William L. and Charles W. (twins); William, student in Alabama university; Charles, medical student at Vanderbilt university, at Nashville, Tenn.; Fitzhugh, Alto V., Jr., and Lucien Tennent. The captain and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

Andrew J. Locke, postmaster of Eufaula, is a native of Alabama and was born in Pike county on the 6th of June, 1836. His father, Richard Locke, a planter, was born in North Carolina in the year 1790; married, in that state, Elva Davenport, and later moved to Georgia, settling in Jasper county; thence to Pike county, Ala., locating near the town of Monticello, where he lived a number of years. During his residence in Monticello, Mr. Locke was appointed probate judge of Pike county, in which position he served some years, and he is remembered as a man prominently identified with public and political affairs as long as he was a resident of Alabama. His first wife, by whom he had eight children, died in 1836, and he afterward moved to the couunty of Montgomery, where he was again married, his second wife bearing him two children. He was married four times and became the father of thirteen children, of whom the following are living at this time, namely: Jesse, resides at Perote, Ala.; Mary, widow of Green Montgomery, a pensioner of the Indian war of 1836, liivng at Eddy, Texas; Thomas S., resides at Belcher, this state; Nancy, widow of Baldwin Miles, lives in Texas; Andrew J.; Elias H., of Troy, Ala.; R. D., lawyer, formerly prosecuting attorney of Barbour county and at the present time postmaster at Macon, Ga., and Mary. The father, after a few years' residence in Montgomery county returned to Pike county, and died there in the month of February, 1864. Andrew J. Locke was educated in the common schools and left

home to work for himself at the age of fourteen, going to Eufaula and engaging as clerk in the goods house of Dennis & Locke, in which capacity he continued for a period of four years, attending school, during certain seasons, in the meantime. Subsequently he accepted a similar position with the firm of Campbell & McRae, with whom he remained five years, and for one year thereafter sold goods for Messrs. Locke & Sylvester. In 1859, he embarked in the clothing business at Eufaula, and conducted that branch of trade with very encouraging success until 1861, at which time, becoming imbued with a patriotic spirit, he entered the service of the Confederacy as a member of company A, First Alabama regiment, with which he served at Pensacola until discharged, on account of impaired health, a few months after his enlistment. In 1862, Mr. Locke and two comrades raised a battalion of artillery, in which he received the apointment of senior lieutenant, and which became a part of Hilliard's legion. He remained with the command until a severe attack of rheumatism compelled him to retire from active service, but after a short period from the ranks, he again did valorous duty by assisting in the organizaton of another company, of which he became second lieutenant. He accompanied this company to Pensacola, Fla., where he remained until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he returned home and, in 1864, helped raise and equip a third company, which joined Lee's army at Petersburg, Va., where, in the trenches, Lieut. Locke saw his first service in the eastern campaign. He was made first lieutenant of the last company, and assisted in recruiting, but did not long remain at the front on account of the recurrence of his rheumatism, which became so severe that he was again compelled to resign his commission and seek the more congenial climate of his home state. On severing his con. nection with the army, Mr. Locke resumed clerking in Eufaula, which he continued from 1865 till 1869, at which time he purchased a stock of goods and engaged in the commercial business on his own responsibility. After two years of very successful business, he disposed of his store, and during the succeeding two years was engaged in purchasing cotton in Barbour county, and other counties of southern Alabama. Discontinuing the business he again accepted a clerkship, and was so employed until 1877, at which time he was appointed postamster of Eufaula, the duties of which position he discharged until the close of President Hayes' administration in 1880. From that time until 1890, he was identified with the mercantile interests of Eufaula, but on the 18th of March, in the latter year, was again appointed postmaster, which office he still continues to hold. Mr. Locke is one of the few republicans of Eufaula, and he has always been bold and decided in the expression of his political convictions, and that, too, at a time, when it required very great personal courage to uphold the banner of his party in Barbour county. During the reconstruction period, when the partisan spirit was exceedingly bitter, Mr. Locke was compelled to defend his political faith in the

face of the most intense opposition; but with a determination which never for a moment entertained any idea of surrender, he vigorously demanded the right which the constitution accords to every citizen—the right of free speech and equal protection under the law, and eventually compelled recognition and respect from his political adversaries. He is earnest in his support of the principles of his party, does all he can to promote its interests, and is one of its most potent factors in Barbour county. Personally he enjoys great popularity among all classes, irrespective of party affiliations, and he is in every respect one of the wide-awake, enterprising and respectable ciitzens of Eufaula. Mr. Locke was married May 7, 1867, in Clay county, Ga., to Miss Viola E. Ricks, who has borne him two children, both deceased.

J. H. Long, a prosperous planter of Barbour county, son of Commodore P. and Martha Long, is a native of Alabama, born in the county of Barbour on the 16th day of February, 1838. Commodore P. Long was born in Richomnd county, N. C.. in 1819, and by occupation was a planter, He was married in his native state about the year 1836 to Martha Streeter, and in 1838 moved to Alabama, settling in Barbour county, in the vicinity of Spring Hill, where his death occurred in 1873. His wife had preceded him to the grave, in 1847. The Longs are of Scotch-Irish descent and came to Virginia in colonial times, and several members of the family distinguished themselves in the war of the Reolvution. Of the five children born to Commodore and Martha Long, but two are now living, James H. and B. F., whose biographies are herewith presented. On attaining his majority, J. H. Long entered the Confederate army, enlisting in company D, Fifteenth regiment, Alabama infantry, and served throughout the greater part of the war, most of the time with Gen. Lee in Virginia. He was in Jackson's command until that general's death, subsequently served under Hood, and was then transferred to Gen. Longstreet's division. He bore a brave and gallant part in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, among which were Cross Keys, Seven days' fight around Richmond, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Harper's Ferry, Petersburg, Malvern Hill, Chickamauga, and many smaller engagements and numerous skirmishes. He was made prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, but succeeded in effecting his escape a short time after his capture; and during his period of service received twenty-six bullet wounds, the most severe of which was a wound in the leg at Chickamauga; one in the stomach at Gettysburg, and a shot through the throat at Richmond. He surrendered with his command at Appomottox C. H., in 1865, and, returning home, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, which he has since carried on. At the close of the war, Mr. Long found his total wealth to consist of a silver 50 cent piece, but with an energy characterestic of the man he succeeded in overcoming the many discouragng obstacles in which his lot was cast, and has since accumulated a comfortable competence, being, at this time, classed among the prosperous and well-to-do

planters of Barbour county, his farm, consisting of 3,200 acres. Mr. Long was married in October, 1867, to Miss Nannie Bishop, who has borne him seven children, namely: Earnest, Pearl, William, Pauline, Lona, Jamie and Quinn. In politics, Mr. Long is a democrat. While he has decided views upon the leading questions of the day, he is conservative in their discussion. He is identified with the Farmers' alliance, is a master Mason, and with his family belong to the Methodist church. Mr. Long is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of the community in which he resides, and his plantation has every indication of being the home of a thrifty and courteous southern gentleman.

B. F. Long, brother of the foregoing, is a native of Barbour county, Ala., his birth dating from the 11th day of November, 1844. He attended school at intervals until the breaking out of the war, when he ran away from home and entered the army, as a member of the Third Alabama battalion, which afterward became the Sixtieth Alabama regiment volunteer infantry. The greater part of his period of service was spent in the trenches around Richomnd, but previously he was in the Western army until after the battles of Mission Ridge and Chickamauga. He took part in the battle of Drewry's Bluff, where so many fell dead and wounded around him that his clothing was completly saturated with blood, but he escaped without receiving the slightest injury. He was within 200 yards of the place where Grant exploded the mine at Petersburg, and participated in all the horrors of the terrible scene of carnage that followed. He continued in active service until the surrender at Appomattox, where he laid down his arms, and at the end of the war returned home without a penny of money which he could call his own, and found employment as a farm laborer. He soon engaged in the pursuit of agriculture for himself and has continued the same ever since, with the most gratifying success. He is also interested in the mercantile business, owning a store at Old Spirng Hill, and one at the raiload station several miles distant, both of which are conducted with financial profit. In November, 1871, in Pike county, Ala., Mr. Long and Cristilla Cade were made man and wife, and their marriage has been blessed with the birth of the following children: Wallace P., manager of his father's store at Harris Station; Clarence, Marvin, Harvey, Ola, Sela, Gertrude, deceased, and Alma. Mr. Long is a straight-out democrat in his political belief and takes an active interest in public affairs, especially those pertaining to Barbour county. He is a Methodist and for fifteen years has held the position of steward in the local congregation to which he belongs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order.

Daniel McLeod.—Among the older citizens of Barbour county is Daniel McLeod, who, for nearly a half century, has been one of the well known substantial planters of the county. His father, Daniel McLeod, was born on the Isle of Skye, north of Scotland, about the year 1783, and was the son of Alexander McLeod, who emigrated to the United

States at the beginning of the present century and settled in North Carolina. Daniel McLeod was married in Robeson county, N. C , to Catherine Douglass and shortly thereafter removed to Kershaw district, S. C., thence in 1835 to Alabama, locating in Barbour county, within a short distance of where his son Daniel now lives. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod were the parents of six children, and died in the years 1856 and 1853, respectively. Of their children, four are living at this time, namely: Nancy L,, wife of Andrew Lee; Daniel, William and Archie P. McLeod. The subject of this sketch was born in Kershaw district, S. C., January 2, 1824, and consequently is in his sixty-ninth year. He was brought to Alabama by his parents in 1835, and has spent the time from that date to the present in Barbour county, of which he is now one of the oldest and best known citizens. He began life with a limited capital and like many others who have impressed their characters upon the community, the moral and mental fiber of his nature was early hardened and invigorated by contact with the rugged labor of the farm. He has always followed agriculture as an occupation, and while not so successful as some in the accumulation of wealth is, nevertheless, in comfortable circumstances, owning a fine farm of 1,104 acres, upon which his declining years are being passed in the enjoyments of those comforts which a long and busy life has taught him how to appreciate. During the late war, Mr. McLeod rendered valuable service to the south by manufacturing salt for the government, but he did not perform any active duty as a soldier. On the 31st of October, 1848, in Barbour county, Mr. McLeod and Parmelia McGill were united in wedlock. Mrs. McLeod was born in Abbeville district, S. C., in 1832, and came to Alabama in 1846. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. McLeod: John, Isabella, wife of George M. Howell; D.D., attorney-at-law, Anniston, Ala.; Ella V., Rev. C. B., Presbyterian minister, located at Faundsdale, this state; Archie N., student at Abbeville, Ala.; Edward L., and Robert E. Lee, the last two and Ella V., living with their parents. Mr. McLeod has spared no pains or expense in the education of his children, and they have grown up to be an honor to the name they bear. He is an earnest and conscientious member of the Presbyterian church, and for a number of years has been a ruling elder in his congregation.

J. F. McTyer, a prominent planter, was born in Marlborough district, S. C., February 5, 1849, and is the son of R. A. and Caroline McTyer. At the age of three years, he was brought by his parents to Alabama, and he has spent the greater part of his life in Barbour county. A few months prior to the close of the war he ran away from home and entered the army as member of Kolb's artillery company, but did not participate in any active service, returning to Barbour county on the cessation of hostilities. He began life for himself when twenty years of age, choos ing agriculture for an occupation, and he has ever since followed that useful calling with the most encouraging success. Mr. McTyer was

married, in 1876, to Eva, daughter of Judge B. B. Fields, and by this union became the father of three children: Carrie, Fields and Fulmore. Mrs. McTyer died in 1884, and in November, 1890, Mr. McTyer married his present wife, Lizzie Thompson, who has borne him one child, Stella. Politically, Mr. McTyer is a supporter of the democatic party, and fraternally, belongs to the K. of H. order.

His father, R. A. McTyer, a planter by occupation, was born in Marlborough district, S. C., in the year 1802. He came to Alabama in 1853, settling in Barbour county, about six miles south of Eufaula. R. A. McTyer was assentially a self-made man, and from a poor boy became very successful in life, accumulating a large amount of property, the greater part of which was swept away by the war. He was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence, took great interest in political matters and was one of the well informed citizens in the community in which he lived. November 10th, 1836, in Robeson county, N. C., he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Fulmore, and they became the parents of eleven children, all of whom reached the years of maturity, and nine of whom are still living. The oldest son, William A., raised what was known as the Eufaula light artillery, of which he was captain until his death, which occurred in May, 1864, from disease contracted in the service. He was a lawyer of fine ability, and for some time was associated in the practice of his profession with Messrs. Pugh & Bullock, under the firm name of Pugh, Bullock & Co. His wife was Teresa Hunter, and he was a brother-in-law of Senator Pugh. The following are the names of the other children of the family in the order of birth: Mary, wife of S. H. Holmes; Thomas, Margaret, Bessie, John F., Joseph, Frank, Robert and Sumter. The father of these children died on the 12th of October, 1888; the mother is still living, at the age of seventy-two years, in the town of Eufaula. The ancestors of the McTyer family came from Scotland in the colonial times, and settled in Marion county, S. C. There Robert McTyer's great-grandfather, of J. F., made his home after landing in the new world. A few years before the arrival of the McTyers in South Carolina, there came to that state, from Ireland, one, Dr. Robin Adair, who was a surgeon in the American army during the war of Independence, and whose daughter became the wife of the above mentianed Robert McTyer. To this marriage were born two sons, William and Robert; the former of whom, also a surgeon in the patriot army, married Elizabeth Whitington, and became the father of William and Robert A. McTyer, the latter, the father of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch.

Seth Mabry is the popular and efficient agent of the Central railroad at Clayton. His paternal ancestors were early settlers of Georgia, of which state his grandfather, Allen Mabry, was a native. James W. Mabry, father of Seth, was also a native of Georgia, born in the county of Forsythe, in 1825. He came to Barbour county, Ala., with his parents, in 1836, settling near Louisville, and in 1855, at the town of Midway, was

united in marriage to Mary A. Caldwell, and shortly thereafter moved to Clayton, where he raised his family. At the beginning of the late war he entered the Confederate service as captain of the "Clayton Guards," and subsequently, at Pensacola, Fla., was promoted to a colonelcy, which position he held until the cessation of hostilities. He passed through the greater part of the war in the southwest, and by his distinguished services in the field earned the reputation of a brave soldier and gallant and judicious commander. He and his estimable wife are still living. The father of Mrs. Mabry was Daniel Calloway, a native of England, and for many years a resident of Georgia, to which state he removed when a young man. He married, in Georgia, a Miss Hill, a relative of Hon. Benjamin Hill, United States senator, and subsequently moved to Alabama, settling near the present site of Midway prior to the Indian war of 1836. He was a very successful planter and a man of much more than ordinary powers of mind. Mrs. Mabry was born and reared in Alabama, and has always lived in her native state. The following are the names of the children born to James W. and Mary A. Mabry: Seth, Daniel, railroad agent for the Alabama Midland, at Ozark; Mary, resides at home; James F., merchant at Clayton; Carrie J., wife of Ed. Nix, of Dothen, Ala.; and Annie L., who lives with her parents. Seth Mabry was born in Clayton, Ala., August 28, 1856. He spent a year in the Alabama university, and in 1872 became a matriculate of Howard college, from which he graduated in 1876, taking second honors of his class and delivering the salutatory. In January, 1888, he was elected president of the Female college at Clayton, which, under his efficient management and superior instruction, soon became one of the most thorough and popular private institutions of learning in southern Alabama. Mr. Mabry took charge of the school under the most discouraging circumstances, the records at the beginning of the first term showing an attendance of only twelve pupils, but during his incumbency of three years the number continued to increase until, at the time of his resignation, there was an average of 187 pupils in attendance. Endowed with talents peculiarly fitting him for the profession, Prof. Mabry brought to the work of teaching a mind well disciplined by close study and enthusiasm in the preservation of facts, which aroused in his classes the greatest interest and made him one of the most efficient of instructors. Broad-minded and liberal and of a sympathetic and generous nature, he now has an abiding place in the hearts of his pupils, many of whom, owing to his careful instruction, have already distinguished themselves in different vocations of life. On account of ill health Mr. Mabry was compelled to retire from the educational field, and in 1882 he entered the service of the Central railroad as station agent at Clayton, a position which he still holds. As an employee he is faithful to the interests of the road and enjoys in a marked degree the confidence of the large corporation with which he is identified. He has several times refused advancement, preferring to reside at Clayton,

where his health has been fully recuperated, and where he has a beautiful and elegant home. Mr. Mabry was married December 6, 1887, to Laura E., daughter of M. R. Hill, to which union gve children have been born: Ola W., Willie Hill, Claude E., Nellie, deceased, and Seth. Mr. Mabry is a royal arch Mason and holds the office of captain of the host in his chapter, and is worshipful master of the blue lodge. He is also a member of the K. of P. fraternity, and, with his wife, belongs to the Baptist church.

FRANKLIN S. MARGART, a farmer of Barbour county, and a son of John P. and Anne C. (Treadwell) Margart, was born in Orangeburg district, S. C., May 4, 1843. His great-grandfather, John H. Margart, was a German by birth, and came to the United States before the revolutionary war. After that he went to London, England, expecting to return to his native land but was taken sick and died on the way, his widow and family returning to this country. Grandfather Margart was born in Charleston, S. C., and was a military officer, holding the position of keeper of ordnance for many years and had charge of the forts and government property along the coast as far as Washington, D. C. He was captain in the war of 1812. John P. Margart was born November 19, 1816, in Charleston, S. C., and was educated at the theological seminary of the Lutheran church at Lexington, S. C., and he was in the active ministry in that state from 1840 to 1861. He then came to Alabama, and has spent most of his time in Barbour county since that time, engaged in farming. He owns a large plantation in this county. He was married in Lexington, S. C., in 1840, and reared a family of four children, viz: Franklin S., Caroline E., wife of Col. W. J. Otis, of Batesville, Ala.; Samuel, of Batesville, Ala.; Alice, deceased wife of Walter Bates, of Batesville, Ala. The mother of these children is still living. The Treadwells came to Alabama from South Carolina in the forties. They were in early days very prominent in public life. Col. Benjamin F. Treadwell represented Barbour county in the legislature a number of times, and when the Kansas-Nebraska question was uppermost in the public mind he took great interest in it, and raised a company of emigrants to help colonize Kansas with pro-slavery people. He however lost his health in Kansas and died just before the breaking out of the Civil war. Franklin S. Margart, at this time, was at Newberry college, and enlisted in the Newberry Rifles afterward company B. Thirteenth S. C. infantry, and served in the army of Virginia. He was in the Seven days fighting, distinguishing himself for gallantry in action, and being complimented by his superior officers. Being exposed to a three-days' rain, during the campaign, he suffered from a severe attack of measles, which unfitted him for further service, Since the war he has followed farming in Barbour county. He was married in Columbus, Ga., June 19, 1878, to Miss Cornelia B., daughter of James B. Norman. Mrs. Margart died December 30, 1887, leaving no children. She has ever since been remembered by her husband as one of

the purest christian spirits he has ever met. Mr. Margart is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and in politics a member of the democratic party.

MURDOCH MARTIN, a prominent merchant and planter of Clio, is a native of Barbour county, Ala., and dates his birth from the 25th of January, 1844. His father, Martin D. Martin, was born in Richmond county, N. C., in 1833, came to Alabama and after engaging in the Indian war, went back to his native state and there married Margaret McRae, whom he at once brought to Alabama, settling in the western part of Barbour county, where he died in 1860; his widow survived him a number of years, departing this life in 1891. Of the five children born to Martin D. and Margaret Murdoch three are now living, namely: Murdoch Martin, the subject of this sketch, A. L., a merchant at Clayton, and J. P., a well known physician of Birmingham. Murdoch Martin, Jr., was reared to manhood in Barbour county, and in 1861 he enlisted in company G, Twenty-ninth Alabama infantry with which he served first at Pensacola and later took part in the battle of Resaca, and other engagements of the Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Cassville, Ga., he was wounded in the hand, crippling that member for life, after which he was compelled to leave the ranks and did not succeed in rejoining his command, the declaration of peace preventing him from again going to the front. Returning home at the close of the war, Mr. Martin at once engaged in farming, which he still carries on and in which his success has been all that he could have reasonably expected. His plantation is a beautiful place, embracing an area of 1,700 acres, and in addition to farming he carries on a very successful mercantile business at Clio, where he began selling goods in 1886. His stock, valued at $4,000, embraces a full line of merchandise, demanded by the general trade, and the business done yearly will aggregate in the neighborhood of $25,000. Mr. Martin is the leading man of Clio and one of the well-to-do representative citizens of Barbour county. His political faith is represented by the democratic party, and for many years he has been prominent in religious work as a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he holds the office of deacon. His marriage to Miss Belle McLennan, of Barbour county, was consummated in 1867 and to the union have been born the following children: John D., student at A. & M. college, Auburn, Ala., James P., William C. and Daniel S.

GEORGE C. MCCORMICK, an enterprising business man of Eufaula, president of the McCormick–Kendall Grocery company, is a native of Alabama, born in Louisville, Barbour county, July 25, 1843. His educational training was received in the common schools and on the 4th of April, 1861, he responded to the call of his state to resist the invader, joining a company known as the "Louisville Blues," with which he served first at Pensacola and later in the army of Albert Sydney Johnston in Kentucky, where he remained until the expiration of his twelve

months period of enlistment. Subsequently he re-entered the army as a member of Hilliard's legion, afterward the Fifty-ninth Alabama, joining company D as first lieutenant. His first battle was the bloody engagement at Chickamauga, where he received a severe wound in the neck. The effect of this wound was to confine him to the hospital for nearly a year, but when sufficiently recovered he rejoined his regiment in the trenches of Pettersburg, and was actively engaged from that time until the surrender at Appomattox, having had command of his company during the last months of his service. Returning to Louisville at the the close of the war, he found his possessions to consist of an indifferent suit of clothes and fifty cents in money. In the fall of 1865 he moved to Eufaula, and has there lived since—engaging in the various branches of business, as clerk, bookkeeper and merchant. In 1890 he organized the McCormick-Kendall Grocery company, George C. McCormick, president; his son, W. L. McCormick, is at this time vice-president. This company is one of the largest firms of Eufaula and its members are all well known, responsible, and highly honorable business men, and are highly quoted in commercial circles throughout the state, and also beyond its boundaries. Mr. McCormick is one of the prominent men of his town and none stands higher in the estimation of the public than he. He has been active in behalf of the city's interest as member of the common council, and to his wise and vigorous action is largely due the credit of establishing the present excellent school system of Eufaula, one of the most efficient and successfnl in the state. In his political affiliation Mr. McCormick has ever been an earnest supporter of the democratic party, and for a period of twenty years has been one of the city's most active and aggressive legislators. In fraternal circles he holds membership with the Masonic, Pythian, K. of H. and A. O. U. W. fraternities, and in religion is a representative member of the Presbyterian church. On the 17th day of February, 1867, Mr. McCormick and Catherine, daughter of Dr. George L. Allan, were united in marriage, and their union has resulted in the birth of three children: W. L., associated with his father in business; Annie, wife of E. Y. Dent, assistant cashier of the Eufaula National bank, and George R., who resides under the parental roof. The parents of George C. McCormick were William and Anne McCormick, of Scotch and Irish decent respectively. The father was born in Richmond county, N. C., in 1817, and at the age of eighteen came to Barbour county, Ala., and like many other early settlers fought the Indians in the struggle of 1836. For a number of years he was engaged in educational work, but later in life followed merchandising. He married, in 1840, Ann McKigney, and reared a family of five sons, namely, John D , deceased; George C., W. E.; Henry and James A. William McCormick died in 1861 and his wife was laid to rest in the year 1884. Willam McCormick's father, John, was a native of

Scotland and came to the United States when a young man, settling in North Carolina, where his death occurred many years ago.

W. H. Nix.—The grandfather of the subject of this mention was William Nix, a native of Georgia, and for a number of years a resident of Barbour county, where he died in 1887. His son, D. E. Nix, father of W. H., was born near Atlanta, Ga., in 1823, married Miss Elizabeth Brooks (née Thomason), also a native of Georgia, in 1843, and reared a family of seven children, namely: W. H., Gideon, Martha, wife of John Justice; John, Joseph, David, Sallie, wife of William Wilcox; all living but Mrs. Wilcox. Mr. and Mrs. Nix spent the first thirteen years of their married life in Georgia, moved to Barbour county in 1855, and now live about three miles west of the town of Clayton. W. H. Nix was born in Cobb county, Ga., February 28, 1844. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and received in the common schools an education which, supplemented with a fund of sound practical judgment, has enabled him to transact successfully the business of a very active life. In the spring of 1861 he joined the "Barbour Grays," a military organization which became company A, Fifth Alabama infantry, and served with the same in the army of Lee during the bloodiest period of the late war. Among the battles in which he participated were the following: First Manassas, Yorktown, Seven Pines and Seven days' fight in the vicinity of Richmond, in the second day of which he received a minie ball wound in the forearm, which necessitated the amputation of that member just below the elbow. On account of this disability he was discharged from further service and, returning home, he at once began organizing a cavalry company, of which he would have been elected captain had not his parents dissuaded him from again going to the front. After this he attended school one year, and in 1867, March 1, was united in marriage to Susan Watkins, daughter of Frank Watkins, who has borne him eleven children, nine now living, namely: James E., farmer, of Butler county; C. E., druggist at Dothen, Ala.; Hampden, living at home; Whitfield, principal of Clayton Male academy; George P., drug clerk with his brother at Dothen, Ala.; Glenn; Lee; Nattie, and Quinn, the last three still under the parental roof. Since the war, Mr. Nix has given the greater part of his attention to agricultural pursuits, besides being connected at different times with various other business ventures. In 1877 he was elected tax collector of Barbour county, the duties of which position he discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned until the expiration of his second term, in 1885. Mr. Nix owns a fine plantation of 2,000 acres, in the management of which he displays shrewd business sagacity, and his farming is carried on quite extensively with the latest and most approved agricultural appliances. As a citizen, Mr. Nix stands high in the public esteem; he is prominent in religious work as a member of the Methodist church and Sunday school superintendent, and as a democrat has been active in the deliberations of his party in Barbour county.

T. R. PARISH.—The subject of this sketch is one of the leading and influential business men of Barbour county. He was born March 4, 1847, in Pike county, Ala., and is the son of J. E. and Rebecca (Sellers) Parish, parents, natives respectively of South and North Carolina. Mr. Parish was reared to manhood on a farm, and in 1863, enlisted in company G, Sixty-first Alabama volunteer infantry, with which he served as sergeant until the surrender of the southern forces in 1865. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness, and a few days after that engagement was captured at Spottsylvania Court House and sent to Elmira, N. Y., where he was kept in confinement until the close of the war. Upon his return home, Mr. Parish worked for some time on the home farm, but agriculture not being to his taste, he subsequently embarked in the mercantile business at Clayton, where he has since carried on a large and lucrative trade, being at this time the leading merchant in the city. He sold goods by himself for two years and then became associated in the business with Mr. Lilienstern, under the firm name of Parish & Lilienstern, a partnership which lasted about six years, when Mr. Parish purchased the entire, stock and took in his brother, J. E. Parish, with whom he is still connected. The firm of Parish and brother carry a general stock, the average value of which is about $12,000, and the sales are quite large, aggregating about $10,000 a year. In addition to the mercantile business, the Parish brothers are largely interested in various other enterprises, notably among which are the South Alabama Oil & Fertilizing company, at Ozark, the East Alabama Fertilizing company, at Clayton, the Clayton Banking company and the Enterprise Hotel of Clayton. T. R. Parish is a director of the bank and president of the East Alabama Firtilizing company, and also belongs to the city council, in which body he has been quite active in promoting much needed city legislation. Since taking up his residence in Clayton Mr. Parish has in every way justified the record he has made. He possesses business ability of a high order, and his intelligence, activity and untiring devotion to the best interests of his business and to the general welfare of the city make him a power in the community, while his social nature and winning manners render him popular with all classes. His affiliations with the democratic party makes him prominent in local politics of the city and county, and the Methodist church has in him an earnest and devoted member. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity and takes an active interest in the deliberations of the local lodge to which he belongs. He and Margie, daughter of M. R. Hill, were united in marriage on the 16th day of March, 1871, and they have become the parents of four children: Ida May, wife of A. B. Carlisle; Ella Hill, Joseph Richard, and T. R. Parish. J. E. Parish, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Kershaw district, S. C., born in the year 1822. He is of Irish extraction, but having been early left an orphan has little definite recollection of his father's people, who appear to have been old residents of the Carolinas. When a young man he moved to Pike county,

Ala., where in 1842 he married Rebecca Sellers, daughter of Matthew Sellers, a native of North Carolina, who moved with his family to the county of Pike, early in the thirties and settled near the village of Troy. J. E. and Rebecca Parish are now living in the town of Clayton; they are the parents of eight children, namely: Calista A., wife of Joseph Graves; Elizabeth, wife of J. R. Simonton: M. H., J. E., Jr., Ida and Katy, wife of John T. Britt.

THOMAS PATTERSON, M. D.—Among the successful men and physicians of Barbour county, Dr. Patterson occupies no inconsiderable place. Paternally he is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, maternally from English, and in him are represented many of the characteristics of these three sturdy peoples. The doctor's grandfather, Robert M. Patterson, was a native of Georgia, from which state the family moved to Alabama about the year 1816, settling in the county of Barbour. John W. Patterson, father of the doctor, was born in Burke county, Ga., in 1814, came to Barbour county when two years old, and later removed to Dale county, where his death occurred in 1891. He was married about the year 1840, near Skipperville, Dale county, to Susan Payne, who died in 1879, the mother of eleven children, the following of whom are living: Thomas, William, teacher in Geneva county, Ala.; Isaac, resident of Ozark; Susan, wife of Joseph Williams; Frances, wife of James C. Peasly; Joseph D., teacher in Dothen schools, Ala.; and Allen, who resides at Barnes Cross Roads, this state. Dr. Patterson was born August 25, 1841, in Dale county, in the schools of which he obtained a fair English education. In the fall of 1861 he entered the Confederate army as member of the First Alabama cavalry, with which he served one and a half years and was then transferred to the artillery, continuing with the same until the close of the war. The battles in which the doctor took part were among the bloodiest of the war, including Perryville, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, siege of Knoxville, the Atlanta campaign, siege of Savannah, thence on the retreat through the Carolinas, during which his battery was frequently engaged in skirmishes with the enemy. Severing his connection with the army, at the close of the conflict, the doctor returned to Alabama, and in 1867 began his professional studies with Dr. D. A. Murdock, at Louisville, Barbour county, and in 1869 graduated from the Medical college of Atlanta. Fortified with a thorough knowledge of his chosen calling, the doctor on receiving his degree opened an office in Louisville, where his superior abilities as a physician and skill as a surgeon soon brought him into prominent notice and won for him an extensive practice in Barbour county and adjacent counties. He has made commendable progress in his profession and keeps fully abreast of the times by an intimate acquaintance with the writings of the eminent medical men of the age. The doctor has been twice married; first in January, 1867, to Phippiby J. Murdock, who died in July, 1877, leaving the following sons: John D., William P., Thomas M., James E., and Robert B.

The doctor married his present wife, Miss Christina McKay, in December, 1878, and she has borne him four children: Bertha C., Leila F., Una R., and Sue Mirvine. Dr. Patterson has a fine home in Louisville, in the best social circles of which city himself and family move. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a potent factor in local politics, voting with the democratic party.

Hon. W. H. Pruett.—The Pruetts are of Welsh descent and the progenitor of the American branch of the family came to this country with General Ogelthorpe's colony, in 1734, and settled at Savannah, Ga. The subject's grandfather, John Pruett, the son of a Revolutionary patriot, who lost his life while fighting for independence, immigrated to Alabama in 1819, settling at the present site of Louisville, Barbour county. His son, James M. Pruett, with whom he subsequently served in the Indian war, was two years old when the faimly settled in Barbour county. James M. was married, about the year 1837, to Louisa Feagin, and lived at Louisville, until 1840, at which time he moved to what is now the county of Bullock, where his death occurred in 1878, at the age of sixty-three years. James M. and Louisa Pruett were the parents of six sons, and four daughters, namely: Martha, wife of James Turman; Mrs. Sarah Griffin, deceased; W. H.; John E., lieutenant in company I, First Alabama volunteers, killed at Port Hudson, La., in 1863; Samuel T., farmer, residing near the old homestead, Bullock county; James W., also a resident of the county of Bullock; S. G., George W., Louisa, wife of E. H. Fitchpatrick, and O. J. W. H. Pruett was born at Midway, Ala., May 20, 1841. After receiving a common school education, he entered the university of Virginia, but was not permitted to finish his course in that institution on account of the war, at the breaking out of which he returned home and assisted in the organization of a company in the Fifteenth Alabama regiment, of which he became orderly sergeant. Shortly after entering the service he resigned his commission, and, raising another company, of which he was elected captain, went with his regiment, the First Alabama, to Pensacola, Fla., where he was mustered into the service in February, 1862; thence to Island No. 10, where his entire companp afterward surrendered to the enemy. Shortly after capitulating Captain Pruett and 160 comrades succeeding in effecting their escape under the following circumstances. At the time of his capture, Capt. Pruett was with a detail of sixty men, about one mile distant from the place of surrender, and on his way thither, formed a daring plan of escape, which he made known to his comrades with the request that all who felt like joining in the movement should meet him at a certain place the night following their arrest at the Federal camp. It so happened that the Federal camp was reached the same evening; and shortly after dark the entire number who had been let into the secret met at the place designated and at once proceeded to carry out their plan, their arms not yet having been taken

by their captors. At the head of the company of 160 men, Capt. Pruett, under the cover of darkness, deliberately marched out of camp, but had not proceeded far, when he was halted by the interrogatory, "Who are you?" He at once replied: "The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois." "Where are you going?" "I am going out to put a double line of guards around those rebel prisoners, who are trying to escape," was the reply, after which the wily captain and his brave followers were allowed to proceed unmolested. They soon succeeded in putting a safe distance between themselves and the enemy, and making their way across Rutfoot lake and on to Memphis, reported to Gen. Bragg, who ordered them to Fort Pillow; thence, after its evacuation, they went to Vicksburg. Subsequently the little company went to Abbeville, and from there proceeded to Corinth, in the battle of which they took part, and later at Port Hudson, La., rejoined the regiment, which in the meantime had been exchanged. At the fall of Port Hudson in July, 1863, the regiment again surrendered to the enemy, but, previous to that event, May 20th, the same year, Capt. Pruett was unfortunate in being captured a second time by the Yankees. Briefly stated, the circumstances of his second capture were as follows: At the head of his company, Capt. Pruett was ordered to keep the levees on the low land opposite Port Hudson lighted, so as to prevent the possibility of the enemy's gun-boats passing the batteries undetected. While thus engaged, the captain procured an old flat boat at the mouth of False river, about one mile above the point where his men were stationed, and with several comrades was preparing the same for firing and cutting adrift in case the enemy's gun-boats attempted to run the blockade, when a squad of Federal cavalry unexpectedly put in an appearance and captured the entire party engaged in the work. Capt. Pruett was carried down the river and around the coast, and finally, with about 100 other officers, was put on board a vessel and started for the officers' prison at Fort Delaware. When on the coast of Virginia the prisoners overpowered the seventeen guards, and, turning the ship about, started back with the intention of effecting a landing at some Confederate harbor, and making their way inward to the Confederate lines. In this they failed, but finally landed on the beach near Cape Henry light-house and after great privations and much suffering succeeded in reaching the Confederate lines at Murfreesboro, N. C., and then proceeded on to the city of Richomnd. After a four months' furlough, Capt. Pruett and several other officers reorganized the members of their old regiment, all of whom in the meantime had been paroled, and formed a new regiment, of which the captain became the major. This regiment was ordered to Mobile, and after a period of service on the coast it joined Johnston's army in time to take part in the Atlanta campaign, and was afterward with the forces of Hood in the Tennessee raid and the battle of Franklin. Maj. Pruett surrendered with the regiment in South Carolina in 1865, and, returning to Eufaula, engaged in

the mercantile business, which he carried on with indifferent success until 1867. In the latter year he began farming and continued the same until 1876, at which time he again embarked in the goods business, opening a store at Fort Browder, which he conducted till 1880, paying considerable attention in the meantime, to agriculture. He suffered a severe loss by fire in 1880, after which he removed to Eufaula, where his business did not prove very prosperous; accordingly he disposed of his stock in 1884, and has since that date been engaged in plantng. In 1887, Mr. Pruett was elected to the office of justice of the peace, the duties of which he has since discharged. He was married in 1867 in Eufaula to Anne Browder, who died in 1880, leaving three children, namely: Browder, Willannie, and James G., Maj. Pruett's second marriage was consummated in 1881 with Annie Roberts, who bore him one child, Albert Roberts, and whose sad death occurred in January, 1890, after ten years of happy wedded life In his political affiliations, Mr. Pruett is a democrat; he belongs to the K. of P. order, is prominently connected with the F. & A. M., being a royal arch Mason, and was, for many years, master of the Blue lodge to which he belongs. In August, 1892, after a heated campaign, he was elected probate judge of Barbour county by an overwhelming majority, which position he now fills with credit to himself and county.

James L. Pugh was born in Burke county, Ga., December 12, 1820. He received an academic education in Georgia and Alabama, to which latter state his father moved when young Pugh was four years of age. He was left an orphan at the age of eleven. Thrown on his own resources, he was entirely equal to the occasion. For awhile he carried the mail from Louisville, Barbour county, to Franklin, Henry county, on Saturdays and Sundays, in order to get money enough to pay his tuition at the school he was then attending. For four years he was a clerk in a dry goods store in Eufaula and for a short while he was a clerk in Montgomery. He was in the meantime preparing for the bar and he was admitted in 1841 at the age of two-one years. He was associated with E. C. Bullock and with W. L. Cowan in the practice. In 1848, he was a Taylor elector, and a Buchanan elector in 1856, and a Tilden elector in 1876. In his first candidacy for congress he was defeated by Henry W. Hilliard, but in 1859 he was elected without opposition. He withdrew from congress when the war came on and volunteered as a private in the First Alabama infantry. He saw service for one year, being stationed near Pensacola. He was elected to the Confederate congress in 1861, and was re-elected in 1863. Returning to Eufaula, which is still his home, he began anew the practice of the law, and continued in private life with one interruption until his election to the senate in 1880, to fill the unexpired term of George S. Houston. In 1875, he was a member of the constitutional convention that formed the present constitution of Alabama. Senator Pugh was re-elected in 1884, and again in 1890. His term of

office will expire March 3, 1897. Senator Pugh holds a high place among the distinguished senators of the United States. He does not speak often, but when he does speak, it is with something of the force of a steam pile-driver. A fine example of his power in his famous defense of President Cleveland against the demands of the senate to be allowed to inspect his private official papers. Mr. Pugh's speech in favor of the minority report is a monument of legal research and logic. With the assumption of control of the senate by the democrats on March 5, 1893, Senator Pugh takes an even higher official rank in that body, and his great abilities will be even more deeply impressed upon the people of the United States.

William H. Robertson, M. D.—The ancestors of Dr. Robertson were among the earliest English settlers of North Carolina, in which state two brothers bearing the name located at a period long antedating the war of the Revolution. From there the family eventually migrated to Georgia, where, on the 20th of May, 1824, was born John W. Robertson, who, by his wife, Harriet E. Bennett, whom he married about the year 1845, became the father of thirteen children, five boys and eight girls, Dr. William H. Robertson being one of the number. John W. Robertson, in early life, learned the miller's trade and later engaged in farming, which he still carries on in the county of Barbour, Ala. Dr. Robertson was born May 10, 1861, in Tallapoosa county, Ala. He received a high school education and commenced his professional studies in the office of Dr. B. C. Bennett, of Louisville, under whose able instructions he continued until the fall of 1885, when he entered the medical college of Mobile, from which he graduated March 29, 1887. On receiving his degree the doctor began the practice of his profession at Clayton, with Dr. J. J. Winn, with whom he remained twelve months, since the expiration of which time he has practiced by himself. He is vice-president of the Barbour county Medical society, is also health officer for the county, and as a member of the State Medical association has become well known among the successful physicians of southern Alabama. The doctor is active, popular and prominent in the deliberations of the medical societies with which he is identified, and though still a young man has already attained an eminence in the profession which fairly entitles him to a conspicious place among its leading members, and which bespeaks for him a bright and useful future. Politically a democrat, he has never been an aspirant for official favors, and while earnest in his support of party principles he is charitable toward those who differ from him in political faith. He stands high in Masonic circles, being, at this time, high priest of Clayton chapter, No. 63, and in religion is no less active, being a deacon in the Baptist church of Clayton. The doctor was married December 28, 1887, to Miss Mary S. Foster, daughter of John A. Foster, and is the father of two children, John Foster, deceased, and William H. Robertson.

ALEXANDER SHAW.—The subject of this mention, a well-known merchant of Barbour county, of which he is a native, was born in the town of Louisville, Ala., on the 19th day of March, 1846. His father, William M. Shaw, was born in Richmond county, N. C., about the year 1812, and in 1826 accompanied his parents to Alabama, settling in the vicinity of Clio, where he engaged in farming and merchandising. He served in the Indian war of 1836, taught school the greater part of his his life and was the first probate judge of Barbour county. His wife, whose maiden name was Flora A. McRae, became the mother of ten children, Alexander being the fifth in order of birth. The subject of this sketch was raised in Barbour county, and spent his early years on a farm, attending school at intervals, prior to reaching the years of manhood. Owing to his small stature he did not enter the army, but remained at home during the troublesome period of the war, looking after his own and the interests of his father's family, pursuing agriculture as a means of maintenance. He followed farming successfully until 1885, at which time he engaged in mercantile pursuits at the town of Clio, where he now has a large and well assorted stock of goods, representing a capital of $5,000, and his sales aggregate in the neighborhood of from eighteen to twenty thousand dollars a year. Mr. Shaw was married in 1878 to Jennie McDowell, and his home has been brightened by the birth of one child, William M., now an intelligent lad of fourteen. Politically, Mr. Shaw has always been a supporter of the democrat party, and his religious belief is represented by the Presbyterian creed. His record as a business man is without a blemish, and his career as a citizen places him among that large and intelligent class of people whose lives, dominated by a sincere desire for the right, have done so much for the moral well being of the community.

ELI SIMS SHORTER, SR., was the third son of Reuben C. Shorter, and was born in Monticello, Ga., the 15th of March, 1823. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1843, delivering the salutatory oration. The following year he graduated in the law department of the same institution, and, returning to his home in Eufaula, began the practice of his profession, in which he soon attained a reputation equaled by but few in the state. He enjoyed a large and remunerative practice during his service at the bar, his strong points as a lawyer being his comprehensive grasp of the case in hand, and its clear and eloquent presentation before judge and jury. Col. Shorter early evinced a lively interest in the political arena, his prominence at the bar and readiness of speech making him a valuable member of his party. The congressional district of which Barbour was a part had always been a stronghold of the whigs, a democrat never having represented it. In 1855 it was determined to change the existing order, if possible, and Col. Shorter was elected as the standard bearer of the democracy. The contest was close, but when the returns came in, it was found that the tide had turned and the candidate

of the democracy had triumphed. Col. Shorter took his seat in the national congress. where he acted with the southern rights wing of his party, and was again elected in 1857. At the close of his second term he voluntarily retired, private business requiring his attention. In the fall of 1860 he was an elector on the Breckinridge ticket and earnestly supported the doctrine of that wing of the party. The cause of the Confederacy found in Col. Shorter an earnest supporter. and early in the preparation for the conflict he was appointed colonel of the Eighteenth Alabama regiment. This regiment he commanded in the field the first year of the war, but the rigors of camp life were such as to make his resignation imperative. During his congressional experience Col. Shorter had acquired a national reputation as a brilliant and convincing platform speaker, and when the presidential campaign of 1868 came on he was prevailed upon to canvass the northwestern states for the Seymour ticket. Again, in 1876, he performed the same service for the party, at the earnest request of his close personal friend, Thos. A. Hendricks, confining his labors mostly to Indiana. In the event of the success of the ticket, it was Mr. Hendrick's expressed intention to have secured for Col. Shorter one of the cabinet portfolios. The death of his eldest son, William, which occurred in 1877, while on the threshold of a brilliant career, and in whom the father had centered his fondest hopes, was a blow from which Col. Shorter never recovered, and which marked the decline which ended in his death on the 29th of April, 1879. He was a knight templar Mason, and a life-long member of the Baptist church. During the latter years of his life he engaged agreat deal in active church work and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Baptist church state association.

Col. Shorter was married in LaGrange, Ga., January 12, 1848, to Marietta Fannin, a niece of Col. Fannin of "Alamo" fame. To this union were born four children: Annie Bell, born on the 25th of December, 1848, was educated in the best schools of the north. Her intellectual qualities and remarkable beauty made her a reigning belle. She was married on the 7th day of December, 1871, to Col. A. H. Leftwich of Lynchburg, Va. They now reside at Spartanburg, S. C. William A. was born on the 5th of November, 1850, and was educated at Georgetown college, Chapel Hill, Emory and Henry, and at the universities of Georgia and Tennessee, and in every school he took the gold medal for oratory. He settled for the practice of his profession in Louisville, Ky., but shortly formed a partnership with a cousin in Brooklyn. The climate not agreeing with his health, a change was made to Atlanta after two years. Here he soon became prominent in affairs, but a better opening offering at Rome, he located there. He soon became a leading light of the Rome bar, and in connection with his legal duties assumed control of the editorial department of the Rome Courier. In the full use of his powers, and with a life of rich promise before him, the grim Reaper cut him down,

his death occurring on the 28th of September, 1877. From resolutions adopted by his fellow-members of the Rome bar, the following is taken: "Though but in his twenty-seventh year, his industry had given him learning as a lawyer; and his experience, knowledge of the ways of men. He was social as a companion and warm as a friend, and had the promise of his youth been allowed to attain the maturity of years, we feel assured that his life would have been covered with honors, and his name have become a power in the nation." Clement C., born February 1, 1856 graduated in the academic course from the university of Alabama in 1877 and the following year in the law course. He practiced in Eufaula until his death, on the 16th of June, 1890. His untimely death cut him off in a career of most marked promise. Entering political life when very young as assistant secretary of the house, in 1882 he was elected to a seat in the in the same body, and was successively returned in 1884, 1886 and 1888. In 1886 he had made an all but winning fight for the speakership, and in 1888 was chosen unanimously to that responsible position, "being the youngest member ever filling that office, and the only one from whose decisions not an appeal was taken." So great was he held in esteem by his fellow-members that, as a token of that feeling, he was presented with a most beautiful gavel. A prominent newspaper, in speaking of his service as speaker, said: "He discharged the duties of speaker so admirably that, when the session was over, there was a general recognition of the fact that he had become a gubernatorial quantity." The first session of the legislature following his death dedicated a page of their printed journal to a memorial of him, and passed appropriate resolutions, in which the following occurs: "That we cherish the memory of Clement C. Shorter as one who moved among us, and without pride or ostentation made himself felt as endowed with peculiar genius for legislation—in fact, it was his birthright, and as the presiding officer of this assembly, he has had few equals and no superiors."

Eli Sims, Jr., is the youngest of this justly celebrated family. He was born on the 21st of March, 1858, and educated at Howard college, where he graduated with honors in the class of 1874. Since that time he has devoted himself to the management of his father's estate, and to his own business interests, though his recognized ability and his own taste and inclination point to a more public career. In the last year at school an ambition to excel caused the fatal mistake of his life, and he has ever since been mourning a partial loss of sight. This has closed the gate to political life, but it is but fair to say that his career has been no less interesting than that of his talented and lamented brothers. Mr. Shorter is regarded in his community as a connoisseur in classical literature, having one of the most complete libraries in the city. He possesses in a marked degree the oratorical talent that has been a distinguishing feature of his family and is the recipient each season of numerous invitations to deliver formal addresses. It will not be out of place to

mention the reception of a few of these. In 1883 he delivered the address before the graduating class at Howard college, being the first member of his class to be thus honored. The subject of his address was "literature," and so ably and eloquently did he present it, that he received the special congratulations of the president, and an earnest request from the citizens to repeat it in the public hall. Of a like address on the "Indispensability of a Well-selected Library" before the Southern Female college, La Grange, Ga., the Atlanta Constitution said: "He proved himself a true knight, not yet mature, but matchless; and overwhelmed us with cataracts of eloquence. It was decidedly the best literarary treat LaGrange has experienced in many days." His addresses before the Atlanta Library association, Andrew Female college, at Mercer university, Macon, and various other places, were highly complimented, while a Memorial day address delivered at Americus, Ga., will long remain with those who heard it. In writing of it a news correspondent said: "It was a splendid effort, and one well worthy the occasion. Its sentiments could be adopted with good effect by northern Decoration day orators, who too often mar the occasion by splenetic diatribes against their late opponents. His eloquent tribute to the Confederate princple was one that did honor to his heart and the land of his birth, while his equally eloquent tribute to the stars and stripes and our common country, did honor to a patriotic heart and a loyal American."

In the event of the restoration of his sight, Mr. Shorter expects to enter his chosen profession of the law, where his solid attainments will soon win for him a foremost place. Socially, Mr. Shorter is an honored member of the K. of P., while the Baptist church embodies his ideas of religious life. He was married in Macon, Ga., December 6th, 1883, to Wileyna, the accomplished daughter of Col. Henry J. Lamar, and to the marriage three children have been born, Alberta, Fannie Rankin, and Eli Sims, Jr.

CHARLES F. STEWART.—Few families of southeastern Alabama are as well known as the Stewarts, who for over half a century have exerted a most noted and wholesome influence in certain localities in Barbour county. The progenitors of the American branch of the family were two brothers, John L. and Charles Stewart, natives of Scotland, who came to the United States many years ago and settled in Newberry district, S. C. The former was an accomplished civil engineer and his services were extensively utilized during the early years of Alabama in subdividing the state into counties, townships and other divisions. He settled in Barbour county, late in the twenties, served with distinction in the Indian war of 1836, and died in the year 1852. His son, Norman Stewart, born in North Carolina about 1806, married Jane, daughter of the above mentioned Charles Stewart, and moved to Alabama in 1849, settling in the neighborhood where his descendants now reside. Norman Stewart was reared to manhood near Fayetteville, N. C., and the marriage referred to was con-

summated in Newberry district, S. C., about the year 1827. Mr. Stewart died May 26, 1854; his widow still survives and makes her home at this time with her son Charles, whose name appears at the head of the caption. Norman and Jane Stewart reared a family of twelve children, whose names are as follows: Mary, widow of James Bowden; J. N., who died in Texas; Celia, wife of M. S. Smith; Charles F.; Carrie, unmarried and living with Charles F.; John L.; Fannie, wife of W. N. Cain; J. H., died in Texas; A. J., was thrown from a mule and killed; D. D.; Archie, and Margaret, wife of W. H. Snipes.

Charles F. Stewart, second child and eldast son of the above parents, was born in Newberry district, S. C., March 15, 1836. He was a lad of thirteen when the family migrated to Alabama and he can distinctly recall the incidents of the long and tiresome journey, which was made through a rough and in many places wild and unbroken country in wagons. When sixteen years of age he suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his father, and from that time forward until after the war he remained with his mother and other members of the family, all of whom remained together on the home place, and contributed his share toward their maintenance and comfort. Four brothers entered the army and did valiant service in the Confederate cause. Charles F. enlisted, in 1861, in Kolb's light artillery with which he served until the command surrendered at Augusta, Ga., at the close of the war during which period he participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the bloody Atlanta campaign and Franklin, Tenn. The close of the struggle found Stewart in reduced financial circumstances; in fact, his earthly possessions had all been swept away and his first earnings after coming home was a small amount of money and a quantity of tobacco paid him by a refugee for moving the latter's family. As soon as the necessary implements could be procured, Mr. Stewart began farming, and his efforts in that useful calling has been most marked and successful until he now owns a large plantation of some 3,000 acres, the greater part of which is tilled by tenants. He also is interested in a cotton factory at Eufaula, and at this time is serving as commissioner of Barbour county. Charles F. Stewart has reached his present position of usefulness and affluence without any assistance worthy of mention; impelled only by an innate force which no obstacle could resist. Through great industry, good judgment, and fine business tact, he has accumulated a comfortable competence and no one in the country bears a better reputation for sterling worth and other qualities essential to true manhood. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and has always been a supporter of the principles laid down by the democratic party. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine A. McLeod, and whom he married on the 7th day of July, 1868, has borne him two children: John F., born September 18, 1869, and Willie J., whose birth occurred July 21st, 1871, both living with their parents.

JOHN L. STEWART, son of Norman and Jane Stewart, was born in Newberry district, S. C., in the year 1840, and came to Barbour county with his parents in 1849. Like the majority of the country's substantial men he passed the years of his youth and early manhood on a farm and attended, at intervals, the common schools, in which he obtained a practical English education. In the spring of 1862, he entered the southern army, enlisting in company B., Thirty-ninth Alabama infantry, which formed a part of the western corps and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. After the latter engagement, Mr. Stewart succeeded in being transferred to the artillery service, joining Kolb's battery, with which he served throughout the Atlanta campaign and Hood's Tennessee raid, taking part in the battle of Franklin, after which his command was ordered to Duck river, consequently he did not participate in the Nashville engagement. He surrendered at Augusta, Ga., in 1865, and returning home, engaged in farming, which he still carries on very successfully in Barbour county. Mr. Stewert was married February 18, 1868 to Cornelia, daughter of James P. Norton, who moved to Alabama from South Carolina and settled in Barbour county, where Mrs. Stewart was born and reared. She is the youngest of a large family of nineteen children, nearly all of whom reached the years of maturity, and became well known. Mr. Stewart is a deacon in the Presbyterian church and is a man of strong and well defined religious views. He belongs to that large and respectable element which, in a quiet and unobtrusive way, contributes in such an eminent degree toward the moral and material prosperity of the community. He is a thoroughly practical man, careful and judicious in his dealings, and his judgment, dictated by good common sense, has made him a valuable and most useful citizen. His plantation, one of the best in Barbour county, consists of 1,000 acres of fine well improved land, upon which are many substantial and valuable improvements.

Daniel D. Stewart, sixth child born to Norman and Jane Stewart, is also a native of South Carolina, Newberry district, and dates his birth from the year 1846. Since his third year he has been a resident of Barbour county, Ala., where he was bred a farmer and since his twenty-sixth year he has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in the neighborhood where he now resides. In 1887 Mr. Stewart began merchandising at White Oak Station, where he still carries on a successful business, with a general stock representing a capital of about $2,000. As a citizen, Mr. Stewart has been cheerfully accorded a high and prominent place in the public esteem and his worth and sterling qualities of manhood have long been appreciated by the people of Barbour county. Politically, he is a democrat and religiously a Presbyterian.

DR. WILLIAM HORATIO THORNTON, "skillful physician, consecrated Christian, cultivated gentleman, useful citizen, devoted husband and father, ever faithful friend," the deceased subject of this sketch, was born near Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., on the 8th day of May, 1816.

The Thornton name was first introduced into this country by two brothers who came from England to Virginia. One of these married a Miss Acre, of Virginia, and a son of this marriage, John Thornton, moved to Georgia, where he married Rebecca Carter. A family of twelve children were raised, five of whom became physicians, Dr. W. H. being one of these five, After graduating in the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1838, the doctor spent a year in Florida for the benefit of his health, and in 1840 located in Eufaula for the practice of his profession, and soon became one of the leading physicians of the state. He was married in Eufaula, on the 10th of April, 1845, to Mary B., daughter of Gen. Reuben C. Shorter, and sister of Gov. John Gill Shorter, and congressman Eli S. Shorter. This union was blessed with eight children, four of whom are living, namely: Laura V., wife of G. L. Comer, Eufaula, Ala.; Anna G., wife of G. H. Estes, banker and merchant, of Talbotton, Ga.; Sallie C., wife of E. A. Graham, Montgomery, Ala.; Retta F., wife of C. A. Locke, merchant of Eufaula, Ala. Dr. Thornton was never of very robust health. His life, in fact, was one long battle with the grim destroyer, and nothing but his indomitable will carried him through to a comparatively ripe age. His death occurred, after a lingering illness at his home in Eufaula, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 27th of January, 1881. The announcement of the sad event caused most sincere sorrow, not only in the community, but in the whole state, and the last rites were performed amid a vast concourse of friends and admirers, business being generally suspended, and the city board of aldermen and various civic and social organizations attending. Dr. Thornton had been connected with the city government of Eufaula for many years. In 1857 he was first called upon to assume the duties of the office of mayor, and he was frequently requested to serve the city in the same position, "and fearlessly and wisely did he meet each demand made upon him." In recoguition of his public service the board of aldermen instructed the clerk to inscribe a page in the minute book in his memory. As president of the board of trustees of Union Female college for many years, he did much to secure for that institution its enviable reputation, as the following resolution adopted by the faculty and pupils, setting forth his interest in the school, will show: "That we feel that our institution has lost a valued and constant friend, who for many years was ready at all times to advance its interest and labor for its success. We shall long cherish a kindly recollection of his zeal and public spirit." He was a chapter Mason, an emblem of that organization surmounting the beautiful and costly monument erected to his memory in the Masonic cemetery by his devoted widow, whose loving care keeps beautiful this hallowed spot. Dr. Thornton was a most conscientious and skillful physician. From a tribute paid to his memory in this regard by Dr. P. D. L. Baker before the State Medical association, the following occurs: "As a physician, Dr. Thornton was distinguished for the profound respect he

entertained for the high calling to which he had consecrated his talents and his life, and for his untiring readiness to assist in maintaining the dignity and advancing the interests of his profession. In his life-time warfare with disease and death, the hand he reached forth to succor never trembled, and the mind that devised the means of rescue never lost its equanimity."

As a citizen, Dr. Thornton was universally esteemed. Of him the Eufaula Times says: "He was noble in every impulse, true in every relation of life, genial as a sunbeam, and generous beyond measure. His benevolence and charity knew no bounds within the sphere of human want and suffering. In his church he was its most liberal member, and as a citizen was most generous in response to all appeals for the promotion of the welfare and progress of the city. As a counselor or adviser, he was always consulted on important public measures, and his wisdom and well-balanced mind were ever the admiration of those who knew him." But it was in his character as a conscientious Christian that the life of Dr. William H. Thornton left its most vivid impress. Becoming a member of the Baptist church of Eufaula in 1842, and of which organization he was a deacon from 1858 to the time of his death, his usefulness was most marked. From the report of a committee appointed to prepare a suitable memorial of his church life and christian character the following is culled: "It was a sad hour for this church when the great heart of Dr. Thornton ceased to beat, and no words of ours can adequately describe the chasm that was left in this church and community by his removal. As we study his life we learn more of the blessings of the Gospel. It was the lesson learned at the feet of Jesus that made him what he was; that gave to his character that perfect equipoise. And it was a divine wisdom that prolonged his life, made it lovely and beautiful, and filled it with labor, and honor and blessings."

JOHN M. THWEATT.—Among the successful self-made men of Barbour county, who have risen from penury to affluence through their own exertions, the name of John M. Thweatt, a leading merchant of Eufaula, is deserving of special mention. The parents of Mr. Thweatt, John and Elizabeth Thweatt, were natives respectively of South Carolina and Georgia. John Thweatt was born in Edgefield district, S. C., in 1818 and accompanied his parents to Georgia when fifteen years of age, and in 1836, came to Alabama and took part in the Indian war of that year. He was married in Chambers county, Ala., about the year 1842, to Elizabeth Sharp, and after residing fifteen years in the county of Macon, changed his residence to Eufaula, where his death occurred in 1862. His widow is still living, at the age of sixty-eight years, and makes her home with the subject of this sketch. Three sons and one daughter constituted the family of John and Elizabeth Thweatt: namely, Alonzo M., and Mosanna, wife of W. S. M. Willis, twins, both deceased; Levi M., deceased, and John M. Thweatt. John M. was born in Macon county, Ala., on the

11th day of September, 1850. He received a common school education and his first practical experience in life was as clerk for the mercantile firm of Bernstein & Stowe, at Eufaula, in whose employ he continued for a period of about eleven years, obtaining a thorough knowledge of the business in the meantime. In 1872, in partnership with a brother, who had previously engaged in merchandising, Mr. Thweatt embarked in the dry goods business at Ft. Browder, Barbour county, under the firm name of Thweatt & Bro., but for sometime thereafter continued to look after the interests of his employers, whose business he managed until 1876. In that year Thweatt & Bro., moved their store to Eufaula, since which time the subject has had charge of the same, and since 1880, when his brother died, had been sole owner and proprietor. Mr. Thweatt is essentially a business man and cares little for the unsatisfactory excitement and empty honors of political or public life. He deserves great credit for raising himself from poverty to a prominent position in the commercial world, and his success is due to a well ordered mind and business qualifications of no mean order. Personally he is very popular with the people of his town and his sociability and honorable dealing have made his store a favorite trading place for a large section of the county. Mr. Thweatt was married December 30, 1875, in Waverly, Lee county, Ala., to Mildred, daughter of Allen Bailey who came to Alabama in an early day from Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Thweatt are the parents of six children whose names are as follows: Manning L., died at the age of four years; Maydie I.; Mary Lizzie; Edward Stowe; John Allen; and Boyce M. Mr. Thweatt affiliates with the democratic party, is a Baptist in his religious belief and belongs to the Phythian order.

D. J. Tomberlin.—The list of Barbour county's successful planters and influential men would be incomplete without the name of D. J. Tomberlin, who, since 1865, has been one of the leading agriculturists of southeastern Alabama. Mr. Tomberlin's father, Carson Tomberlin, was a native of North Carolina, born in Anson county, in 1813. He married in that state, about the year 1834, Mary Bain, and four years later came to Alabama, settling in the county of Barbour, where he carried on the pursuit of agriculture until his death, in 1868. He is remembered as an unobtrusive man, of deep religious convictions, and for years was one of the prominent members of the Primitive Baptist church in this section of the state. Ten children were born to Carson and Mary Tomberlin, of whom five are now living, namely: S. W.; D. J.; R. A.; Parmelia, wife of Samuel Jenkins, and James. The mother of this family, a woman of many excellent traits of character and a devoted Christian, died in the year 1880.

D. J. Tomberlin was born January 29, 1841, in Barbour county, Ala. Inheriting the patriotic spirit, common to the gallant sons of the south, he responded to the call of his state in the troublesome times of the war,

enlisting, in the spring of 1862, in company A., Forty-fifth Alabama infantry, Col. Gilchrist, and served in the ranks until the surrender in 1865. He fought at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, the battles around Atlanta, was with Hood in his Tennessee raid and received two flesh wounds at Franklin. He was in the hospital when the battle of Nashville occurred, and on attempting to rejoin the army was captured in North Carolina by the Federal General Stoneman, and sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until the close of the war. After his release, Mr. Tomberlin returned home in most reduced financial circumstances, but possessing an energy which encountered obstacles only to overcome them, he has since accumulated a large portion of this world's goods, and is now classed with the substantial men of the county, owning and operating a fine plantation of 1,400 acres. As a financier, Mr. Tomberlin possesses remarkable sagacity, and his transactions, while shrewd, have always been highly honorable and creditable to him as a man of strict business sagacity and integrity. His home, where he dispenses genuine southern hospitality, is a model of comfort and convenience, and he believes in enjoyihg the blessings of this life while opportunities for so doing are offered. Mr. Tomberlin was married in 1860 to Ellen Childs, who died, without issue, in 1863. His second marriage was solemnized in 1865 with Laerann Price, who has borne him eight children: Gusta, wife of John Scroggins; Lula, wife of C. Baker; Julia S., wife of Henry Myers; Hepsey; Mack; Belle; Warren, and Eddie. Fraternally, Mr. Tomberlin is a master Mason and religiously a Baptist, of which church his wife is also a member.

JOHN W. TULLIS.—Among the names conspicuous in the commercial circles of Barbour county none has added more luster to the city of Eufaula than that of John W. Tullis, for a number of years one of the leading cotton merchants of the southern Alabama. Mr. Tullis was born in Edgefield district, S. C., October 3, 1839, and is the son of P. T. and Mary A. (Beall) Tullis, both parents natives of the same state. P. T. Tullis, a planter by occupation, moved his family to Macon county, Ala., when John W. was but six months old, and after residing in that part of the state until 1859, moved to the county of Pike, where he died in 1882, and his wife four years later. John W. Tullis spent the first sixteen years of his life on a farm. The educational advantages afforded him in youth were not of the best nor were they meager, but through the avenues of subsequent years of wide business experience, and being naturally of strong intellect and keen discerning powers, he has become possessed of a well informed mind, recognized wisdom and sound judgment. He had the honor of holding a lieutenant's commission in the first company accepted by the Confederate government, Hardway's battery, which he joined early in the spring of 1861, and immediately thereafter departed for the seat of war in Virginia, where he received his first baptism of fire in the bloody battle of Bull Run. Subsequently he

took part in all the principal battles of the Virginia campaigns, including the seven days' fight around Richmond, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness and Gettysburg, Penn., in the last of which his left foot was shot away at the ankle, leaving him helpless upon the field and a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, after the Confederate army had retired from the scene of conflict. He was sent first to the hospital at Gettysburg, thence to Fort McHenry, and later to Point Lookout, where he was exchanged after a confinement of nine months' duration. Returning to Columbus, Ga., Mr. Tullis was placed in command of an artillery company raised for home protection, and at the close of the war engaged in the warehouse business at that place until the fall of 1866, at which time he came to Eufaula and began dealing in cotton, which he still carries on. He is the largest buyer and exporter of that commodity in Barbour county, and one of the most extensive dealers in the southeastern part of the state, and his flattering success since locating in Eufaula bears unmistakable testimony to the superior business qualifications which he possesses. Mr. Tullis has always been identified with the public movements of his city and county, is public spirited and active in everything of a progressive character, and Eufaula owes much of its present prosperity to the lively interest which he has ever manifested in the promotion of its leading enterprises. He was the prime mover, and is now the principal stockholder, in the electric light and gas work, was the leader of the agitation which resulted in the establishing, at Eufaula, of the cotton factory of which he is president, and no one has borne a more prominent or untiring part in the work of bringing about and placing upon a solid foundation the present efficient system of free schools, the pride of the town and the equal of any educational system in the state. He is chairman of the educational board of Eufaula, and also a director in five of the lines of the central railroad system. This in brief is the story of a long and very active business life, in which the record is untarnished by a single dishonorable transaction. Success has attended all of Mr. Tullis' efforts, and a comfortable future is the result of a long and honorable consecration to the business enterprises in which he has been engaged. He takes an active part in political affairs, and though not a place seeker himself, has been untiring in behalf of friends whom he considers worthy of official preferment. Mr. Tullis is the father of three living children, of whom he feels deservedly proud, and it is but justice to observe that no finer family lives within the boundaries of Eufaula. The names of these children are as follows: Charles D., member of the cotton firm of Chaffin & Tullis, Ozark, Ala.; John W., graduate of the university of Alabama, and Clayton L., in the hardware business at Eufaula, the last two being twin partners. A fourth son, Robert W., died in infancy. The mother of these children, Mary C. Woods, whom Mr. Tullis married in 1867, is the daughter of Clayton R. Woods, a member of one of the old and respectable families of Eufaula.

Mrs. Tullis was born and reared in Barbour county, and is a lady of many noble qualities of mind and heart.

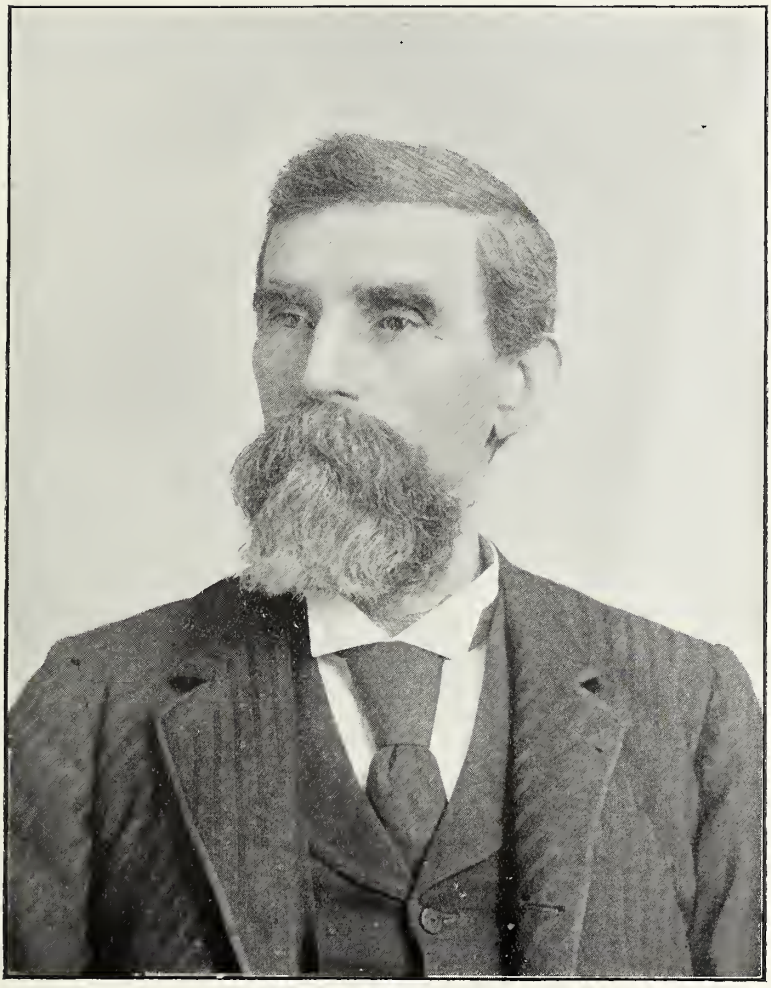
Hamilton M. Weedon, M. D., was born in Tallahassee, Fla., May 15, 1835. His grandfather was a Virginian by birth, and held a high rank in the army which fought for our independence. His father, Dr. Frederick Weedon, was born in Virginia, October 18, 1784, studied medicine under Dr. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, and completed his medical education in Europe. He practiced his profession several years in Baltimore, and served in the army during the war of 1812, as lieutenant-colonel. About the year 1816, he moved to Huntsville, Ala., and there was married, shortly after, to Mary Wells Thompson, daughter of a wealthy planter, who lived near that place. About the year 1827, he moved to Florida, spent some time in Tallahassee, but moved to St. Augustine in 1835, where he became much interested in fruit culture. This move to Florida was made on account of his wife, whose health became feeble, and seemed to require a warmer climate. She died in St. Augustine, in 1849, and in 1854, he moved to the Dry Tortugas, to spend the remainder of his days with his daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Whitehurst, whose husband, Dr. D. W. Whitehurst, was surgeon of the post. He died there in March, 1857. On the breaking out of the Seminole war, in 1836, he raised a company and entered the service as captain, but soon after resigned to enter the medical corps as surgeon, and was stationed in St. Augustine, when the the celebrated Indian chief, Osceola, was brought there a captive, and confined in Fort Marion. In this case, as in many others similar, a friendship, bordering on affection, sprang up between the doctor and the famous captive. The Indian's health gave way under the influence of sorrow, disappointment and confinement, and the authorities thought it best to send him to Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor; at his urgent request, Dr. Weedon was detached from the army of Florida, and sent with him. He died shortly after he arrived at Fort Moultrie, but just before his death, he gave to his friend, the doctor, his clothes, pipe, ear-rings and other trinkets. Of ten children born to Dr. Frederick and Mary Weedon, Dr. Hamilton M. Weedon was the youngest, except one who died in infancy. He was taken from Tallahassee to St. Augustine when but six weeks old, and lived there until he was about eighteen years old, when he went to Albany, N. Y., and entered the office of Dr. James H. Armesby, professor of anatomy in the medical college of that city. He received the degree of doctor of medicine in 1855, and was appointed resident surgeon of the city hospital, and, on his retirement, in 1857, received a most complimentary letter from the board of directors, for "able, faithful and efficient service." He also spent one year as surgeon to the city dispensary in Albany, a place where the poor people are treated free of any cost whatever. In 1857, he was spending some time on the Dry Tortugas in search of health and strength, both of which had run down to minimum, when news was brought that yellow fever had broken out in Key West, and that

the physicians of that place were particularly unfortunate, as the wives of the only two available physicians had died of it, and one of the physicians lay at the point of death; he therefore determined to go to Key West at once, and offer his services to that stricken people, though he had never had the disease nor had he ever been exposed to it. He escaped without having much of an attack, if he had it at all, though he was almost constantly in the fever hospital and on board some affected ship. He served in the United States marine hospital, and as health officer of the port, for several years. On the breaking out of the war between the war between the states, impelled by a sense of duty to his state, he resigned his office of port physician, which was a lucrative one, went to Tallahassee and entered, as a private, in an artillery company, of which Robert Gambell was captain. Soon after, he was made assistant surgeon of the Fourth Florida regiment, and in about sixty days after was made full surgeon. He served through nearly all of the campaigns of the west under Bragg add Johnston. Just before the battle of Murfreesboro, he became Gen. William Preston's brigade surgeon. Shortly after the battle of Chickamauga, he became chief surgeon of Gen. Breckinringe's division, on the retirement of chief surgeon, J. F. Heustis. On the retirement of Gen. Breckinridge, Maj-Gen. William B. Bate took command of the division, and he served with him as chief surgeon of division until just before the fall of Atlanta, when he was relieved from field duty and sent to post duty at Eufala, Ala., in July, 1865. Just before the surrender of Lee, and when Gen. Joseph Johnston's army was in North Carolina, he was ordered to rejoin that army, but the collapse came before he reached it. He was paroled at Macon, Ga., and returned at once to Key West, and re-entered the practice of medicine with a view to make some money, which was necessary in order to fulfill an engagement of marriage which he had made when stationed in Eufaula. In the latter part of the year 1865, he returned to Eufaula and married Mary Elizabeth Christin Young, second daughter of E. B. Young, a merchant of Eufaula. He retired from active practice a number of years ago, and associated himself with Mr. George H. Dent in the drug business, under the firm name of Weedon & Dent. His wife died in 1891. They had eight children; two died in infancy; six are now living. Of the two girls, one married J. R. Barr, a shoe merchant, and the other, J. L. Ross, a hardware merchant, both of Eufaula. Dr. H. M. Weedon, Jr., the eldest son, graduated in medicine in Mobile, and is now in in New York pursuing his studies at the Polyclinic; Edward B. Weedon, second son, is a clerk in a drug store; Walter R. Weedon, third son, is a student of medicine, and Herbert G. Weedon is a school boy, thirteen years old.

C. B. WELLBORN, son of Solon A. and Frances W. Wellborn, was born in Barbour county, Ala., November 29, 1842. He was educated in the common schools, and in January, 1861, entered the First Alabama volunteer infantry as member of company A, with which he served twelve

months, his first battle being at Pensacola, Fla., where he was under fire during the bombardment of that city. He subsequently enlisted for three years in Reeve's battalion, Hilliard's legion, and was assigned to duty in the western army, and during his period of service took part in the battle of Chickamauga, and the Atlanta campaign, receiving a painful wound by a piece of exploded shell in the engagement near Atlanta. For some time after receiving the injury, Mr. Wellborn was absent from his company, at home, but when sufficiently recovered he rejoined his regiment at Corinth, Miss., and after Hood's retreat from Nashville, was not engaged in any battle of note. He surrendered at Augusta, Ga., at the close of the war, and returning home engaged in farming, which he still carries on. In 1881, he embarked in the mercantile business and is now proprietor of a fine store valued at $6,000, with a yearly business representing an aggregate of from $20,000 to $25,000. His plantation is a well improved place of 364 acres and his residence is a large, spacious structure, comfortably furnished, and presents the appearance of being a typical home of a well bred southern gentleman. Mr. Wellborn is a business man of fine abilities and a gentleman who commands, in a marked degree, the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Barbour and other counties. A democrat in politics he has never been a partisan nor sought official honors, but always attends the conventions of his party in Barbour county and takes no little interest in their proceedings. In addition to his farming and mercantile interests he operates a steam grist mill and gin, the latter having a capacity of from 400 to 500 bales. Mr. Wellborn was married in May, 1872, to Elsie C., daughter of Edward and Mary Garland, and is the father of one child, Eula C., a young lady of nineteen. Solon A. Wellborn, the subject's father, was a native of Wilkes county, Ga., born in the year 1820. He came to Alabama as a soldier in the Indian war of 1836, and being pleased with the country decided to make it his home; accordingly he settled in Barbour county, where, in 1841, he married Miss Frances W. Nelson. He first lived on a plantation near Cochran Station, but afterward moved to Eufaula, where for some years he clerked for a mercantile firm, and subsequently, in 1854, engaged in business for himself, which he carried on till 1859. During the war he served in Kolb's battery, enlisting in 1863, and after a limited period in the army of Tennessee, was appointed to a position in the quartermaster's department. After the war he was bookkeeper for a dry goods house in Eufaula for some years, and died in October, 1888. The following children constituted the family of Solon and Frances Wellborn, namely: C. B.; R. W., member of company K, Fifteenth Alabama infantry, killed at battle of Shiloh; S. N.; A. J., died in 1886, and W. F.

Hon. Jere. N. Williams needs no introduction to the people of Barbour county and southern Alabama. Mr. Williams was born in Barbour county, May 29, 1829, and is the son of Judge S. and Effie Williams, natives respectively of Georgia and North Carolina. He



JERE. N. WILLIAMS.

received a liberal education in the college of South Carolina, at Columbia, completing the literary course in 1852, and in 1854, began the study of law in the office of Rice & Belser, Montgomery, Ala. He supplemented his course of private instruction under those gentleman by a term at a school of law at Tuskegee, Ala., and was admitted to the bar in 1855, in the supreme court at Montgomery, and has ever since practiced his profession with distinguished success. In January, 1861, he enlisted in the First regiment, Alabama volunteer infantry, of which in a short time thereafter he was elected major; but owing to failing health was compelled, after serving a year, to retire from military life. In 1870 he was one of the candidates for the legislature from Barbour county and served as a member of the noted "democratic legislative body" which met at Montgomery the same year, in which the "republican assembly" proved triumphant. Mr. Williams was elected a member of the national congress from that district in 1874, being the first successful democratic candidate since the war, and in 1876 was re-elected, and served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency until 1878. While a member of congress, Mr. Williams was one of the few democrats who voted in opposition to the electoral commission, and he also served on a number of important committees, and bore an active part in the deliberations of the body. During his first term but little was accomplished in the way of needed legislation, owing to the bitter party spirit then rife, the house being democratic and the senate republican. Since the expiration of his congressional term, Mr. Williams has been actively engaged in the practice of the legal profession at Clayton, and his business is quite large in Barbour county and also other counties in the southern part of the state. Endowed with an ardent love of his profession and with talents peculiarly fitting him for its higher practice, Mr. Williams has been fortunate in having had ample opportunity for improving and cultivating his abilities, and his long and successful experience in the courts of Barbour county has made him a leader among the most prominent in the legal profession in southern Alabama. Jere. N. Williams has an established reputation as one of the finest speakers at the bar of his state, as well as on the hustings. Indeed, one of the most prominent men of his section recently remarked of him, in a public speech, that "he is one of the best stump speakers in the state of Alabama." This natural gift has no doubt been one of the prime factors of his success in his profession, aided by a logical mind that gives power to his language in debate. In 1893, he was appointed chancellor, which position he now holds. Mr. Williams was married December, 1864, to Mary E. Screws, who has borne him the following children: Victoria, wife of Dr. W. F. Wilkinson; Effie, wife of W. A. Leland; Mary N.; Judge S., graduate of Alabama university, and Nellie R. Mr. Williams' parents, Judge S., and Effie (McNeill) Williams, were married in Barbour county in the year 1826, and reared a family of five children,

namely: William, a physician, died in 1855; Jere. N.; John, deceased; Mrs. Emily Flournoy, deceased; Richard, deceased, lieutenant and captain of company K, First Alabama regiment, who won great distinction in different battles, especially at Port Hudson; and Victoria, wife of J. C. McEachern. The Williams family came to Alabama in the year 1825, and the McNeills moved here from North Carolina as early as 1822.

J. J. S. WILLIS, prominent stock dealer and merchant of Barbour county, is a native of Mississippi, born near the town of Columbus, that state, on the 25th of March, 1847. His father, Asa Willis, son of Joel Willis, was born in Upshur county, Ga., in 1818, and shortly after birth was brought to what is now Barbour county, Ala., the family settling in the wilderness, several years before the Indians were removed from the state. Asa Willis took part in the Indian troubles of 1836, and was a resident of Barobur county until 1872, at which time he changed his residence to Dale county, where he died the following year. His wife, whom he married about the year 1839, was Mary Stafford, whose parents moved to what is now the county of Barbour as early, perhaps, as 1819 or 1820. Her father, James Stafford, built one of the first mills in the county on Stafford creek, named for the family, and is remembered as a very energetic and intelligent pioneer. Asa and Mary Stafford spent the greater part of their married life in Barbour county, and became the parents of six children, as follows: Samantha E., wife of L. B. Pickett; Sarah J., wife of J. W. Channell; Seymour E., wife of W. L. Draper; J. J. S., and Robert S. The mother, after a long and useful life, was laid to rest in Mt. Vernon, Tex., in December, 1890. The subject of this sketch has been a resident of Barbour county since early boyhood and has borne no inconsiderable part toward advancing the material interests of the country. Like hundreds of his fellow-citizens, in the gloomy war period it was his lot to assist in the defense of the southern cause, and from October, 1863, till May, 1865, he was a member of Terrell's light artillery, which did effective service in the Georgia campaign. This company was stationed at Savannah until Sherman's advance caused the evacuation of that city, at which time it joined the retreat through the Carolinas and surrendered at the city of Greensboro, N. C. Leaving the army, Mr. Willis returned home in May, 1865, and at once engaged in agriculture, in which he has ever since been interested, the greater part of the time in Barbour county, but for seven years in middle Arkansas, to which state he removed in 1870. Since that year he has been largely engaged in farming and stock-raising, and for a number of years has been proprietor of a dry goods house at Mt. Andrew, where he carries a general stock of merchandise valued at $3,500. His farming lands, which are very fine, aggregate about 809 acres, and his stock business at this time a capital of $2,500. Mr. Willis has been prominent in the political affairs of the county, and for a number of years served as justice of the peace. In 1880, he was elected to

the office of tax collector, a position he now holds. September 3, 1868, he was united in marriage to Frances A. J. Smith, of Warren county, Ga., daughter of Jeremiah and Lucinda Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Willis are the parents of six children, namely: Augusta E., wife of Chalmers Gaclet; Laura M., wife of Jonathan L. Brown; Alice E.; Seymour, deceased; Robert, Asa and Stafford Smith. Mr. Willis is prominent in Masonic circles, being a royal arch Mason. He also belongs to the K. of H fraternity, and for some years has been a deacon in the Baptist church.

JOHN J. WILSON, a thrifty and enterprising planter, was born in Barbour county, Ala., October 12, 1843, the son of David and Nancy (Baker) Wilson, of Scotch-Irish and English lineage respectively. Mr. Wilson's paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of North Carolina, in which state his grandfather, John Wilson, lived and died. David Wilson was born in the same state about the year 1808, and is remembered as a man of excellent reputation, of deep religous convictions, and for years a leader in the Methodist church. While a young man he went to Marion county, Ga., where his marriage was consummated in 1834, and shortly after changed his residence to Barbour county, Ala., settling in the neighborhood where his son now resides. He died in January, 1863, and his widow departed this life in 1877. Mrs. Wilson was born in Orange district, S. C., where her father's family had been for many years, and was the daughter of James Baker. Seven children were born to David and Nancy Wilson, namely: Charles, deceased; Elizabeth, resides at the old home place; Emeline; John J.; Nancy, wife of Marion Blann; David A., and William N. John J. Wilson was educated in the common schools and was preparing to enter college when the war broke out. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted in company B, Thirty-ninth Alabama infantry, and his military experience embraced the trying period from Murfreesboro, Tenn., to the surrender at Greensboro, N. C., in 1865. He took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded in the hand, which necessitated an absence from the ranks of sixty days, and subsequently fought at Dalton; took part in the bloody campaign around Atlanta, and was with Hood's army in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. After the surrender he retuned to Barbour county, where he has since followed the pursuit of agriculture with success and financial profit. He owns a plantation of 570 acres, runs five plows and conducts his farming operations upon the latest and most approved methods. He was married January 8, 1868, to Cynthia Johnston, daughter of James Johnston, an old settler of Barbour county, who was killed in the late war near Atlanta. The issue of this marriage has been nine children, six of whom are now living, namely: James D., Mary I., Margaret E., Oscar C., Harriet C., and Nancy C. Mr. Wilson is a friend and promoter of all educational movements and takes great interest in the intellectual culture of his children. He and family are members of the Methodist church, and

as a democrat he has taken an active interest in the deliberations of his party in Barbour county.

Dr. James J. Winn.—Among the prominent medical men of southern Alabama, Dr. James Winn has but few rivals and certainly no superiors in Barbour county, where his eminent abilities long since placed him at the head of the profession, a distinction he still enjoys. Dr. Winn is descended from Revolutionary stock, both his grandfather and great-grandfather on the paternal side having served with gallantry throughout the seven years' struggle for American independence. At one time they were both captured and condemned to suffer death by hanging, but were rescued just as the nooses had been placed around their necks at the place of execution. James J. Winn, father of the doctor, was an native of South Carolina, born at the town of Winnsborough, in 1804. He was the son of Maj. John Winn, of Revolutionary fame, whose ancestors came to America from Wales. James J. Winn married Miss C. M. Johnson of DeKalb county, Ga., and became the father of seven children, the eldest of whom, L. J., for some years a well known lawyer of Atlanta, Ga., is deceased; the other members of the family are as follows: Mary E., widow of B. F. Caffee; Dr. James J., Prof. P. P. Winn, president of Female college at Talladega, Ala.; Rev. S. K. Winn, Presbyterian minister at Petersburg, Va.; Katy L., wife of William Kirkpatrick and Marie L., wife of G. B. Scott, residing at Decatur, Ga. This family were mostly raised in DeKalb county, Ga., where the father died on the 16th of April, 1892; and the mother is still living at a good old age. Dr. James J. Winn was born in Monroe county, Ga., June 9, 1842, and enjoyed the advantage of an academic education. He began the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. N. S. Liddell and afterward entered the Atlanta Medical college, where he made such rapid and thorouugh progress in his studies that he was graduated in the class of 1860, at the remarkably early age of seventeen and a half years—a record unprecedented in the history of that or, perhaps, any other institution in the United States. Receiving his degree, the doctor at once located for the practice of his chosen calling at Clayton, but six months later enlisted in what was known as the "Barbour Grays," a military company which went to Virginia as a part of the Fifth Alabama volunteers, in which he served as a private for twelve months. He then successfully passed an examination for the position of assistant surgeon, and receiving his commission was assigned to duty as acting surgeon of the Forty-fifth Georgia volunteers, and at the end of three months, upon petition of the regimental officers, was promoted to full surgeon and put permanently in charge of the regiment. He remained with the regiment until the surrender at Appomattox, and at the close of the war returned to Clayton, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Winn is a physician of reputation and his professional experience presents a series of successes such as few medical men suc-

ceed in attaining. That he possessed much more than ordinary skill is attested by the fact that of his having been made surgeon of a regiment before reaching his majority, and that, too, after a rigid and impartial examination and not by a system of favoritism which placed so many incompetent members of the profession in responsible positions during the war. He is also a leader in all enterprises for the benefit of the city, and the public enterprises of Clayton have ever found him a friend and liberal promoter. In 1888, he was instrumental in organizing the Clayton Banking company, of which he became president, a position still filled by him, and for a period of twelve years has been the popular and efficient mayor of the city. He is also president of the Clayton Improvement company, and in addition to his professional and official duties has large farming interests in Barbour county. In politics the doctor is, and always has been, a democrat; fraternally, he is a member of the Presbyterian church. The doctor was married in June, 1868, to Mary V. Crews, daughter of W. B. Crews, a union blessed with the birth of ten children, five sons and five daughters, namely: Mamie C., principal of Female academy, Clayton; Guy W., law student; Pauline L., attending college at Decatur; Lochlan M., now at Washington and Lee university, Va.; James J.; Nannie; Condie K.; Samuel R., deceased, Minnie and Hattie.

E. B. Young, Sr.—The name of this gentleman is inseparably connected with the growth and prosperity of the beautiful city of Eufaula. For forty-three years his hand was ever ready in advancing her interests financially and socially, and his death was mourned by the entire community as a personal loss. E. B. Young was the son of James and Christina (Ridabock) Young, and was born and raised in New York city, as was his father before him. The date of his birth was the 24th of August, 1802. At the age of seventeen, in company with a brother, W. H. Young, now living in Columbus, Ga., he began a mercantile business in Marion, Ga. This was continued until 1836, when the brothers separated, E. B. locating in Irwinton, the present city of Eufaula. Entering the mercantile business here, he soon became a leading dealer and continued in the business until 1861. In 1859 he had organized the private banking house of Young, Woods & Gardner, of which institution, under various firm names, he was president until 1876. In that year a stock company was formed and the Eufaula National bank organized, with Mr. Young as its president. This office he continued to hold till his death, which occurred May 22, 1879. Mr. Young was a public-spirited man and was foremost in every movement that looked toward the advancement of Eufaula. When the Southwestern railroad was being agitated he canvassed the county personally and secured over $300,000 in subscriptions and stock. The establishment of the Union Female college was also a work that called forth his most earnest efforts. In a communication to the Columbus Enquirer-Sun, by a friend, touching his character, is the

following: "The nobility of his manhood was painted in form and feature. Of faultless physique, his very appearance inspired admiration. Of well-balanced mind, his judgment was rarely in error. He possessed remarkable equanimity of disposition, and to his sanguine temperament and punctilious habits, as well as to the admirable control which he had over his passions and impulses, may be attributed in great measure his long life and uninterrupted good health."

Mr. Young was married in Marion, Ga., on the 11th day of June, 1832, to Ann Fendall Beall, and to the marriage were born nine children: J. W., deceased; H. A., enlisted in Confederate States army and was a member of Kirby Smith's staff; he was killed in a railroad accident in 1863; Anna, wife of S. H. Dent, president of the Eufaula National bank; Mary, deceased wife of Dr. H. M. Weedon, Eufaula; Ada, wife of J. H. G. Martin, broker, Eufaula; E. B., Jr.; Helen, wife of George H. Dent, druggist, Eufaula; and Carrie, wife of N. W. Roberts. secretary and treasurer of cotton mill, Eufaula, Ala. The mother of these children died in 1876. "She wasthe model wife, the perfect mother, the unique neighbor and the devoted unwavering Christian, and contributed much to the success of her husband."

E. B. Young, Jr., only living son of the above, was born in Eufaula on the 14th day of August, 1849. He was educated at the university of Georgia, but such was his taste for business that he left that institution without graduating, being a member of the junior class. Returning to Eufaula, he entered the banking house of his father as a runner, and has since that time occupied every position but that of president, being at present cashier and vice-president. Mr. Young bears nobly the mantle of the father. He has been treasurer of the city for fourteen years and is always ready to advance her interests. He and family are members of the Methodist church, of which organization he is a steward. Mr. Young was married in Eufaula on the 12th of October, 1871, to Mamie, daughter of J. B. and Flora Jennings. Mrs. Young's family refugeed here from Missouri during the war. The family afterward moved to New Orleans, La., where the father died, thence back to Eufaula. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Young, six children have been born, namely: Annie, Maybelle, E. B., Jr., W. H., Flora and Ada.

BIBB COUNTY.

Alonzo W. Bates, sheriff of Bibb county, was born in Autauga county, Ala., May 10, 1854. He is a son of Elihu and Elizabeth (Parr) Bates, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, and the parents of ten children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Emma, wife of R. J. Bishop, a farmer; Alonzo W., Oscar E., merchant of Centreville, Ala., Alice, wife of G. W. Taylor, farmer and merchant of Autauga county, Ala.; Jessie, wife of D. F. Golson, farme and merchant of Autauga county, Ala.; Whitford L.,

who reached maturity but is now deceased. The others died in infancy. The father of this family was a farmer until ten years ago, when he engaged in merchandising at Milton, Autauga county, where he now resides. He is a democrat and a member of the Baptist church. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and died in 1891. Alonzo W. Bates, previous to being elected sheriff of Bibb county, in 1888, was engaged in farming, December 23, 1875, he was married to Martha James, a native of Bibb county, born in 1852, and a daughter of Daniel M. and Sarah (Parker) James, both natives of Tennessee. They came to Alabama in pioneer days and settled near Harrisburg, in Bibb county, where Mr. James is now engaged in farming and merchandising. Mr. Bates and wife are the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters, four of whom are living, viz.: Oscar E.; Leonidas; Ruby B.; Dixie; those who died were James T., Ola M., and an infant. Mr. Bates is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Friendship lodge, No. 83, and he and wife are members of the Baptist church.

Jesse D. Cooper, an enterprising and successful farmer and stock dealer of Bibb county, Ala., is a native of Butler county, Penn., and was born March 1, 1832. He is a son of Thomas and Phoebe (Dean) Cooper, both natives of Pennsylvania. Thomas Cooper was a farmer and stock dealer, and held several township offices. Both himself and wife died in Butler county, Penn., he in 1877, at the ripe age of ninety-two years, and she in 1884 at the age of eighty-five years. Thomas Cooper was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church and his wife was a member of the Baptist church. Jesse D. Cooper was reared on a farm and emigrated to Alabama in early life. He attended school at New Market academy, in Madison county, Ala., and then entered Bucknell college, Lewisburg, Penn., in 1854, and graduated in 1858, when he returned to Alabama, taking charge of the school at Moulton, Lawrence county, for one year as principal. He then removed to Chapel Hill, Tenn., and accepted the principalship of the schools, remaining from 1859 to April, 1861, when he closed his school and enlisted in the Confederate service, in company F, Seventeenth Tennessee infantry, under Captain R. P. Hunter. In 1862 he was promoted to captain of his company, serving as such until the close of the war. He then returned to Chapel Hill and again entered the school he had taught before the war, remaining there this time until 1869. July 12, 1868, he married Rhoda J. Howard, a native of Bibb county, Ala., who was born in 1850 on the farm upon which they now reside. She is a daughter of George W. Howard, formerly a wealthy agriculturist, but now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have had born to them nine children, five sons and four daughters, six of whom are living, viz.: Minnie S., wife of Dr. William J. Nicholson, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Bessie; Howard; Eva L.; Robert F.; and Walter B.—the others, John, Jessie and David, having died. After the death of George W. Howard, Jesse D. Cooper moved onto the plantation, which is

located near Centreville, at which place he has been employed as principal of the schools for the past six years. In 1878 and 1879 he represented Bibb county in the legislature. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Friendship lodge, No. 83, and is secretary of the lodge. He is extensively engaged in agriculture, owning sixteen hundred acres of fine land in Bibb county. The old homestead or family seat where he resides is one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the county. Everything betokens luxury, elegance and refinement. Mr. Cooper is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county, not only for his professional attainments, but also for his general worth as a man of character.

MRS. SARAH H. CRAWFORD, widow of Dr. James W. Crawford, was born in Livingston county, Ky., October 4, 1844. She is a daughter of Robert and Malinda Huey, who were the parents of eight children, two only of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Stewart of Texas, and Sarah H., the subject of this sketch. Her parents both died in Kentucky when she was a small girl, and hence she recollects but little of them. Dr. James H. Crawford, whom Miss Sarah H. Huey married, was born in Bibb county, Ala., February 15, 1822. He received a common commercial education at Centreville. He was a son of Thomas Crawford, was born April 29, 1784, and Mary (Davidson) Crawford, who was born January 8, 1789. They were the parents of a large family of children. She died October 4, 1831. He was a linen-weaver by trade and died September 4, 1844. On January 8, 1856, Dr. James H. Crawford married Mrs. Rebecca (Huey) Duff, by whom he had two children, both of whom are dead. His wife died April 4, 1862, and he was then married in 1863 to Sarah Huey, a sister of his first wife. To this marriage there were born seven children, two sons and five daughters, viz.: Thomas, deceased; Marrillo; Edgar; Estella; Bryce, deceased; Dallum, and Maud. Dr. Crawford died April 11, 1883. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He was a true Christian and a faithful worker for the church. He was a prominent physician and was highly esteemed in every place or position which he was called upon to fill; when he died all were forcibly impressed with the thought that "Death loves a shining mark." Dr. Crawford was a man whose endowments of mind and heart impressed all so fortunate as to form his acquaintance. During his last illness he was a victim of a painful affliction and extreme suffering, which he bore with characteristic fortitude. To his friends his loss was mitigated in some degree by there flection that he had passed his allotted three score years and ten and that he had passed down to his grave as a shock of corn in its season. He was a man of large and varied information and was endowed by nature with superior powers of mind, which he by persistent application, by reading, observation and reflection had greatly improved. He was animated with a strong love of country and by a patriotic devotion to all the great interests of the people. Always commanding the confidence and esteem of his countrymen, he was called at

various times to assume the responsibilities which it was known he would conscientiously discharge. He served in the legislature of his state, in councils and conventions for the promotion of medical science, agriculture and education. He always challenged attention and respect for his practical wisdom and native common sense. His entire life as a resident of this county, his name and reputation, have contributed to elevate the general tone and character of society. He was the friend of every movement to advance education, promote refinement, build up the church and the Sabbath school and to inculcate peace, good-will and good morals among the people. For forty years he was an active and trusted leader in all these various laudable undertakings. In all private and social relations he was all that friendship could admire or affection approve. He was an unaffected christian gentleman, affable, kind and considerate to all. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

James L. Davidson, a leading merchant of Centreville, is a native of Alabama, born in Centreville, Bibb county, Ala., February 14, 1837. He is a son of Samuel W. and Frances (Stringfellow) Davidson—the father a native of North Corolina and the mother a native of South Carolina. The father was born in 1791. He was a son of John and Margaret (Wilson) Davidson, the former a native of North Carolina, a merchant, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Margaret (Wilson) Davidson was born in 1761 and reared a family of three children: Mary, John H. and Samuel W. She died in North Carolina, and her husband in Bibb county, Ala. Samuel W. Davidson was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his day. He was the father of nine children: Samuel W., a resident of Bibb county and an extensive planter; James L.; Mary F., widow of Edward H. Moren; Caroline V., wife of Dr. A. S. Murphy, of Eutaw, Ala.; William; Margaret; John S.; Thomas A., and Catherine J., are all five deceased. Samuel W. came to Alabama from North Carolina in 1819, and located in what is now Bibb county, near Pratt's Ferry. In the early part of his life he was a farmer and merchant; later, however, he followed farming exclusively, owning a large tract of land. He represented Bibb county in the legislature of 1840, and also filled various township offices. He died March 4, 1863, an elder of the Presbyterian church. Through the united efforts of Mr. Davidson and a few individual citizens, the Presbyterian church of Centreville was built in 1859. His wife died October 30, 1848, also a member of the Presbyterian church. James L. Davidson was reared in the town of Centreville, was educated at Somerville and Tuscaloosa colleges, was married January 27, 1864, to Miss Fanny Barclay, a native of Alabama. She was the daughter of Hugh Barclay. No children were born to their union, and she died May 30, 1865, a member of the Baptist church. In 1861, Mr. Davidson organized the first infantry company that was organized in Bibb county, and was its captain. He went to Virginia with his company, serving as captain until 1862, when he was detached and served as lieutenant-colonel

until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Seven Pines, Chickamauga and a number of skirmishes. At the close of the war he located at Mobile, and embarked in the grocery business; remained one year, then returned to Centreville, forming a partnership with Robert McIlvain, in the mercantile business. Shortly after he bought his partner's interest and has operated a successful business up to the present date. November 17, 1867, he was married to Miss Susan A. Rowell, a native of Wilcox county, Ala., born in 1844. She is a daughter of James and Ann (Suell) Rowell. To Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have been born seven children, viz.: Margaret, Anna, Fannie, Ella, Dora, James and Ida, all now deceased. Mr. Davidson is an active politician and has served as chairman of the democratic county committee; in 1882 he was appointed postmaster of Centreville, and holds the office at the present time. In connection with his brother, S. W. Davidson, he owns a part of the old homestead on the Cahawba river, which comprises 2,000 acres of fine bottom land, in a high state of cultivation, and is located two miles south of Centerville. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is clerk and one of the ruling elders.

William H. Douthit, a merchant of Blocton, Ala., was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., March 29, 1845. He is a son of Hubbard and Mary E. (McGhee) Douthit, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. The father of Mrs. Douthit, William McGee, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, was born in Virginia, was largely interested in gold mines in Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama, and early moved to Jacksonville, Ala., where both himself and wife lived the rest of their lives. The father of our subject was reared in the town of Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he studied and afterwards practiced law. He was the father of eight children, two sons and six daughters, three only of whom are living, viz: William H., Sarah E., and Charles F., a liveryman at Birmingham, Ala. Sarah E, is the wife of Capt. J. P. Bartee, a steamboat captain. The other children died in infancy. Their father died in Mobile in 1870, and their mother in 1878. Both were members of the Episcopal church. W. H. Douthit was raised in Tuscaloosa, where he attended school. At the youthful age of fifteen years he enlisted in company K, Twentieth Alabama infantry, under Captain Joseph C. Guild, serving from 1861 to the close of the war. He participated in several of the severest battles of the war, among them the siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the campaign of Atlanta, the battle of Kingston, N. C., in which he received what was in reality only a slight wound in the left breast, but which was considered by him a very close call. At the close of the war he returned home and was appointed city marshal of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Afterward he learned the printers' trade and followed it eighteen years. In 1883 he removed to Blocton, Ala., where he engaged in the bakery and hotel business, continuing in the same business for eight years. He then sold out and established a general store, which he is now conducting. He was married in

1879 to Mary Striplan, who was born in Mississippi in 1863, by whom he has had three children, viz: Willie and Maud, living, and an infant which died quite young. Mrs. Douthit is a member of the Episcopal church and Mr. Douthit is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Order of Red Men.

DAVID J. FRAZIER, a liveryman of Blocton, was born in Bibb county, Ala., December 3, 1850. He is a son of Samuel and Martha J. (Wood Frazier and a grandson of Samuel Frazier, who was born in North Carolina, who was a farmer and a stock dealer, and who died in his native state. Samuel Frazier was born in Randolph county, N. C., in 1814, and his mother was a native of Bibb county, Ala., born in 1820. They were married in 1842, and had eight children, five sons and three daughters, four of whom are living, viz: Lafayette W., David J., Mattie, wife of Jesse Ford, and Fannie, unmarried. Those who have died were named William H., Mary E., Samuel J., and Charles. The father of these children was brought up on a farm and followed farming for a living, and also ran a stage between Randolph and Tuscaloosa for several years. He was a prominent democratic politician and died July 9, 1892. His widow resides near Centreville at the advanced age of seventy years, and is a member of the Centreville Baptist church. David J. Frazier was reared on his father's farm and educated at Centreville academy. In 1879 he married Mary C. Kirsh, who was born in Bibb county, Ala., August 11, 1848. She is a daughter of Martin and Lucinda H. (Cleveland) Kirsh, both of whom are natives of Alabama, and the parents of eight children, four of whom are living, viz: J. N. C.; Martha A., wife of J. D. Kirsh; Mary C. (Mrs. Frazier), and David L. The names of those who have died were: O. C. C., W. L. F., Pardee, and Martin C. For a number of years Mr. Kirsh was a merchant at Centreville. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church south, and died in 1852. Mrs. Kirsh was a member of the Baptist church and died in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier are the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, four of whom are living, viz: Lloyd, Clifford, Clyde, and Anna. The names of those who have died were Ella R. and Lillian. Mr. Frazier was engaged in mercantile business at Centreville for ten years, and in 1892 he started a livery stable at Blocton, where he is now in business, his family residing in Centreville. He and wife are members of the Baptist church.

HON. JOHN S. GARDNER, probate judge of Bibb county, and resident of Centreville, was born in Bibb county, August 20, 1840. He is a son of Jackson and Margaret (Bolling) Gardner, and a grandson of John Gardner, who was a native of North Carolina and who emigrated to Alabama at an early day and afterward spent his life in farming. The father of John S. Gardner was also a farmer. He was born in Clarke county, Ala., in 1818, his wife being born in 1822. They were married in 1837, and became the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, viz.:

Sarah J., widow of Dewitt C. Logan, now residing at Centreville; John S.; Mattie E., widow of James W. Owen, now a resident of Centreville; Millard F., a resident of Centreville; Beulah B., widow of S. S. Jones, a resident of Centreville; Stonewall J., a resident of South Carolina, and Mary A., Willey P., Mulcay, James P., Parolee, and an infant, all deceased. He came to Alabama early in life, engaged for a while in farming, and in 1853, he was elected sheriff of Bibb county, serving three years. In 1856 he was elected probate judge of the county and served twenty years. In politics he was a whig and in his day was one of the most influential men of the county. Afterward he became a democrat. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and died September 26, 1876, his wife dying in 1889. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. John S. Gardner was educated at Randolph and Centreville, receiving a business education. He was married June 21, 1861, to Miss Rebecca T. Carson, born in Centreville, in 1837, and a daughter of Charles and Rebecca Carson. By this marriage he has three children, viz: Mary V., wife of L. D. Logan; Lena B., wife of E. M Jones, and Margaret R., deceased. The mother of these children was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in February, 1872. He was then married to Edna L. Parker, a native of Bibb county, born in 1838, by whom he has had three children, only one of whom survives, Robert J., the others dying in infancy. John S. Gardner, in 1861, enlisted in the army as an orderly sergeant in company F, Eleventh Alabama infantry. He was successively promoted to third lieutenant, second lieutenant, and first lieutenant, serving until June, 1862, when he had an attack of pneumonia, was discharged and went home. After remaining at home three months, he volunteered in company H, Forty-fourth Alabama infantry, as first lieutenant, in which he served until November, 1864, when he was nominated for and elected sheriff of Bibb county, which position he returned home to fill, and in this office he served three years. In 1867, he was elected to the office of circuit court clerk and served until 1870. He was then elected again to the same office and served until 1872. In 1873 he was appointed register in chancery, which position he held until 1878, when, on account of illness in his family, he retired to a farm and was engaged in farming until August, 1880, when he was elected to the office of probate judge of the county. He was re-elected in 1886, and held the office until 1892. In these various offices he has served the public with credit to himself and satisfaction to the community. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and is an elder in the Presbyterian church, while his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

THE HOWISON FAMILY.—In these days when so much that is old and venerable is melting away before the destroying touch of radical philosophy, and when all the tendencies of the times are to teach children that they are better than their ancestors, it may be well, occasionally, to recall the past and to unearth an old family record, which will remind

us, that our generation is not the first that has lived on the earth. In the elaborate compilation of John Burke, entitled, "Commoners of Great Britain," we find some interesting memorials of the Virginia family mentioned above. We believe this is the only family of the name in the United States and that it can be traced back to the old Scottish parentage from whom they descended. Mr. Burke's works, known as the "History of the Peerage," and "Baronetage of the extinct and dormant Peerage," and "Commoners of Great Britain," have long been regarded as very high authority—in fact as perfectly reliable sources of information on the subjects he presents. In his second volume, from page 231 to 236, he traces the times of the Howison and Crawford families—which were united by the marriage of Elizabeth Crawford with John Howison of Brackhead, in Midlothian, on the 3d of June, 1744. Elizabeth was lineally descended from Sir Reginald De Crawford, the ancestor of Sir William Wallace of the Howisons. Mr. Burke says; "The families of all those that have lived with repute in the district of Cromind, in Midlothian, is by far the most ancient, having continued there for more than three centuries and a half. The first mentioned by name of John Howison, a burgess of Edinburgh, born in 1450, nearly half a century before the discovery of America by Columbus. A well sustained tradition informs us that the family were from early times devoted to agriculture and that some of its members once saved the life of a Scottish king. When, in 1424, King James the first of Scotland returned from his long captivity in England, he spent his brief reign with great energy in subduing to order the turbulence of his nobles and commoners, who were in constant feuds. On one occasion he was attacked by assassins and would have been slain but for the sturdy courage of the Howisons, who advanced from a neighboring field with their flails and effectually aided the king's guards in his defense. After the affray the king accompanied them to their home and one of them presented to him a basin and napkin for his hands. In honor of their courage and simple hospitality his majesty granted specal privileges to the family—the memory of which was perpetuated in their coat of arms and in a singular ceremony which has been repeated in modern times, and which we will presently notice. After the intermarriage of Elizabeth Crawford and John Howison the heraldic symbols of the two famlies were united in one coat of arms—which Burke thus describes: Crawford crest—A marble pillar surmounting Mamores' heart. Howison crest—A right hand erect, coupled at the wrist by left hand, supports two husbandmen in the dress of the fourteenth century, one holding a flail, the other, a basin and napkin. Mottoes: Crawford "Stant innexa." Def.: "Supported by God, they stand." Howison—"Sursum corda." Def.: "Hearts upright." On the 4th of August, 1822, King George the fourth of Enlgand attended a banquet in the city of Edinburg and repeated the ceremonial honors granted to the Howison family by the chivalrous James, 400 years pre-

viously. The scene in this instance is thus described by Burke, page 235. Soon as the king had dined, a silver basin, containing rose water, was brought to his majesty by William Howison Crawford of Brackhead, who, in right of his mother, as proprietress of Brackhead in the county of Midlothian, claims the privilege, the service performed being the ancient tenure by which the estate of Brackhead is held. He was attended by Masters Charles and Walter Scott (the one a son and the other a nephew of Sir Walter Scott, baronet), as pages attired in splendid dresses of scarlet and white satin—the former holding a silver ewer and the other a salver, with a damask napkin of Scottish manufacture and of the finest texture. Mr. Howison Crawford knelt down to his majesty, who, after he had dipped his fingers in the water and wiped them with the napkin, acknowledged the service with affability and grace. Members of this family occasionally visited America, and one of them, upon his return, published a book which was very popular in its day. His description of Niagara Falls—although somewhat inflated in style—is so full of pictorial power, that it has been inserted in many books of descriptive scenes intended for children. As far as is known, only one branch of the family ever settled in the United States. They bought land in Prince William county, Va., where many of their descendants still live. Of these, Allen Howison of Effingham, is best known. From the Prince William branch, the Fredericksburg family is descended. Samuel Howison, from Prince William county, settled in Fredericksburg as a merchant, and in 1801, married Helen Moore, daughter of an English merchant who had conducted business in Falmouth for many years. To that marriage eleven children were born, and they or their descendants are now widely known in our country. One son, Neil Howison, was a United States naval officer, whose art and delightful conversational powers made him a general favorite. He rose to a command in the Pacific, but died in 1848, comparatively young. Another son, John Howison, inherited the ancestral fondness for agriculture. His farm near Fredericksburg was beautiful and productive before the war, but during the terrible struggle between the Confederate armies under Gen. Lee and the Federals under Gens. Burnside, Hooker and Grant, it was nearly the center of the strip and was, of course, greatly devastated. Since the war it has begun to flourish again, and, we believe the old Scottish name "Brackhead" has been continued in the family seat. Another son is Robert R. Howison, a member of the Richmond bar. He has been laborious and successful as a lawyer and his contributions to history have made him generally known. The oldest son was William, who died in 1849. He was a lawyer of brilliant talents and his mind was richly stored with the spoils of time which he gathered by his wide range of reading. Another son is James R. Howison, a resident of Annapolis, who was long secretary of the Naval academy there, and now holds a judicial position in the city government. The two youngest sons are Samuel and Edward, both of whom sought

their fortunes in California. Samuel, after meeting with considerable success, returned to Virginia. Edward has continued to stay in California, and is now the chief clerk in the comptroller's office there. The daughters of the family are: Ann, wife of Commodore Darwin of the United States navy; Helen, who married Commander Thorburn of the navy, and who died in 1865; Jane, the wife of the late William C. Beale, an upright and enterprising merchant of Fredericksburg, and Marion, the wife of Prof. Richard Sterling of Greensboro, N. C. Allen P. Howison, of Randolph, Bibb county, Ala., is a native of Prince William county, Va., born July 10, 1848, a son of James and Amanda M. (Farrow) Howison—she a daughter of Benjamin and Amanda Farrow and a granddaughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Farrow. James Howison was the father of five children, viz.: James B., a farmer and stock raiser and ex-president of Gallatin bank, Sumner county, Tenn.; Emma, wife of J. N. Keyser of Dallas county, Ala., a planter; Allen P., alluded to above; Lizzie, unmarried, and Lucy, deceased. James Howison was a planter of princely wealth and both he and wife died in Prince William county, Va. Allen P. Howison was reared upon a farm until fourteen years of age. He received a business education, and in 1862, was attached to a corps of scouts in the Confederate army; he was captured a short time afterward in citizen's clothes, and was held as a citizen, with charges preferred against him as a spy. He was in close connfiement for nine months at the old Capitol or Carroll prison, but the charges were not sustained and he was sent as a prisoner of war to Point Lookout on Chesapeake bay and Potomac river, Md., with "not for exchange" written across his name, to remain there for the balance of the war. He remained there fourteen months and eighteen days, making an imprisonment of twenty-three months and eighteen days. While there he was made a sergeant and, in command of a company of Confederate prisoners of whom one died suddenly, he changed names with the dead prisoner as W. W. Wilson of the Seventh North Carolina regiment and thus secured his exchange. He then returned to his father's home in Prince William county, Va., where he remained a short time, thence moved to Albemarle county, Va., and engaged in farming and stock raising with an aunt, Mrs. George A. Farrow, remaining some three years. He then went to work on a construction train on a railroad until 1873, when he got into a difficulty with an ex-Federal officer in a discussion upon the late war, and left there under an assumed name—going to Texas, and from thence to California, where he remained about a year, returning again to Texas and engaging in stock raising on the Rio Grande. In 1876, he removed to Bibb county, Ala., where he engaged extensively in saw milling, and lumbering. His business assumed large proportions; he invested in land, speculating largely, and to-day is recognized as the "Land King of Alabama," owning some 45,000 acres, with numerous saw-mills, cotton-gins, a mercantile business, livery stable and hotel at Randolph. Since locating

there he has been closely connected with the interests of Bibb county, and has been tendered, but refused to accept, any political offices, with the exception of acting as one of the board of state democratic executive committee, which office he now holds. Mr. Howison seems to have inherited the Howison family traits, courage to do right, quickness of intellect and apprehension and a reverential regard for divine guidance and protection, which have been their characteristics for four centuries. There are but few families whose mental and moral traits have been more uniform and more true to a worthy ancestry than this of the sturdy Howisons.

Mrs. Ann Eliza (McNeill) Kennedy (widow of the late Josiah S. Kennedy), of Centreville, Ala., was born in North Carolina, September 30, 1812. She is a daughter of Archibald and Mary (Waddell) McNeill, natives of North Carolina and of Scotch extraction. Her paternal grandparents were Daniel and Sarah McNeill, natives of Scotland. Daniel McNeill in an early day emigrated to North Carolina, where he spent the remainder of his life in farming. Her maternal grandparents were Edward and Lucy (Birdsong) Waddell, who were natives of Virginia and emigrated to North Carolina and engaged in farming. Archibald McNeill, the father of Mrs. Ann Eliza Kennedy, was a farmer and merchant. In early life he taught school; later, he filled several county offices in Moore county, N. C., and was also a representative in congress from the same county for two terms. He was the father of twelve children, ten of whom lived to man and womanhood, viz: Thomas, Sarah, Lydia, Lucy, Mary, Ann Eliza, Margaret, John, Daniel, and William W. These have all died since reaching maturity, excepting Ann Eliza and William W., the latter a resident of Stephensville, Texas. Archibald McNeill was identified with the whig party, was an active politician, and filled various places of public trust. He died in 1838; his wife in 1843, both members of the Baptist church. Ann Eliza was married to her late husband, June 6, 1833. He was a native of Moore county, N. C., born March 29, 1807, a son of Alexander Kennedy. His paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland (of Irish descent) and a pioneer emigrant to North Carolina, who, being shipwrecked on his voyage to America, was rescued, but lost his two brothers, who embarked with him and never knew whether or not they were saved. J. S. Kennedy's maternal grandfather was a Williamson, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and who died at the age of one hundred and thirteen years. Alexander Kennedy reared a large family of children, but one of whom is now living—Thomas S., a resident of Springdale, Texas. He was a gunsmith and carried on an extensive manufacturing establishment at Mechanic's Hill, N. C., and at his death was succeeded by Josiah S. Kennedy and two brothers, who conducted the business successfully for several years. J. S. Kennedy emigrated from North Carolina to west Tennessee, thence, coming to Bibb county, Ala., in 1837, to visit his brother Lewis, who

was a practicing lawyer at Centreville, he decided to remain, and engaged in the grocery business and farming, and was also proprietor of a large blacksmith shop until 1865, when he formed a partnership with J. P. Taylor in the mercantile business. In 1868 he bought out this partner's interest and formed a partnership with his son, Edward Kennedy. This firm (J. S. & E. Kennedy) is one of the oldest in the state of Alabama, having carried on the business at the same old stand successfully and continuously until the present time—Mrs. Ann E. Kennedy now controlling the interest of her late husband in said firm. Josiah S. Kennedy was for many years postmaster and a member of the town council of Centreville. He was an old-line whig and opposed to secession, believing that the rights claimed should be contended for, at any cost, under the flag of the union; but when Alabama seceded he was true to his state, and sent four sons to battle for its cause. After the death of the whig party he was a stanch democrat, and while he never aspired to public office he was always devoted to his party principles. He was for many years proprietor of a hotel in the town of Centreville. He died June 25, 1891, in the eighty-fifth year of his age—a man sadly missed in his community, and his noble deeds of charity and hospitality will long be remembered in the hearts of his friends and fellow-citizens. He was a man full of energy and a co-worker in every good cause, both educational and religious. He and his wife were consistent members of the Baptist church. To Josiah S. Kennedy and wife were born eleven children, viz.: Louise E., a member of the Presbyterian church; William L., bookkeeper and accountant, residing in Mobile, Ala.; he enlisted in an Alabama regiment of infantry from Mobile in 1862, and served until the close of the war. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Annie Lombard of Mobile. Archibald E. enlisted in company C, Fourth Alabama infantry, was severely wounded in the first battle of Manassas and disabled for further service; he is a merchant of Arcadia, La., and a leader in the church and school work of the town; he married Miss Ella Creary of Milton, Fla., in 1872. Margaret E., wife of James Lotspeich, a cotton broker of Corsicana, Texas. Josiah M., who enlisted in the late war in company F, Eleventh Alabama infantry, and was killed in the seven days' fight near Richmond in 1862. Edward (of J. S. & E. Kennedy), who enlisted in the latter part of 1863, in company I, Fifty-first Alabama cavalry, under Gen. Morgan and served as special scout of Gen. Wheeler under Capt. Shannon of the Eighth Texas, until the close of the war in 1865; he was married in 1878 to Mary, daughter of Dr. James W. and Rebecca Crawford; his wife died in 1880. Lydia F., who died in childhood; Mary C., widow of J. N. Suttle, who was a prominent lawyer of Centreville and a leading politician; Annie E., a cultured and refined lady, who has for several years been teaching English and history in the high schools of Knoxville, Tenn.; David A., a wholesale grocery merchant of Selma; he married Leila, daughter of Dr. T. P. Gary of Selma,

in 1882; John P., a prominent citizen of Centreville, Ala., who has held the office of register in chancery of Bibb county since 1886 to date. All of these sons are members and officers of the Presbyterian church (except William L., a member of the Methodist church). Three daughters are members of the Baptist church.

Stephen Douglas Logan, a noted lawyer of Centreville, Ala., is a native of the town, born May 29, 1859, and a son of John H. and Levinia (Moseley) Logan. His father was a native of Shelby county, N. C., born in 1802; his mother was a native of Edgefield district, S. C., born in 1818, and came, when a small child, to Alabama with her parents, who settled at Centreville. They were married there in 1838, and became the parents of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, ten of whom are now living, viz.: William H., farmer and lawyer of Bibb county; Samuel H., farmer of Bibb county; Serene, widow of Sylvester Ambrose, now a resident of Montevallo, Shelby county, Ala., Nannie, widow of Columbus F. James, of Bibb county; Harriet E., wife of John E. Jones, farmer of Bibb county; Jown W., farmer of Bibb county; Thomas H., farmer of Bibb county; Fannie, wife of Stephen W. Price, farmer of Bibb county; Julia, wife of Matthew P. Wallace, farmer of Bibb county; Stephen D., Belle, deceased, and one that died in infancy unnamed. The father of these, John H. Logan, when quite young, emigrated with his parents to Tennessee, and when sixteen years of age he came with them to Alabama, locating at Centreville. Soon afterward he filled the position of captain on all the flat-boats that floated to Mobile from Centreville, on the Cahawba and Alabama rivers—then quite an enterprise, as thus all the products of the section found egress. He was thus employed in connection with farming for twenty-five years; he then turned his attention entirely to farming. He was an active politician of the whig party until after its dissolution, and then became a stanch democrat. He departed this life in 1877, a member of the Presbyterian church. His excellent wife still survives him and is living at Centreville. She has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for many years.

Stephen D. Logan was reared upon a farm near Centreville. He received the rudiments of his education at Centreville and at the Montevallo (Shelby county) high school, attending the latter in 1874-75-76; he then attended Tuscaloosa (Ala.) university, where he graduated July 4, 1877. He began the study of law in 1875, and immediately after graduating was admitted to the bar at Centreville, where he began the practice of law and has since continued with eminent success and distinction, ranking among the leading lawyers of western Alabama. Mr. Logan served four years as county superintendent of education. He owns the old family seat of 265 acres near Centreville, which he operates in connection with his law business. He was married November 1, 1885, to Mamie V. Gardner, daughter of John S. Gardner and Rebecca (Carson) Gardner, born in Centreville, November 4, 1865. Four children, three

of whom are living, have been born to gladden their home, viz.: Gardner C., born August 10. 1886; Douglas C., born March 10, 1889; Edna L., born December 16, 1890, and died August 15, 1891, and Winnie Rebecca, born June 15, 1892. Mr. Logan is an enterprising, self-made man, takes an interest in all the public issues of the times, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

JOEL B. LOWRY, circuit court clerk of Bibb county, was born in the county, March 6, 1834. He is a son of Joel and Abigail (Pratt) Lowry, and a grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Peffers) Lowry. Samuel Lowry emigrated from Ireland to Virginia and thence to Tennessee, where he lived until his death. His widow then emigrated from Tennessee to Bibb county, Ala., where she lived till her death. The father of Joel B. Lowry was born on a farm in Rhea county, Tenn., November 3, 1790, and his mother in 1800. They were married in Bledsoe county, Tenn., in 1818, and became the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. Six of these children are still living, viz.: Maria, widow of Thomas Jordan of Winn Parish, La.; John, a farmer of Bibb county, Ala.; Adeline, widow of A. N. Hayes of Tuscaloosa county, Ala.; Rebecca C., wife of Henry T. Hale of Louisiana; William F., a farmer of Bibb county; and Joel B., the subject of this sketch; the names of those deceased being as follows: James H.; Leonard P.; Mary A.; Charles C.; Isaac N. and Mary A. Woods. The mother of these children died August 4, 1845. The father then married Mararet Lytton, by whom he had two children, Fannie C. and an infant, both deceased. The mother of these children died July 21, 1884, and the father June 8, 1891. He served in the war of 1812 as corporal of his company. Mr. Lowry and his first wife were members of the Baptist church. The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm and was educated at Sandy academy, Bibb county. On February 10, 1876, he married Miss Mary E. Thomas, a native of Perry county, Ala. She was a daughter of William and Sarah (Hawley) Thomas, and was born November 9, 1852. To this marriage there have been born six children, four sons and two daughters, as follows: Milford E.; William E.; Sarah A.; Clyde W.; Anna E. and Sydney C. Our subject started out in life as a school teacher, following this vocation until the breaking out of the Civil war. He enlisted in company B, Forty-fourth Alabama infantry, under Captain John A. Jones, as a private soldier. In a short time he was promoted to sergeant and served as such until 1864. He was appointed ambulance sergeant and served until 1865. He returned home at the end of the war, and resumed his profession. In 1871 he was elected tax assessor of Bibb county, serving three years, in which he was excelled by none, after which he managed a farm and taught school until 1890, when he was appointed clerk of the circuit court, which office he now holds. Politically he is a democrat. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. At the age of twenty-one years he had no

education, but educated himself, and has proved to be competent to fill every position that has been offered to him.

William H. Mahan, a merchant and influential citizen of Randolph, was born in Bibb county, Ala., September 2, 1847. He is a son of Allen and Jane (McDaniel) Mahan, both natives of Edgefield, S. C., the former born in 1811, the latter, May 10, 1824. Allen Mahan was by trade a mechanic and brickmason during his life, and was identified with the whig party. He was the father of three children, William H. being the only one now living, Robert and Margaret having died. He died in 1850, and his widow married Thomas Smitherman, by whom she had five children, viz: Jesse, a farmer of Bibb county; Samuel, deceased; Lucy, wife of Joshua Milam, a farmer of Bibb county; Sarah, wife of James W. Carr, a farmer of Bibb county; and Murdoch, also a farmer of Bibb county. Thomas Smitherman died in 1872, and his widow now lives with William H. Mahan. He is a grandson of Bailey Mahan, who was of Irish origin, having emigrated from Ireland to South Carolina in an early day, and later on to Mississippi. His mother's parents were of Scotch descent. Mr. Mahan was brought upon a farm from childhood, receiving a common school education, and started out in life as a day laborer, at a small compensation, but by economy and tact he had, by 1869, accumulated money enough to start a small grocery store at Randolph. By good management and close attention to business, fair and honest dealing, he has built up an extensive trade, and carries a large variety of general merchandise. He also owns some 600 acres of fine farming lands in a high state of cultivation. In 1872 he was elected magistrate, which position he still holds. December 14, 1873, he married Miss Nancy Derrick, who was born in Lamar county, Texas, July 26, 1848. She is the daughter of Tobias and Hannah (Webb) Derrick, the latter of whom was born in Tennessee, November 4, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Mahan are the parents of six children, viz.: John W.; Sarah,; Martha,; Allen D.; and Effie, living, and George M. deceased. Mr. Mahan is a democrat, and a Mason, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

Albert E. Meadow, M. D., a practicing physician of Blocton, was born in Humphreys county, Tenn., November 22, 1860. He is a son of Jacob E. and Susan (Crockett) Meadow, and is thus a lineal descendant of the renowned David Crockett. He is a grandson of William D. and Sarah (Harris) Meadow, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. William D. Meadow was an overseer of a large plantation owned by General Harding prior to the breaking out of the war. He now resides in Maury county, Tenn., aged seventy-three years. The father of Albert E., was a farmer and was born October 30, 1838. His mother was born August 26, 1838. They were married September 11, 1856, and had nine sons, seven of whom are living, viz.: William H., cashier of the Waverly Bank and Trust company, at Waverly, Tenn; Jesse H., a planter of Clinton, Ky.; Albert E.; James D., a well known physician of Sherman,

Texas; John M., a physician and partner of Albert E.; Thomas R., tax assessor of Humphreys county, Tenn.; and Daniel G., assistant postmaster at Blocton. David Mc., and an infant are deceased. The father of our subject is now a resident of Houston county, Tenn., is a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian church. The mother died April 2, 1870, and was also a member of the Presbyterian church. The boyhood days of Albert E. Meadow were spent upon his father's farm, and during the time spent at home he received the rudiments of an English education. In 1879 he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. C. Bridges, and in the fall of 1881 he entered the Homeopathic Medical college of Missouri at St. Louis; in 1882–83, he attended the Pulte Medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio. He then began the practice of medicine at Birmingham, Ala., associated with Dr. A. L. Monroe, continuing thus until 1885, when he removed to Blocton, and has since remained in practice there. He was married September 24, 1885, to Miss Emmie Andrews, born in Oxford, Miss., in 1868. She is a daughter of Dr. David Audrews and the only one surviving of a family of two children. She came with her parents to Alabama when a small child. Dr. Andrews died in 1868, Mrs. Andrews surviving and living with her daughter. Dr. Meadow is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Enterprise lodge, No. 48. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and is worshipful master of lodge No. 474. He is a member of Ridgely lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F., and is representative to the grand lodge of the state. Mr. Meadow and wife are the members of the M. E. church, south. They are the parents of one son, who was born September 22. 1887. Dr. Meadow and his brother, J. M. Meadow, are rising young physicians and have a large and yet steadily increasing practice- The latter attended Pulte Medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and formed a co-partnership with his brother in 1892. Both are excellent physicians as well as citizens, and enjoy the respect of all.

Mrs. M. F. Moren, widow of the late Dr. Edward Hawthore Moren, is a native of Alabama and a daughter of Samuel W. and Frances (Stringfellow) Davidson, mention of whom is made elsewhere in these volumes. Mrs. Moren was married July 5, 1860, but to their marriage no children were born. Dr. Moren was one of the best known and most influential men of Bibb county. He was born in Dindwiddie county, Va., in 1825. His father, a merchant and farmer by principal occupation, was several times a member of the senate of Virginia; his mother was a Miss Crawford, of Maryland. Dr. Moren graduated at a medical college in New York. He served as assisstant surgeon in the Mexican war, resigning in 1848. In 1851 he settled in Bibb county, and for ten years devoted himself to the practice of medicine. In 1861 he was chosen to represent Perry and Bibb counties in the upper house of the general assembly, serving with distinction until 1866. He was a member of the committees of finance and of taxation, and by his zeal, intelligence and activity, afforded valuable aid in devising a system of revenue at a time

when the treasury of Alabama was exhaused and the public credit in imminent peril. He was charman of the joint committee on retrenchment, and in February, 1866, he made a scrutinizing report which may be seen on the Senate Journal, page 290. At the expiration of his legislative term, in 1866, he joined the Twenty-ninth Alabama regiment as surgeon, and subsequently had charge of a hospital at Greenville, Ala. In 1870 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, and presided over the deliberations of the senate with dignity and impartiality throughout his term. He was also a member of the board of regents of the Albany university. Dr. Moren died March 19, 1886, after having lived a life of usefulness, admired and beloved by all. The world was brighter and better for his having lived in it. He possessed the gift of a rare intellect—stored richly with the wisdom of philosophy, science and art, which he put to practical use. Since his death Mrs. Moren has continued to live on their plantation of 800 acres, adjoining the town of Centreville. This is one of the most magnificent country seats in that vicinity. Situated one-half mile south of Centreville, near the banks of the Cahawba river. The residence is one of the old southern type and from whose balconies and observatory one can command a broad expanse of wood, orchards and cotton fields. One of the pleasantest homes in the land is to be found here. Mrs. Moren, being a cultivated and highly intellectual woman, has a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to whom she takes pleasure in opening her spacious parlors.

William J. Nicholson, M. D., a practicing physician of Centreville, Bibb county, is a native of Tuscaloosa county, Ala., and was born March 18, 1860. He is a son of the distinguished Rev. Evan Nicholson, who was born in Tennessee, May 29, 1832. He was raised on a farm and educated at the common schools. At the age of nineteen he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and is still engaged in this profession. He is now a resident of Birmingham. He was appointed chaplain of the penitentiary by the governor in 1886. He is an Odd Fellow, a Mason and a democrat. His wife was named Martha Winn, and was born November, 1832. They were married December 26, 1857, and became the parents of five children, viz.: Evan O., a dentist residing at Collinsville, De Kalb county, Ala.; William J., whose name appears above; Lulu, deceased; Mary A., wife of Marcus B. Long, a civil engineer of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Ella P., wife of F. W. Beall, railroad superintendent residing at Birmingham. The mother of these children died January 20, 1872, and on November 4, 1874, Mr. Nicholson married Agnes Murdock at Taylorsville, Tuscaloosa county, Ala. William J. Nicholson is a grandson of William R. Nicholson, who was a wealthy farmer and stock dealer of Tennessee. He grew to manhood on the farm in the town of Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he received his education. In 1882 he began the study of medicine under Dr. T. F. Robinson of Bessemer, Ala., and attended medical lectures at Vanderbilt university during the session of 1882-83,

and 1883—84, graduating in the spring of 1884. He then began the practice of medicine at Centreville, Ala., where he has since resided and where he has built up a lucrative practice. On December 23, 1888, he married Miss Minnie S. Cooper, who was born April 14, 1869, and who is a daughter of Jesse D., and Rhoda (Howard) Cooper, a sketch of the former of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Dr. and Mrs. Nicholson are the parents of two children, Rosa, born January 9, 1890, and Cooper born April 11, 1892. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is senior deacon of Friendship lodge, No. 83. He was mayor of Centreville during 1891, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Nicholson stands high both as a citizen and as a professional man, and is one of the rising young physician of Bibb county.

Milton C. Schoolar, M. D., a practicing physician at Centreville, Bibb county, is a native of the town, and swa born June 24, 1862. He is a son of William A. and Mary F. (Carson) Schoolar, and a grandson of Abner and Margaret (Kirk) Schoolar. The father is of French descent and the mother of Scotch extraction. The grandfather was a farmer and reared a family of eight children, three of whom are now living, viz: William A.; Garnett B., of Prentiss county, Miss., and Margaret, widow of Jesse Rix, of Bibb county, Ala. The grandfather died in Autauga county, Ala., and the grandmother in Mississippi. William A. Schoolar is a native of Virginia, and was born in 1819, Mrs. Mary F. Schoolar is a native of Shelby county, Ala., and was born in 1827. They were married in December, 1851, and to their union have been born seven children, six sons and one daughter, viz.: Charles W.. a farmer of Bibb county,; Milton C.; Thornley E., a practicing physician of Sprott, Perry county; Robert E.; William F., and George L., the last three deceased. In the early part of life, William A. Schoolar learned the tailor trade, which he followed some fifteen years. He served a term as sheriff of Bibb county and also one term as tax collector. In 1873 he was elected county treasurer and served for fifteen years, since when he has turned his attention to farming. He has always been alive to public questions; has been a Mason for forty years. Mr. and Mrs. Schoolar are members of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Milton C. Schoolar was for the most part brought up on the farm, received his literary education at Centreville, and his professional education at the Medical college of Alabama, graduating in 1887. He then returned to Centreville and began the practice of his profession, which he has continued successfully ever since. He was married October 31, 1888, to Miss Mary E. Rencher, born in Clarke county, Miss., July 8, 1864. She is a daughter of Charles R. and Virginia (Coffman) Rencher, who now live at Enterprise, Clarke county, Miss. Her father is a dentist. Dr. Schoolar is a public spirited man, is a member of the town council and of the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the office of senior warden. He and his estimable wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a deacon.

THOMAS J. SMITHERMAN, a native of and a prominent attorney of Centreville, Bibb county, was born February 28, 1837. He is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Latham) Smitherman, the former of whom was a native of Randolph county, N. C., and the latter also of North Carolina. They were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom two are living: Mary, widow of I. M. Hicks, now a resident of Chilton county, Ala., and Thomas J.; the others having died. Joseph Smitherman was reared on a farm, and immigrated from North Carolina to Bibb county, Ala., where he lived until his death, in March, 1862. He was an upright and honorable citizen, and having served as township trustee for twenty years, he had a wide circle of friends. His wife died in 1845, and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Thomas J. Smitherman was brought up on a farm until he was sixteen years of age. He attended school at Benson, Chilton county, Summerfield and Selma, preparing himself for his professional work. He took a collegiate course at the Lebanon law school, in Tennessee, graduating in 1860. Immediately afterward he located at Centreville, and began the practice of law. In 1861 he enlisted in company B., Eleventh Alabama infantry, under Capt. J. L. Davidson, and served as a private soldier until 1863, when he was discharged. In the latter part of 1863 he enlisted in company H, Capt. F. M. Goode, Alabama infantry, and served until 1864, when he was elected lieutenant of his company. He was appointed register in chancery of his county, came home and remained until 1865, when he was elected to the office of superintendent of education, which position he held until 1870. He was then elected to the legislature as representative from Bibb county. In 1876 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge of Probate J. Gardner, who had died. Since serving as probate judge he has given his entire attention to the law, and is the present county solicitor. He is a member of the city council, and has been administrator of the county for ten years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married June 20, 1861, to Mary E. Howard, born in Bibb county, April 17, 1842, a daughter of George W. and Teresa (Coleman) Howard, the latter of whom died in 1855, and the former in 1867. Mr. Smitherman and his wife are the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, six of whom are now living, viz., Fannie M., Joseph F., Wiley J., Nellie, Thomas J., Jr., and Howard; those deceased having been named Coleman, Mary L. and Eva. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smitherman are members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Smitherman is an elder.

JULIAN L. SUTTLE, an enterprising young merchant of Blocton, Bibb county, Ala., is a native of the town, and was born August 28, 1864. His parents, John W. and Mary A. (Goodwin) Suttle, were pioneers of the county, and became the parents of a large family of children, of whom the following six are still living: John C., Annie E., wife of Dr. Davis, of Montevallo, Ala.; E. L. and Mary E., unmarried and living with their

mother; M. A., Margaret Henry and her son, Julius, also live with their mother, Mrs. M. A. Suttle, on the old farm. The father, John W. Suttle, was a farmer by vocation, and was a very popular citizen of the county. For many years he served as sheriff, and subsequently for eighteen years he was judge of probate. The latter office he finally resigned in order to be able to devote his entire attention to agriculture, which he followed until his death. His son, J. C. Suttle, still conducts the farm, which is situated near Centreville. His widow is a consistent member of the Baptist church, worshiping in that town. J. L. Suttle was reared on the home plantation, and was educated at Selma. His first business experience was as a clerk for his uncle, John K. Goodwin, of Selma, in whose employment he remained from 1872 to 1884. While in this position he acquired a thorough business knowledge. From 1884 to 1888 he was engaged in business for himself as a merchant. In 1889 he formed a co-partnership at Blocton, Ala., with E. N. Chattingham, and this firm now deals in general merchandise and miners' supplies. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Odd Fellows, of the Red Men, and of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He is unmarried, and one of the rising and promising young men of Bibb county.

THADDEUS C. WALLACE, of Blocton, is a native of Bibb county, Ala., and was born August 29, 1843. He is a son of Pulaski and Durana (Pratt) Wallace and a grandson of John Wallace, who was a native of Maryland, who emigrated thence to Davidson county, Tenn., in pioneer days, removed thence to Centreville, Ala., in 1818; here opened a store and also engaged in farming and teaching. He raised a large family of children and both he and wife died in Bibb county. The father of Thaddeus was born in Centreville in 1820. He received his first lessons in reading by the bright light of a pine knot, and was for the most part his own teacher. He became a politician of note, serving as justice of the peace some twenty years in beat No. 28. He is a plain, unassuming farmer and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. He is a Mason and both he and wife have been members of the Presbyterian church for the past twenty-five years. He was married in 1842 to Dnrana Pratt, who was born in Bibb county, Ala., in 1823. By her he has had four sons and one daughter: Thaddeus C., Eugenia, wife of W. H. Logan, an attorney of River Bend; Julius M., Leonidas T. and Matthew P. The parents of these children now reside on the farm near Blocton, Ala. Thaddeus C. Wallace was reared on a farm and was educated principally at Six Mile academy in Beat No. 6. In 1861 he enlisted in company D, Twentieth Alabama infantry, under Captain R. H. Pratt, served as orderly sergeant about six months, when he was taken sick and returned home. A short time afterward he enlisted in company H, Twenty-fifth Alabama infantry, and served twelve months, but he was again taken sick and discharged. After a short time he again offered his services but was refused by the surgeon on account of his poor health, but being full of ambition to serve

the Confederate cause, he persuaded the enrollment officers to receive him into the army, and he served until he was taken prisoner at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and taken to Camp Douglas at Chicago, Ill., where he was kept six months, being among the last of a large number of Confederate soldiers to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States. From his blanket which he had in camp he made a coat to wear home, and still retains it. Upon reaching home he managed his father's farm on shares until June 8, 1867, when he married Margaret Lightsey, also a native of Bibb county, who was born February 19, 1845. She is a daughter of Jacob and Johanna (Snead) Lightsey, the former of whom was a native of Barnwell district, S. C., born in 1810, the latter being born in North Carolina in 1812. They were married in 1835 and became the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, four of whom are living, viz.: Elmira, wife of D. L. Crews, a farmer of Bibb county; Margaret J., wife of Thaddeus Wallace; Isabel, unmarried, a school teacher living with Mr. T. Wallace: and Jacob. Those deceased were named Henley D., Daniel E., John D., Hazeltine, Wilson and Mary. Before the war the father of these children was a wealthy planter. He died in 1858 and his widow in 1861. They were both members of the Baptist church. Mr. Wallace and wife are the parents of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, as follows: William, born December 10, 1867; Hattie E., born November 30, 1869; Myrtle B., born January 21, 1872; Margaret L., April 17, 1874; Rosa D., born October 27, 1876; Alden M., born March 11, 1879; Mary N., born August 12, 1881; Johanna S. born February 24, 1884; Olivia L., born July 3, 1886, and Frank C., born November 9, 1889. These children are all living. Mr. Wallace has served as tax assessor two terms in Bibb county, and as justice of the peace four years at Blocton, during which time he disposed of over three thousand cases. He has taught school eight years at Blocton. In 1880 he assisted in taking the census of Bibb county. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, he being clerk and secretary of same. He is recognized as one of the leading citizens of his community and holds the respect of all good citizens.

William W. Yeager, merchant, of Centreville, was born in Bibb county, Ala., June 19, 1856. He is a son of Everett and Maria (Shuttersworth) Yeager, both natives of Bibb county, Ala. The former is a farmer and the parent of eleven children, eight of whom are living, as follows: William W., Mary J., wife of Columbus Steele, farmer, of Bibb county; James E., a school teacher; Perry, a farmer; Fannie, wife of Albert Steele, of Bibb county; Ezekiel, Hester and Winston. Those deceased were named Bettie, Mack and Bertie J. The mother of these children was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1884. William W. Yeager was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1886, he married Miss Melvina Ward, who was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., in March, 1857, and is a daughter of John and Adeline

(Mayfield) Ward. Her father was a native of Georgia, and her mother, of Tuscaloosa county, Ala. Mr. Ward is a farmer, residing in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., and has served for a number of years as a justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Yeager have had but one child, which died in infancy. He had always followed farming until December, 1891, when he moved to Centreville and went into the hotel and grocery business, which he is now conducting. He owns four hundred and forty acres of land, seven miles west of Centreville, which is in a high state of improvement. He is a whole-souled, genial, kind-hearted man, and self-made. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife is a Baptist. Both stand deservedly high in the estimation of their neighbors and friends.

BLOUNT COUNTY.

P. G. ALLDREDGE, a physician and merchant at Brooksville, Ala., was born June 13, 1853, a son of Jesse J., and Manila (Scott) Alldredge, both natives of Alabama. The father was a son of Enoch and Amelia (Pace) Alldredge, both natives of Tennessee. The grandfather came with his parents to Alabama when but eight years of age and grew to manhood on the farm. He was elected justice of the peace about two months before he was twenty-one years of age, represented Blount county in the legislature twenty-one years in succession, and retired from office in 1876. He was a son of Andrew J. and Leah (Chaney) Alldredge. The great-grandfather came to Alabama quite early and settled in the woods among the Indians and opened up a farm, being the first white man to drive a wagon into Blount county. He was a very religious man and for many years administered to the people's spiritual wants in the days of log cabins, when the people would assemble in each others, houses for religious worship and would have to carry their trusty rifles with them for protection. Grandfather Enoch Alldredge was a soldier in the Blackhawk war and Seminole war. Mrs. Manila Alldredge was a daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (Berry) Scott. Grandfather Scott was a native of North Carolina and went to Tennessee in a very early day; from there he came to Alabama, and settled in Blount county, and on its oragnization was elected its first county judge and served about twelve years. He was also an officer in the state militia for many years. After he retired from the bench he went back to the farm, where he remained till his death. In his day he was known as a great fighter when people fought with their fists. He was not a quarrelsome man at all, but if a bully came into the country, even while he was judge, he would step down off the bench long enough to teach him a lesson by giving him a decent flogging. Grandfather Alldredge entered a tract of land near Brooksville, which has never passed out of the family,

P. G. Alldredge now owning a part of the same land. The latter was reared on the farm. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood and finished a high school course at Summit, when he was but sixteen years of age, and at seventeen he began the study of medicine, and had as his preceptor John F. Bellinger, the present representative of Blount county, and in 1874 he entered the old Atlanta school of medicine and graduated in 1875; after graduating he first located at Brooksville, where he remained two years; then moved to Blountsville, where he remained o ne year; then to Texas, where he remained fourteen months; then to Lawrence county, Ark., where he remained until 1881, then returned to Brooksville, where he again entered into the practice and has continued since that time, but for the last few months his health having failed, he has partially withdrawn and now the most of his practice is confined to the office. In 1891, he engaged in the mercantile business at Brooksville, and since that time has conducted a large and lucrative business. The doctor is an ardent democrat and always takes a great interest in politics, but never was a candidate for any office. In 1873, he married Louvicie E. South, daughter of John and Martha (Murphrey) South. They were natives of Tennessee, but came to Alabama and settled in the woods among the Indians. To this union were born three children: Eugene P., Hugh H., and Homer. The mother was born and reared near Blountsville, Ala. She died in 1881, and in 1886, Dr. Alldredge married Mrs. Sophia S. Ellett, daughter of John and Jane (Pickens) Haden. They were natives of Virginia, but early settled in Alabama. The father represented Madison county in the legislature several years. To the union of Dr. Alldredge and Mrs. Ellett three children have been born—Haden, Daisy and Lela. The mother was born and reared in Madison county, Ala. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while her husband is a member of the Baptist church. Grandfather Enoch Alldredge was a major of the Forty-eighth Alabama regiment and was wounded in 1862, at the battle of Bull Run, being shot through the calf of the leg, which rendered him unfit for further duty. After returning home and recuperating he was made an aid to the governor, retaining that position until the close of the war. Jesse J. Alldredge was also a soldier in the late war in Capt. Skinner's company, Nineteenth Alabama infantry, under Col. Wheeler. He served about six months in this company when he was transferred to the Forty-eighth Alabama regiment and was elected second lieutenant; was promoted to be first lieutenant and after the second battle of Manassas, where he was wounded, and returned home, was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel over five senior captains, for meritorious conduct on that field. After he recovered he returned to the corps, but was unfit for duty and was discharged. He was then appointed recruiting officer for northern Alabama which position he occupied till the close of the war. The doctor was a member of the board of examiners of Blount

county several years, also a member of the Medical association, and is a bright Mason to this day.

WM. BALLENGER, one of the pioneers of Blount county, was born in Tennessee, May 4, 1827, a son of John T. and Hulda (Whitten) Ballenger. The father was born in Virginia and the mother was a native of Alabama. The father came to Alabama in 1831, and settled on Cane creek in the wilderness, where he remained about seven years, and about this time was shot from ambush while herding wild cattle by a man named John Burding, but finally recovered and began flat-boating, and after running the river about five years he was drowned. He served one term as justice of the peace and was a member of the Masonic order. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a son of Ned and Miss (McHaffey) Ballenger, both natives of Virginia. The grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Hulda Ballenger was a daughter of George and Winnie Whitten, both natives of Alabama. Wm. Ballenger was reared in Alabama and after his father was drowned the support of the family fell upon his shoulders and he had a hard time. Many were the times that he went barefooted in the snow and frost in winter, and if the family had shoes to wear by Christmas, they were doing well; beside this, they had to tan their own leather and make their own shoes. He attended school very little, but learned to read and write at noon while his team was resting. In 1852, he married Lomantha Shepherd, daughter of Jeremiah and Miss (Rogers) Shepherd, both natives of Newberry district, S. C., but who came to Alabama sometime in their teens. This union has resulted in the birth of eight children, five still living: Thomas, Dr. Joseph, Mary, Dr. O. and Dr. Bartemus. The mother was born and reared in Walker county, Ala. Mr. Ballenger has served one term as justice of the peace of Beat No. 9, in Walker county; has been a member of the Masonic order twenty-five years, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1864 he enlisted in Capt. Rice's copmany in the Confederate service, and soon after was appointed a miller, and, owning a mill, he ground flour and meal for the soldiers and their families, receiving no compensation whatever. He would divide the last peck of meal with a soldier's widow and never expect anything for it. He began life after marriage without anything, but being a hard worker soon came to the front. He first began farming, and in connection with farming he embarked in vairous kinds of business —flat-boating, steam-boating, dealing in stock, etc.—and was successful in all his undertakings, and as fast as he accumulated money, invested it in land, until he became one of the largest land owners in Blount county, owning at one time over 3,000 acres, and for about twenty-two years running two mills and gins. He is a man who has seen hard times, but is now comfortable, and well surrounded with this world's goods. In 1876 he located in Blount county, and settled on a farm near Arkadelphia, and at one time owned nearly the whole of that town, and is now

one of the substantial old citizens of Blount county. Knowing the advantages of an education, he has graduated three boys, who are all practicing physicians.

W. G. Byars, one of the old landmarks and prominent business men of Blount Springs, was born in Blount county, in 1826, a son of Jonas and Sarah (Davis) Byars. The parents were natives of South Carolina —the mother from Greenville district and the father from Spartanburg district—who came to Alabama in 1818, settling in what is now Blount county. Jonas Byars was one of the trustees to whom the deed was made when the court house was built in Blountsville; he also served as commissioner of Blount county about twelve years and was tax collector and justice of the peace for many years longer. He opened up a farm in beat 1, and raised a large family. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Bedford) Byars. The grandfather was an early settler of South Carolina. The grandmother was a native of New Jersey, and the town of Elizabeth, N. J., was named in her honor. Her brother was a politician of note and served in the legislature of New Jersey, in early days. Mrs. Sarah Byars' father, Benjamin Davis, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a carpenter by trade. W. G. Byars was reared on the old homestead farm in Blount county, and attended school in the old pioneer log school house, with its dirt and stick chimney, puncheon seats, etc., and would attend only a short time after the crop was "laid by." His father being poor, and with a large family and an invalid wife, the young man was compelled to remain at home and help in the farm work. Jonas Byars built the first cabin at Blount Springs. W. G. Byars grew to manhood on the old farm and in 1854 married Mary Thomas, daughter of William J. and Nancy (Baker) Thomas, early settlers of Jefferson county, Ala. To this union have been born eight children, four still living—Travis M., William E., Mary A., and H. H. The oldest son is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, to which the parents belong; William is a partner with his father in the mercantile business, and H. H. is a physician of Perryville, Ala. Mr. Byars has served one and one-half terms as commissioner of Blount county and twelve years as justice of the peace in Blount Springs. He also served as postmaster of Blount Springs under Grover Cleveland, and is one of the leading business men of the county. Mr. Byars and son are proprietors of Blount Springs hotel, a noted watering place.

T. J. Callahan was born January 17, 1842, a son of Joshua and Mary (Releford) Callahan, both natives of Blount county. The father was born in 1816, was a farmer and also a mechanic. He remained in Alabama until 1860, when he removed to Little Rock, Ark., and, being too old to join the army, he remained neutral. At one time, however, some Federal soldiers went out foraging and were killed, and he, and eleven other citizens, who had no hand whatever in the death of this foraging party, were arrested and put into prison. On the day of his arrest he had a log roll-

ing, and some Yankee soldiers rode up and asked him if he were a democrat, and. being answered in the affirmative, he and the eleven were arrested, and out of the twelve there were only four who made their escape, Mr. Callahan being one of them. After the war he settled in Yell county, Ark., where he remained until his death. He was a son of Joshua and Susie (Ratley) Callahan, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Alabama in 1816 and settled among the Indians, and opened up a farm. Joshua was a soldier in the war of 1812, and, later, sheriff of Blount county. He was always a farmer and also carried on a blacksmith shop. The parents of Mrs. Mary Callahan were both natives of Kentucky, but early settlers in Blount county, Ala., where they remained until death. T. J. Callahan was reared on the farm in Blount county. In 1861, while in Arkansas, he enlisted in company E, First Arkansas Confederate troops, and served until 1863, when he was wounded and placed on the retired list. After the war he returned to Alabama and began farming on rented land, but he accumulated property very fast and is now one of the substantial citizens of the county. In 1866 he married Emily Reed, daughter of Caleb Reed, of Blount county. The union has been blessed with five children: Cordelia, Vilula V., Sylvania, T. J., and Emma. The mother was born and reared in Blount county. Mr. Callahan was school trustee of his district ten years. He never would accept any official position, but has always been an uncompromising democrat. He joined the Masonic order in 1877, and has since remained in good standing. He began life after the war without anything, but now owns 470 acres of fine land, well improved, and all paid for from the products of the soil. Mr. and Mrs. Callahan are members of the Methodist church and stand high in the esteem of their neighbors.

Dr. F. G. Donehoo, a rising physician of Blount county, was born in Georgia, on December 5, 1855, son of A. C. and Nancy M. (Brown) Donehoo—both natives of that state. The father was a soldier in the late war in company L, of Phillips' legion. He practiced dentistry for several years before the war, but after the war, having lost all, engaged in farming. He was a son of B. W. and Sarah (Scales) Donehoo, natives of Georgia. The great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America and married Mrs. Key, in North Carolina. After the Reovlution he settled in Laurens county, S. C., where the great-grandfather grew to manhood, when he settled in Georgia, and lived to the advanced age of one hundred and three years, and the great-grandmother, on the mother's side, to one hundred and eleven years of age. Mrs. Donehoo, the mother of the doctor, was a daughter of Hiram and Sarah Brown, both natives of Georgia, and the former an eminent and leading physician of Elbert county, Ga. The grandmother on the mother's side descended from an old Virginia family and is a relative of ex-Governor Scales of North Carolina. F. G. Donehoo was raised on the farm until ten years of age, when his

father moved to Marietta, Ga., where the doctor grew to manhood. He had but few adavntages for schooling; but in 1878, began teaching school and reading medicine. Dr. Gilbert Tenant of Marietta was his preceptor, and in 1880, he entered the Augusta (Ga.) Medical college, attended one session, and then went to Atlanta, Ga., and attended the Southern Medical college for one session, and in the spring of 1881 he graduated with honors and came to Alabama and located at Murphree's Valley in Blount county, where he has now a large and lucrative practice, and is engaged extensively in farming. In 1885, he married Miss Emma Hyatt, daughter of David and Nancy Hyatt. They have one child, Ethel O. The mother was born and reared in Alabama. The doctor and wife are members to the Baptist church, and he is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., and K. of P. He is a democrat in politics and has the confidence of all who know him.

John M. Doyle, one of the most active business men of Blountsville, Ala., was born in 1847, in Madison county, Ala., son of Joseph P. and Hannah (Flippo) Doyle. The father was born in South Carolina and the mother in Alabama. The grandparents were natives of Ireland and came to America during the Revolutionary war, and in that struggle the grandfather took part. The father came to Alabama in 1818, remained a few years, then removed to Tennessee, then to Illinois, and returned to Alabama, where he remained until his death. The Flippo family were of Scotch descent, and the maternal grandfather of Mr. Doyle also bore a noble part in the war for American independence. Three children were born to Joseph P. and Hannah Doyle, viz: John M., Joseph P. and Pamelia, wife of Dr. F. N. Hudson. The two brothers constitute one of the leading business firms of Blountsville. John M. Doyle was reared in Madison county and received a high school education. In 1864 he enlisted in Capt. Thomas Jordan's cavalry company and served until 1865; he was captured at Huntsville, Ala., was released in 1865, but never returned to his company, as the war closed soon after. Afterward he moved to Blountsville, where he engaged in the merchantile business and has conducted a large and lucrative trade at this point since that time in connection with milling. In 1870 he married Miss Augusta Ellis, daughter of Reuben and Matilda (Faust) Ellis. To this union were born four children, but all died in infancy. The mother was born and reared in Blount county. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and died in 1874. In 1876 Mr. Doyle married Mary Wooten. This union was blessed with two children—Lila and Alice. The mother was born and reared in this state, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1883. In 1887 Mr. Doyle again married, choosing as his bride, Dovey R. Black, daughter of F. M. and Magaret Black. This union has been made happy by the birth of three children—Ella, Winnie and Grady. The mother was born and reared in Georgia and with her husband is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Doyle is a member of the Masonic order and also

of the I. O. O. F. His brother Joseph was also born and raised in Alabama, received a limited education, and in 1888 married Miss Emma Eliott, who is now the mother of two children—Ermine and John. The mother was born and reared in Madison county, Ala. Mr. Doyle and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while he is a member of the Masonic order and I. O. O. F. Mr. J. M. Doyle served as deputy sheriff of Madison county three years; served as register in chancery of Blount county three years, was the county administrator five years and served as chairman of the democratic central committee five years. In 1881 he and his brother formed a partnership and have since been in business together, with the exception of a short interval, and constitute one of the most substantial business firms of Blount county, both being good and reliable business men, respected by all who know them.

T. J. GRIFFITH, a prosperous farmer of Blount county, was born in 1847 and reared on the farm where he now lives, son of Robert G. and Mary E. (Van Zandt) Griffith. The father was a native of Wales, born in 1802, came to America about 1812 and first settled in Pennsylvania, but for many years roamed over a large portion of the United States and Mexico, and was in Texas while it was yet a republic, and for two or three years followed surveying in Texas. While in the territory he had several narrow escapes from being trampled to death by buffalo, and on one occasion he shot one of the animals, and, as he thought, killed it, as it fell when shot, but when he got to the spot it got up and made a charge upon him and came nearly ending his life. In 1847 he came to Alabama and settled in Morgan county, where he engaged in tanning and also followed slave-trading; in 1830 he settled in what is now Blount county, on the farm where his sons T. J. and R. G. Griffith now live, and opened it up out of the unbroken forest, converting it into a fine plantation. It now comprises about 1,200 acres. In 1841 he was appointed by the governor as major of the state militia. In 1844 he was married and has born to him the following children: Thomas J., born in 1847; Mary W., born in 1849; Robert G., born in 1851; Margaret L., born in 1853, and Alice E., born in 1856. The mother was born in 1822, in Tennessee, a daughter of Jacob and Permelia (Staples) Van Zandt. Her father was a native of South Carolina, of German descent, and her mother, Permelia Staples, was a daughter of John and Sarah (Stovall) Staples, both natives of South Carolina. Robert G. Griffith, the father, was a well-educated man, and, although he came to America a poor boy, he lived to be one of the wealthy men of the state. He died in 1856, beloved by all who knew him. T. J. Griffith was reared on the old homestead farm. He attended common schools of the neighborhood, and in 1864 enlisted in Capt. Holloway's company and served about five months, came home on a furlough, and while at home joined Capt. Gilbert's company of cavalry, and was with Gen. Forrest from that time till the close of the war, surrendering with Forrest on the Tombigbee river in 1865.

He had been with Gen. Joe E. Johnston in his famous retreat from Resaca to Atlanta, and did courier duty. After the war he returned home and attended school a short time, and 1877 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomason as his preceptor; in 1879 he entered the Vanderbilt university, at Nashville, Tenn., and attended one course of lectures and then entered into a partnership with his preceptor, but after practicing about two years he became tired of that profession and engaged in merchandising for seven years, then retired to the farm and since that time has devoted his entire attention to farming and stock raising. In 1880 he married Mattie Jackson, daughter of Isaac and Martha (Owen) Jackson, both natives of North Carolina, who came to Morgan county, Ala,, in a very early day. Mr. Jackson was one of the prominent citizens of the county and served as sheriff and also as representative. To this union three children have been born—Leroy, Thomas and Maggie. The mother was born in 1860, in Morgan county, Ala. She is a member of the Baptist church, while he is a Free Mason and one of the leading and representative citizens of the county.

Robert G. Griffith, one of the leading and substantial business men and farmers of Summit, was born in 1851, and reared in Blount county, Ala., a son of Robert and Mary E. (Van Zandt) Griffith, of whom full mention is made above. Robert G. Griffith, the younger, was raised on the old homestead farm and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1872 he married Sarah A. Hinds, daughter of Alfred L. and Mary (Carnes) Hinds, who were early settlers of Alabama. To this union eight children have been born, of whom seven are still living: Charles, Robert, James, Alfred L., Walter, Mary and Sarah. The mother of this family was born and reared in Blount county, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1878 Mr. Griffith engaged in mercantile business at Brooksville, in partnership with H. B. Henry and Alvah O. Dixon, and remained in business with this firm till 1879, when he moved to Summit, and, in connection with Mr. Henry, engaged in business at this point, the firm name being Griffith & Henry. When Mr. Griffith withdrew from the firm he went to Texas, and for about four months engaged in the cattle trade in partnership with his brother, and in 1881 he and his brother engaged in business at Summitt, under the firm name of R. G. Griffith & Bro., and remained together until 1885, when they removed to Cullman, where they conducted the business one year, and in 1887 returned to Summitt and continued in business one year longer, when the brother withdrew, and since that time Robert G. Griffith has conducted the business alone. He has a good trade and has the confidence of all who know him.

Dr. F. N. Hudson, a leading physician and business man of Blountsville, Ala., was born in the county in 1848, a son of Nicholas and Diadama (Crump) Hudson. The father was born in South Carolina in 1804, came to Alabama in 1822, and settled in Jones Valley, in what is now Jefferson

county, in the woods among the Indians, with whom, however, he lived on friendly terms. He served as sheriff of Blount county eight years and afterward engaged in mercantile business at Blountsville until the opening of the war, when he retired, and in 1868 he had a stroke of paralysis which incapacitated him for business. He was a son of Richard and Sarah Hudson. His father was born in Virginia and was a son of a native of Ireland, who came to America before the Revolutionary war, and rendered good service in that conflict. To the union of Nicholas and Diadama Hudson eight children have been born, three living: Dr. F. N., Mrs. I. E. Hammel and Mrs. E. C. Mathews. F. N. Hudson was raised in Blount county, attended the log school houses with puncheon seats. In 1871–72 he attended lectures at the university of Nashville, Tenn., and after practicing a short time returned to college, and attended lectures in 1873 and 1874, and graduated in February of the latter year. He then located at Blountsville and began the practice of his chosen profession but remained a short time only when, 1873, he removed to Madison, Ala., where he remained six years; he then returned to Blountsville and has since remained. He is one of the leading physicians of the county, and by close application to business has built up a large practice. In 1886 he also entered into the general mercantile business, which he conducts in connection with his profession. His son, however, carries on the business under direction of his father. In 1871 the doctor married Parmelia A. Doyle, daughter of Joseph P. and Hannah M. (Flippo) Doyle of South Carolina. This union has resulted in the birth of eight children: Rena, Alberto (who is partner in the business), Minnie, Laurence, Walter, Olla, Pansy and Elsie. The mother was born and raised in Madison county. The doctor is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., the K. of P. and the K. of H. He served as county commissioner three years and is one of the leading politicians of the county, and has the entire confidence of the people. With his wife he is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James M. James, a thorough farmer, of Blount county, was born July 1, 1844. His parents, Isaac and Rhoda (Murphree) James, were born in Alabama—the father in 1818, the mother in 1819. The grandfather, Thomas James, was a soldier in the war of 1812, joined the army on the Coosa river and fought through to New Orleans, taking part in that great battle on January 8, 1813, and was also in the battle of Talladega, Ala. After the war was over, he returned to his home, which was then in Tennessee. His father moved from South Carolina at an early day to Tennessee, remained there a short time, and then moved to the then wilderness of Alabama, and, being a great hunter, he was in his glory. He would move into the woods and make some improvements, and as civilization advanced, he would sell out and move farther into the forest, and continued in this way until he became quite old, when he took up some land and opened up a farm and gave the remainder of his life to

farming. Mrs. Rhoda James was a daughter of Allen and Rhoda (Dunn) Murphree, both natives of east Tennessee. The great-grandfather, Murphree, was a native of South Carolina, came to Alabama from Tennessee about the time of the war of 1812, and settled in Blount county, and for many years was a leading merchant at Blountsville, called Bearmeat Cabin. James M. James was born and reared in Blount county, and attended school in a little pole cabin, going irregularly, only between crop times, and walking two miles through the wood, and not a house to be seen between home and the school. In 1863, he enlisted in Capt. William Harrold's company, under Col. Lewis, and served until the close the war, except while a prisoner. June 24, 1864, he was captured at Lafayette, Ga., and carried to Indianapolis, Ind., where he was held until February 19, 1865. After the war he returned to Blount county, his native home, and began farming. March 10, 1869, he married Mary M. Rice, daughter of James and Sarah (Hedrick) Rice. This union was prolific in its results, thirteen children being born, twelve of whom are now living: Rhoda, born December 16, 1869; Lou, born April 7, 1871; N. E., born October 7, 1872; Maggie, born March 25, 1874; Sallie, born January, 9, 1876; Francis M., born September 15, 1878; Alice, born February 22, 1880; Hattie, born April 28, 1882; Milton T., born May 14, 1885; Willie, born July 24, 1887; Mattie, born January 9, 1890; Frederick E., born November 26, 1892. All reside at home and are unmarried. The deceased one was born December 30, 1883, and died when nine days old. Mrs. Mary M. James was born in 1848, and reared, till eleven years of age, in Knox county, Tenn., when the family moved to Alabama. Before his marriage, however, Mr. James had attended school seven months and then began teaching and taught one term of seven months, and after marriage he began farming on an old rented place; he was given all he could make the first year, but continued farming for some time until he had accumulated some money, with which he purchased the same farm; this he rented, and for about four years taught school; in 1880, he entered into mercantile business at Arkadelphia, Ala., and remained about four years, when he sold out and again retired to the farm. He owned at one time about 500 acres of good land. He now owns 270 acres where he lives, near the first purchase, which is well improved. He is one of the substantial citizens and representative farmers of Blount county, with his wife, is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and for six years was justice of the peace of beat twenty-four. His grandfather was named Thomas James, and great-grandfather was named Isaac James, and his grandmother was named Sallie, and great-grandmother was named Dollie, on his father's side, and on his mother's side his great-grandfather was William Murphree, who was a Baptist preacher. All these old people originated from South Carolina, first moved to Tennessee, and then to Alabama, and were of the first settlers of north Alabama.

LEWIS MCPHERSON, one of the thriving farmers of Blount county, was born in 1836. His parents, Lewis and Narcissa (McPherson) McPherson, were both natives of Tennessee. The father was raised on a farm, came to Alabama and lived to be one of the prominent farmers of Blount county. The mother was a daughter of George and Nancy (Kincheo) McPherson, also natives of Tennessee. The grandfather was a captain through the whole war of 1812, and in 1815 came to Alabama. He had gone security for a friend in Tennessee, which broke him up and he left everything in the state of his nativity and came here a poor man. He settled among the Indians and became a kind of a moderator among them. If they became involved in dispute they would go to him and would abide by his decision. Although he came to Alabama a very poor man, he accumulated property very fast, and before his death was one of the substantial citizens of the county. Lewis McPherson was raised in Blount county. He attended school very little and that attendance was between crop time and fodder pulling time. The school-house was a log cabin with puncheon floor and seats and stick and dirt chimney. He had to walk about four miles and had his chores to do night and morning beside. In 1862 he enlisted in company F, Twenty-ninth Alabama regiment, under Capt. Sapp, and was with Gen. Joe E. Johnston in his famous retreat. He served until the fall of1864, when he came home on furlough, and before the time for his return the war ended. After the war, he for a few years took care of his widowed mother, and in 1866 married Mary A. Hunley, daughter of John and Martha S. J. (Gill) Hunley, natives of Virginia. The father was a soldier in the Mexican war. He came to Alabama about 1842, and the mother came with her parents in 1816. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, have been born four children, three living: William C., James and John T. The mother was born in 1846 and reared in Jefferson county, Ala. In 1869 Mr. McPherson moved to the farm where he now lives, on which he has built a good frame dwelling and barn. The close of the war found him without anything, but by close economy and good management he has done well, and now owns 600 acres of good land, which he has made through his own industry. He is one of the substantial citizens and representative farmers of the county, and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN E. MORRIS, a leading farmer of Blount county, Ala., was born in Georgia in 1850, son of Andrew J. and Satira (Wynn) Morris, both natives of Georgia, who came to Alabama in 1853; in 1855 Mr. Morris built the first water-mill on Whippoorwill creek in Blount county, which he conducted in connection with farming until 1861, when he returned to Georgia, where he took charge of his father's plantation and conducted the same until 1862, when he entered Capt. Howe's company and served as became a good soldier until 1864, when he was killed at Atlanta. He was a soon of Drewry and Sarah (Davenport) Morris, both natives of South Carolina, and pioneer settlers of Georgia, where they settled

among the Indians. Mrs. Satira Morris was a daughter of Allen and Caroline (Foster) Wynn, both from South Carolina. They settled in Georgia at an early day, and for many years lived among the Indians, whom Mr. Wynn helped to "round up" when they were sent out of the state. He was for many years justice of the peace, and he and wife are strict members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Grandfather Morris and wife were devoted members of the Primitive Baptist church. John E. Morris came to Alabama with his parents when but three years of age, and also returned to Georgia with the family, where he grew to manhood on the farm. He received but a limited education, his father having been killed in the army and the support of the family depending to a large extent upon his labors. He remained with and took care of his widowed mother until 1876, when he was united in marriage to Georgia Arnold, daughter of Joshua P. and Nancy (Morgan) Arnold. This union produced nine children, of whom seven are living: Emery, Walter, Maude, Claude, Earley, Clara and an infant unnamed. The mother was born and reared in Georgia. She is a member of the Baptist church and her husband is a member of the I. O, O. F. After his marriage Mr. Morris began life without anything, but by hard work and close economy he has succeeded well and now owns nearly 1,000 acres of fine land, the most of which is tillable. He has several acres of iron ore, and manganese is found in abundance on a part of his property. This is one of the best improved farms in Blount county, and he has erected a fine two-story residence and good barn. He also owns two houses and lots in Blountsville. He is one of the largest stock dealers of the county and is one of its worthy citizens and representative farmers.

Dr. H. B. Robinson, one of the pioneer physicians of Blount county, was born in Greene county, Ala., March 12, 1823, son of George and Mary (Herndon) Robinson, both natives of Virginia, who came to Alabama in 1819, and settled in Erie, Greene county. George Robinson followed the vocation of farming, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a son of Michael and Mary M. Robinson, both natives of Spottsylvania county, Va. Mrs. Mary Robinson was a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Sharp) Herndon, both natives of Spottsylvania county, Va. The doctor was reared in Greene county, attended the common schools, and in 1840 began reading medicine; in 1847 he entered the medical department of Tulane university, at New Orleans, La., remained two sessions, and returned to Alabama and began the practice of his chosen profession at his old home, in Green county. He built up a large practice and remained until 1873, when he removed to Blount Springs, Ala., where he has since been actively employed. The doctor is getting so far advanced in years that for the last twenty-four months he has almost retired from the practice. In 1861, when the call was made for troops in Greene county, he was the third man that stepped into line. The wives and mothers of the boys who enlisted at that time asked that the doctor remain at home to

assist in the care of those left behind, and when the battle of Corinth was fought, the doctor went to the scene and looked after the wounded—about seventy in number. He gave his time and medicine gratis, and remained with the wounded until they were all cared for. He also was placed in charge of a lot of provisions and other comforts made up by the ladies of Forkland and vicinity, Mrs. Robinson being one of the leaders in this movement. On January 29, 1845, the doctor married Virginia Sawkins, daughter of William and Mary G. (Carter) Sawkins, the parents both being natives of England. The father was born in Frampton, and was an Episcopal minister; the mother was born in Devonshire. To this union, of the doctor and his wife, were born three children, two still living: Helen and Mary L. The mother was born in Washington city, D. C., in 1825, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The doctor was one of the leading practioners of Birmingham about fourteen months before settling at Blount Springs, in 1873. During twenty-five years' practice, and twelve and a half years' of these in Greene county, he booked $96,000, and $52,000 is yet due.

Alfred Russell, farmer, of Blount county, was born in Marshall county, Ala., in 1839, a son of Alfred G. and Susan (Geno) Russell. The father was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., June 25, 1811, came to Alabama in 1828 and settled in Limestone county, where he engaged in a tannery until 1837, when he removed to Marshall county and engaged in the mercantile business and remained until his death, November 4, 1874. He was a son of Joshua S. and Nancy (Richardson) Russell, both natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Tennessee in an early day, where they remained until 1850, when they came to Alabama and remained till death. Joshua S. was a saddler by trade. Mrs. Susan Russell was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hancock) Geno. Her grandfather was a Frenchman, and the grandmother (born 1774, died 1857) was a native of South Carolina. Alfred Russell was reared on the farm and received but a limited education in the old log school-house. In 1861 he enlisted in company H, Fourth Alabama cavalry, under Capt. Henry Milner, and served until the 9th day of May, 1865, and was with Gen. Joe E. Johnston in his famous march. He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862, and was held until September 23, 1863. After the war he returned to Marshall county, Ala., and began farming and butchering. In 1868 he married Nancy A. Carnes, daughter of James and Nancy (Staten) Carnes, who has borne him eight children: Thomas B., Nancy J., James A., Sam H., Eliza M., William A., Grover Cleveland and Susan G. The mother was born April 8, 1846, and reared in sight of where she now lives. After marriage Mr. Russell settled on his present farm, and since that time has given it and his gin-mill and saw-mill all his attention. He began life without a dollar, but by hard work he gradually came to the front and now owns 490 acres, the most of which is tillable

and well improved. He is a representative farmer of the county, well respected, and, with his family, affiliates with the Methodist church.

Monroe Whaley, a prominent and prosperous farmer of Blount county, and one of its most rapid money makers, was born in 1849, a son of Alexander and Debbie A. (McPherson) Whaley. The father was born in 1814 and reared on the farm where he now lives, and has always lived within one mile of his birthplace. When he was a boy the country was filled with Indians, wolves and all kinds of wild game. He was the father of fourteen children, ten of whom are now living: William M., Lewis, Catharine, Monroe, Martha, Mary D., Florence, Ruth, Anna and Francis. They were all reared to majority and all live in Alabama, and all in Blount county, except two. The mother was also born and reared in Blount county and both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The father was a soldier in the late war in Capt. Graves' company of cavalry, and served two years. He was a son of Alexander Whaley and Ruth (McAnally) Whaley. Alexander Whaley was a native of east Tennessee and came to Alabama before the war of 1812. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was one of the very first settlers in Blount county, and at that time had to "tote" his corn from Guntersville and beat it with a pestle to make meal—a distance of about seventy-five miles, and on their way to the mill had to go through an unbroken forest and had to feed the horses on sassafras and other bushes. Alexander Whaley still has the old flint-lock gun that his father carried with him on his trips. The grandfather was a great hunter in his day and for a number of years followed hunting as a livelihood. Mrs. Debbie Whaley is a daughter of Lewis and Narcissa (McPherson) McPherson. Monroe Whaley was reared in Blount county and attended school in the old log cabin school house, with its slab seats and stick and dirt chimney. In 1871 he married Rebecca A. Rice, daughter of James and Sarah (Hedricks) Rice, both natives of Tennessee who came to Alabama in 1860. This union has resulted in the birth of seven children, five of whom are still living: Jessie E., William H. T., Minnie R., Clarence E. and Claude A. Those dead are Alexander and an infant. The mother was born in 1844 in Tennessee. Her grandfather was named James Rice and her grandmother's maiden name was Rebecca Bordon. Mr. Whaley has served as justice of the peace, in beat twenty-four, four years, and was appointed by Governor Seay as commissioner of Blount county in 1887, served two years, and refused to accept the position a second time. After marriage, when he began life for himself, he had to borrow his first flour to make some biscuit, but he went to work with a will and is now one of the substantial farmers of Blount county. He owns 450 acres of fine land, which is one of the best improved farms in the county. He also runs a large gin in connection with his farm. As an illustration of his energy, we simply state that when he first settled where he now lives he had to clear up the land that he planted the first

year, and went to a store to buy a plow on credit, and was refused, yet to-day he is one of the solid moneyed farmers of Blount county. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and are very highly respected.

A. U. R. WHORTON, one of the most prominent farmers of Blount county, was born in Georgia in 1826, son of Isaac and Iroil (Baker) Whorton, both natives of South Carolina, who located first in Georgia at an early day and remained until 1840, when the family came to Alabama and purchased a partially improved farm in Blount county. Mr. Whorton removed to Walker county, however, after a few years, where he remained till 1867, when he returned to Georgia where he remained till his death. He represented Forsythe county, Ga., in the legislature before coming to Alabama, and represented Blount county in the legislature before the war. He was also the first sheriff of Forsythe county, Ga., under the new constitution. He and wife were members of the Baptist church. He was a son of Benjamin and Olla (Green) Whorton, both natives of South Carolina. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Whorton was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and served seven years. He and wife were both members of the Baptist church. A. U. R. Whorton was reared mostly in Alabama, and attended school in the old pioneer log house with its puncheon floor and stick and dirt chimney. In 1848 he married Sarah Alexander, daughter of Noah and Eliza (Gandy) Alexander, both natives of South Carolina. Noah Alexander came to Alabama with his parents in 1812 and settled in Morgan county. He was a son of David and Eunice (Hill) Alexander. Eliza Gandy was a daughter of Edward and Mary (Thurman) Gandy, both also natives of South Carolina. Grandfather Gandy was a soldier in the war of 1812, came to Alabama in 1821 and settled in Morgan county at Gandy's Cove, which takes its name from him. After marriage, Mr. Whorton settled first in Marshall county, Ala., where he remained till 1854, when he went to Texas and remained one year, and then returned to Alabama, settled in Blount county and has since remained. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Whorton, eight children have been born, of whom six are still living: Isaac, Eliza, Augusta, John P., Claudie and Ora. The mother was born in 1830, in Blount county, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1861 Mr. Whorton enlisted in company F, Col. Starn's battalion of cavalry, under Capt. John McKaskill. He served till the close of the war and was under Gen. Forrest and Gen. Joe Wheeler. He served as became a good and brave soldier and at the close of the war was orderly sergeant. He began in life with but little, but has done well and now owns 200 acres where he lives and 200 acres, two and a half miles down the valley. In 1865 he engaged in merchandising at Summit and conducted a large and lucrative business at that point, but since 1885 he has turned the business over to his sons, although he is still sole owner. He is one of the leading citizens of the county and a man that is known far and wide as being an honest

and upright man, and a man that has built up his trade by honest and fair dealings. He is a Free Mason, has always been an ardent democrat, and at the last election voted against his own brother for senator, because he was running on the opposition ticket.

Elias Dean, a prosperous native farmer of Blount county, was born in 1849. His parents, Joseph and Athen R. (Reed) Dean, were both born and reared in Alabama—the father having been born in 1823. He was a soldier in the late war, in the Nineteenth Alabama regiment, having enlisted in 1861, and served until the close. After the war he returned to Blount county, and as the war had broken him up, began life as a renter, and little by little accumulated until he owned a well improved farm. He had three children by his first wife, as follows: John A., James N. and Elias. Elias was reared a farmer, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1870 he married Taylor Ann Sapp, daughter of Harris and Harriet Sapp. This union was blessed by the birth of ten children, and of these eight still live: James M., Fannie, Joseph H., Tullula, Walter, William, Maud and Lomey. The mother was born in 1848, and reared in Blount county. When Elias was first married his father gave him a mule, and a cow and calf, with which to begin life, but he has succeeded well and now owns between 400 and 500 acres of good land. He is a man who is respected by all who know him, and he and wife are members of the Baptist church.

BULLOCK COUNTY.

Rev. Lorenzo J. Biggers.—This gentleman is a devout and eloquent Congregational minister as well as an agriculturist, near Perote, Bullock county, Ala., but was born in Muscogee county, Ga., in July, 1848. His parents were Lorenzo M. and Ann Elizabeth (Dent) Biggers, the former born in York district, S. C., in March, 1811, and the latter in Wilkes county, Ga., in 1815. Lorenzo M. Biggers was reared to practical planting in his native county and in Jasper county, Ga., to which latter place he was taken by his parents; later he moved to Muscogee Ga., where he still followed planting until his death, March 5, 1875. He was a prominent man during life, and was worth about $70,000 at the close of the late war. Several times he was elected sheriff of Muscogee county, and was always active in public affairs. In the Indian war of 1836 he proved himself to be a brave soldier, and during the recent Civil war was attached to the reserve corps the last year of the struggle. He was a Mason of the K. T. degree, a Son of Temperance, and from his youth has been a Methodist. His widow, a member of the same church, is a resident of Muscogee county, Ga. Joseph Biggers, the father of Lorenzo M., was of Irish origin and was probably born in South Carolina. From that state he moved to Jasper county and thence to Muscogee county, Ga. He served in the war of 1812, became the father of seven children, and died in Mus-

cogee county, a very wealthy man. The maternal grandfather of Lorenzo J. Biggers, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, was Lawson Dent, who was born in Maryland, but early settled in Wilkes county, Ga., where he resided several years and then removed to Muscogee county, Ga., where he passed away in 1848, the father of a large family. Lorenzo J. Biggers is the seventh child in a family of nine children, comprising seven daughters and two sons, still living. He received a good classical education in and near Columbus, Ga., and was preparing for college when the Civil war interrupted his studies. In June, 1864, he and his father enlisted in what was known as the Pemberton cavalry of the reserve force, and did considerable scouting duty, and took part in a number of skirmishes. On return of peace Mr. Biggers attended school another year and then engaged as mill contractor in Barbour and Henry counties, Ala., and Jackson county, Fla., for a few years. His next occupation was that of a planter near Columbus, Ga., but in 1876 he relinquished agriculture for the drug business at Eufaula for two years. In 1878 and 1879 he re-engaged in planting in Barbour county, and in 1880 removed to a plantation in Bullock county, and in this county he has resided ever since, at different points. His present plantation is situated three miles south of Perote and comprises 560 acres, in addition to which he owns 240 acres in Harris county, Ga., his principal products being cotton and general supplies. Mr. Biggers was joined in the bonds of matrimony January 25,1876, in Barbour county, Ala.,with Miss Josephine F, a native of Barbour county, and a daughter of Edward and Mary Garland. Mr. Garland was a native of Virginia, from which state he removed, first to Georgia and thence to Russell county, Ala., and later to Barbour county, Ala., where his death took place in 1875. He was a cousin of ex-Attorney-General Garland, and at one time a very wealthy man, but lost $70,000 by the calamities of war. Mr. Biggers was licensed a preacher by the Methodist Episcopal church and officiated about six years, when he was regularly ordained by the Congregational church, and is now pastor of Morgan chapel and Webster in Bullock county, and Catalpa and Wesley chapels in Pike county, and also has appointments at Banks Station and Buckhorn in Pike county, both of which he is preparing to organize. He is a member of Missouri lodge No. 146 F.& A. M., and was formerly worshipful master of Wiley lodge at Post Oak; he was also at one time chaplain of Perote alliance. He is an indefatigable worker for his church, in which his chief interest is bound up, but he is still very popular with the more worldly minded, many of whom are desirous of his taking charge of their secular affairs as well as spiritual, and he has just been elected for the state legislature from his county.

Dr. Nathaniel Macon Bledsoe, physician and druggist of Union Springs, Ala., is a descendant of one of the oldest families in the state of Virginia, although a native of Georgia. He was born in Butts county,

the latter state, in 1833, and is a son of Morton and Mary J. (Bailey) Bledsoe, who were respectively natives of Orange county, Va., and Oglethrope county, Ga. Morton Bledsoe was a young man, when he settled in Butts county, Ga., where he was engaged extensively in planting, and where he died in 1845 at the age of sixty-one years; his widow died in Lee county, Ga., in 1855, aged fifty-four. Morton Bledsoe was of English descent and a man of great force of character, who took great interest in the current events of his day; while an active politician of the Henry Clay school, he never sought nor held office, being content in advocating and working for what his sense and conscience told him was right. He was the father of twelve children, of whom three died in infancy, and in the order of birth Dr. Nathaniel M. was the ninth. Of those who reached maturity, beside the doctor, Elijah Morton, a planter, was wounded while in the Confederate army and died in Butler county, Ala.; Dr. John W., was a graduate of the university of Nashville, Tenn., and practiced medicine from 1845 until his death at Midway, Ala., in 1871; Dr. Bushrod W., was also a graduate of the Nashville university, was assistant surgeon in the Confederate army a short time, and is now in practice in Baker county, Ga.; Caleb B., is a planter of Texas, who was several times wounded while in the Confederate army; Joseph P., a planter of Baker county, Ga., was also a soldier of the Confederate army; George P., was all through the war and had his under jaw shot in two; he is now a planter in Texas. The girls of this family of twelve were Mary A., deceased wife of Rev. Jonathan Davis, an eminent Baptist clergyman of Georgia; Sarah, deceased wife of George C. Hodges, who was a wealthy planter of Barbour county, Ala., and Caroline F., deceased wife of the late Dr. L. G. Bozeman of Bullock county. Dr. Nathaniel M. Bledsoe received a good academic education preparatory to studying medicine—chiefly at Jackson, Ga.—and at the age of eighteen entered the office of a brother to prepare himself for his life work. After studying for a year under this brother he sought the assistance of a brother-in-law for the same purpose and studied with him until his entrance into the medical department of the university at Nashville, from which he graduated in 1857, and began practice seven miles east of Union Springs, where he met with a success that justified his remaining there until 1884, when he removed to the town, where he opened a drug store, which he conducts in connection with his extensive practice. So valuable have been his services as a physician that, when the war opened, his neighbors strenuously resisted his entering the army, although he was anxious to do so. To oblige them he remained at home and cared for the sick and destitude without compensation, and he has ever since given his professional services gratuitously to the poor families of fallen soldiers. So boundless is his benevolence, that, although he has no children of his own, he has expended thousands of dollars on the education of the offspring of others—in one instance alone having

spent $12,000 on the education of two children only, and he has always given liberally, if not munificently of his income toward the erection of schools and churches. In connection with his practice and drug business, the doctor has also done more or less planting, at times raising 100 bales of cotton. He has never held public office, but takes a lively interest in politics and performs punctually every public duty as a citizen. He is one of the oldest practitioners in the county of Bullock and is a member of the county medical association. He is also a Free Mason, having taken the royal arch and council degrees, and being a member of St. Johns lodge, F. & A. M., of Union Springs. The marriage of the doctor was solemnized, in 1857, with Miss Amanda, daughter of James R. Pickett, who was a pioneer of what is now Bullock county, where he died in 1854. Mrs. Bledsoe was born in this county, and with her husband is a member of the Baptist church.

Dr. Patrick Blue, now one of the most prominent merchants of Union Springs, Ala., was born in Monroe county, N. C., in 1834, a son of Hector and Mary (McKinnon) Blue, both of whom were natives of the state named. In 1835, the family came to Alabama and settled in the woods of Pike (now Bullock) county. Hector Blue took part in the Indian war of 1836, and was always ready to perform the duty of a good citizen, although he never sought an office. He led the life of an honest, industrious man, and consequently successful planter, and died in the Presbyterian faith, in 1878, at the age of seventy-six years, his widow being laid by his side in 1884, at the age of seventy-two. Hector Blue was a son of Peter Blue, a native of Scotland, but a resident for many years of North Carolina, where his death occurred. Of his six sons, all but one became citizens of Alabama. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Blue was John McKinnon, a native of North Caorlina, of Scotch descent. He came to Alabama in 1835, and settled in Pike county, where he passed the remainder of his years in following his calling of planter. Dr. Patrick Blue is a member of a family of eight children, comprising six boys and two girls. Of these the boys all were soldiers: Duncan, a lawyer by profession, served in the Confederate service one year at Pensacola, Fla., and then joined the Fifty-third Alabama volunteers and served until the close of the war, dying afterward in Texas; Hector also served his first year in the army at Pensacola, and then in the army of Virginia until the end of hostilities; John served with Gen. J. E. Johnston's command all the way through, and was killed by a runaway horse about 1880; Archie served under Gen. Johnston to the close of hostilities, and Eugene did the same under Joe Wheeler. The doctor passed his youthful days on the home farm, performing such duties as usually fall to the lot of farmer lads and attending school at the proper time. In 1855 and 1856 he attended the medical college of Charleston, S. C., graduated, and then practiced at Geneva, Ala., until 1862, when he joined the Fifty-third Alabama reigment and served as steward and acting assistant

surgeon in the army of Atlanta, and after the fall of the latter place, was left to watch the movements of Sherman; some time later he was sent to South Caorlina, and was at Statesburg at the time of the final surrender. He was never captured nor wounded, nor ever away from his post of duty, excepting on one occasion, when he was at home a short time, on a furlough; all his brothers, however, were wounded, so that there was plenty of the Blue blood shed in the Confederate cause. After the war, the doctor passed a year in practice at his old home in Pike county, and then, in 1867, located at Inverness, where he engaged in merchandising with a brother, and also practiced medicine, until 1871, when he settled in Union Springs, where he has since devoted his attention exclusively to his business as a merchant, being now one of the most extensive traders in the county. The doctor is also a stockholder in the Union Springs cotton mill, and with brother, Hector, is engaged in merchandising at Omega. He also is occupied extensively in planting. The doctor was united in marriage, in 1869, with Miss Sarah A., daughter of Robert Boyd, who came from Georgia to Alabama and died in this state in 1886. The doctor had the misfortune to lose his wife in 1889. She was a native of this state, was a Prsebyterian for many years, and was the mother of five children; two are dead and three living: Ernest L., a rising young lawyer of Union Springs, who graduated at Clarksville, Tenn., and Tuscaloosa, Ala., and before he was twenty-one years old he was appointed receiver; the second child is Hector P., and the third is Mary M. The doctor is a self-made man, as he started his business life with almost nothing, and what he now has is the result of his own effort and business talent. His example is certainly worthy the emulation of the youth of the entire state.

Louis Bodenheimer, a resident of Montgomery, Ala., but a merchant at Fitzpatrick's, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, was born in 1848, and is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Schorff) Bodenheimer, who emigrated from the land of their birth in 1854, and settled in New York city, where the father was engaged in the live stock trade until his death. His widow is now a resident of St. Louis. Louis Bodenheimer is one of a family of twelve children and was educated in New York city. At the age of sixteen he began his business life as clerk in the same city, but a year later, in 1865, came south and passed two years in Louisiana, then clerked in Montgomery, Ala., until 1869, when he embarked in business on his own account at Fitzpatrick's, where his urbanity and general business talents have won for him a large circle of acquaintances and customers. In addition to merchandising, he does quite an extensive cotton commission business, as well as giving some attention to planting. He furnishes supplies for about 2,500 acres of cotton plantation land for some of the leading business men of the county, beside supplying his own plantation of 500 acres, handling in all about 1,000 bales per annum. Mr. Bodenheimer is popular as a secret society man, being a member

of Montgomery lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., of the K. of P., of Daniel Rice lodge, K. of H., and the National union—all of Montgomery. For some years he was postmaster at Fitzpatrick's, and still holds the confidence of the entire community. He was happily married, in 1872, to Miss Rosa Gerson, a native of Montgomery. Her father was M. L. Gerson, who, with his wife, was a native of Germany and at one time a prosperous merchant of Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. Richard Lemuel Butt, the talented physician and surgeon at Midway, Bullock county, Ala., was born in Columbia county, Ga., November 1, 1824, a son of Moses and Priscilla (Banks) Butt—the former a native of Halifax county, N. C., born September 23, 1782, and the latter born September 20, 1802, in Elbert county, Ga. Moses Butt was reared a planter, was six feet high, well proportioned, very strong and active as an acrobat. At the age of eighteen he left his native county with his parents for the state of Georgia, but on the way his father died in camp in the state of South Carolina. Moses, however, continued on his way, accompanied by his widowed mother, and settled in Columbia county, Ga., where he married, in 1822, acquired a fortune of $200,000, and died in his sixty-seventh year. He had attended school only six months in his life. He was scrupulously honest, industrious and genial; was devoted to his family, was devout, and a leader in church and social circles. He was a captain in the Florida war of 1836, but never sought public office or any sort of notoriety. His second wife, Miss Banks, died February 23, 1855. She was a daughter of Ralph Banks, a distinguished native of Georgia. Mr. Banks was a gentleman of noble qualities and exemplary habits, and an example of the highest type of christian manhood. He married Mary Jones, a lady of exceptionally fine attainments, and to their union were born nine sons and four daughters, all noted for their honesty and virtue. Moses Butt, grandfather of Dr. Richard L., was a native of Wales and came to America about the year 1752, in company with five brothers, and settled on Tar river, N. C., where he successfully engaged in planting, but determined to seek more fertile country, and was on his way to Georgia when he was overtaken by death, as before related, while camping in South Carolina. He was an Episcopalian and a sincere christian. Dr. Richard Lemuel Butt is one of a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom his twin-brother, John H., died in 1883—a merchant and planter. The doctor received his literary education at Wynnton academy and graduated in medicine from the university of the city of New York, March 11, 1846. He at once began practicing at Columbus, Ga., and July 29, of the same year, married Miss Eliza C. Leonard, who was born in Morgan county, Ga., and who died in Memphis, Tenn., November 15, 1861, leaving six children, three of whom still survive, viz.: Frances P., wife of C. S. Tucker of Thayer, Mo.; Mary Virginia, widow of the late Michael Wood, of Las Vegas, N. M., and Richard L., Jr., a conductor on the Alabama Midland railroad.

The second marriage of Dr. Butt was with Mrs. Martha J. Gamsnell, daughter of James Jackson and cousin of the famous Stonewall Jackson. This lady died August 12, 1870, and for his third wife the doctor selected, November 22, 1876, Mrs. Mary E. Henderson, daughter of William Moss, a native of New York, and his wife Polly Beecher, who was born in Connecticut and was a relative of the cultivated divine, Henry Ward Beecher. William Moss moved from New York to Georgia, about the year 1819, by wagon, and settled in Elbert county, where he was engaged in planting and merchandising until his death, October 28, 1850, and in Elbert county was Mrs. Butt born and educated. Dr. Butt practiced at Columbus, Ga., three years, then for three years at Talbotton, Ga., and in 1853 removed to Midway, Ala., where he followed his profession until 1858, when he went to Memphis, Tenn. While in that city the war came on, and April 19, 1861, he was appointed surgeon in Gen. William Hicks Jackson's staff, but was later transferred to Gen. Van Dorn's staff, with whom he remained until the latter's death, March 10, 1862; he was then appointed to Gen. Forrest's staff, but by his own request was restored to the staff of Gen. Jackson. This position he held until the latter part of 1864, when, by request of his wife, he was appointed to hospital duty at Columbus, Ga., where, April 19, 1865, he surrendered to Gen. Wilson. He then resumed practice at Memphis, but in July, 1875, returned to Midway, where he is regarded as one of the most competent practitioners of the county, and peerless as a surgeon. He is devoted to his profession and has made specialties of surgery and obstetrics, some of his operations in both having been wonderfully sucucessful. He stands high in the estimation of his fellow-practitioners and is a member of the National and State Medical associations, and was once president of the Bullock county Medical society. He is devoted to his family and is an ardent member of the Methodist church, while his wife is a devout Baptist.

Dr. Groves Caldwell, one of the oldest practitioners of Bullock county, Ala., and a resident of Midway, was born in Greene county, Ga., in 1825, a son of Joshua and Charlotte (Beasley) Caldwell, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Georgia. Joshua Caldwell was a youth when he went with his father from Maryland to Georgia, where he became a mechanic, married, then went to planting, and made a fortune. He passed the last years of his life in Macon county, Ga, and died about 1868. He had been twice married, his first wife, the mother of Groves Caldwell, having died when the latter was about ten years of age. John Caldwell, the father of Joshua, was an American by nativity, but of Scotch parentage; he located in Georgia about 1836, but later came to Alabama and here died, having followed planting all his life. Dr. Groves Caldwell was the third born in a family of four sons and four daughters. He was educated at Oak Bowery academy in Chambers county, Ala., and at La Grange, Ga., and read medicine at La Fayette, Ala., with Drs. Hud-

son and Bacon one year. He then went to Philadelphia, and at the Pennsylvania university was under the private tutorage of Dr. William H. Hoener, then professor of anatomy. Graduating in 1845, he practiced at Oak Bowery until 1849, when he removed to Barbour county, Ala., where he practiced and farmed for a few years, and then removed to Enon, where he continued practicing and farming until 1881, since which time he has lived at Midway, where he has secured a large practice and is still engaged in planting to a limited extent. In 1845 he married Mary Ann Flournoy, who was born in Sandersville, Ga., and who died in 1889, the mother of seven children, of whom five are living, viz.: Mary A., Clarence P., a planter, Lula, Anna, and Roberta. Early in 1862, Dr. Caldwell raised a company of volunteers in Macon and Barbour counties, of which he was commissioned captain. This company was attached to the Forty-fifth Alabama regiment at Auburn, Ala., and went to Tupelo, Miss., from thence with Bragg on his raid through Kentucky, their first engagement taking place at Perryville; they afterward went through Cumberland Gap, and on to Knoxville, Tenn.; fought at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and in all the battles from Dalton to Atlanta and back with Hood, fighting at Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, retreating to Corinth, Miss. The regiment was soon afterward ordered to join Johnston in North Carolina; but on its reaching Hamburg, S. C., Capt. Caldwell was sent back to Columbus, Ga., for recruits, and on his way back again to his command with his new men he heard, when near Hamburg, the news of the surrender, and immediately started for home, reaching Eufaula just after the Federals had evacuated that town. The doctor, during his war service, was thrice wounded—in the thigh, in the breast, and in the shoulder. A brother of the doctor, named Joshua, now deceased, also lent his aid to his state as a soldier for a short time, but his failing health forced him to withdraw. Dr. Caldwell resumed the practice of medicine after his return to Midway, and is now one of the most popular physicians in the county. As a citizen he is equally popular, and in 1876 was elected to the state legislature as the first democratic representative from Bullock county; in 1878 he was re-elected, but after that time declined further political honors. The doctor has been a Mason for many years, was once worshipful master of Social lodge at Enon, and also of Felix lodge at Midway. He has filled the position of president of the Bullock County Medical society, is now a member of the American Medical association, and is held in as high esteem by his professional brethren as he is by the general public. M. J. Caldwell, his eldest son, when sixteen years old, enlisted in the militia service of Alabama, was taken prisoner near Mobile, sent to Ship island and kept for a time under negro guards.

Dr. Augustin Clayton Crymes, now a practicing physician in Midway, Bullock county, Ala., was born in Heard county, Ga., in 1834, and is a son of Dr. George W. and Jane S. (Ector) Crymes. The former, of

English descent, was born in Greenville district, S. C., in 1809, and the latter in Oglethorpe county, Ga., in 1816. Dr. George W. Crymes passed his youthful days on the home plantation, attending school the meanwhile and preparing for a profession, the result being that he graduated in medicine from the Transylvania university at Lexington, Ky. His first practice was at the place where Atlanta, Ga., now stands, from which point he removed to Heard county, Ga., where he married in 1831. Thence he went to Oak Bowery, Chambers county, Ala., and afterward to Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala., later to Enon, Bullock county, Ala., where he died in 1873, after a very successful professional career. His first wife preceded him to the grave in 1844. He was a Union man and regretted the action of his adopted state in seceding from the sisterhood of states, but after his state withdrew from the Union he readily followed her. Dr. Crymes was a Freemason and was considered by the brotherhood to be a true one. Dr. A. C. Crymes is the second-born in a family of four sons and two daughters. Besides the doctor, two of the sons bore arms in maintenance of the rights of the south in the late Civil war. Albert F., the elder brother, was a first lieutenant in the First Alabama infantry, having left Greensboro college, at the beginning of the revolt, to uphold the Confederate cause. He fought the Tennessee campaign and the Atlanta campaign, was captured at Island Ten later, served nine months' imprisonment at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., and was eventually killed, in 1864, at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. George P., another brother, was a private in the First Alabama rigiment, and served with it through all its marches and engagements, was captured at Island Ten, and was confined in Camp Douglas, but he survived the war and died in Barbour county, Ala., in 1878, being atthe time a schoolteacher. Dr. A. C. Crymes received his preparatory lessons in medicine under his father, attended his first course of lectures at the Louisville (Ky.) Medical college in 1854–55, and graduated, in 1856, from the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, Penn. His first practice was for a short time at Indian Creek, now in Bullock county, Ala., whence he went to Batesville, Barbour county. In 1862, he was appointed surgeon of the Thirty-ninth Alabama regiment, Confederate States army, and followed General Bragg through his Kentucky campaign. He also was in the engagements at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the Atlanta campaign; was at Franklin and Nashville and in the retreat to Corinth; was with Johnston in North Corolina and in the fight at Kingston and Bentonville, and was always ready for duty excepting a few days when he was confined in the hospital. When the sanguinary conflict had ended he returned to his practice in Batesville, where he resided until 1882, when he settled in Midway, where his services are appreciated in full, as those of a physician of thirty-six years' constant practice should be. Planting also occupies the doctor's attention, but his art is to him the more absorbing. The marriage of the doctor took place, in 1867, to Miss Mattie R., daughter of

L. R. Wilson, who came from South Carolina to Alabama, about the year 1850, and settled in Barbour county, where he pursued his vocation of planting until his death in 1873. Mrs. Crymes was born in the Palmetto state in 1848. She received a most excellent education at Eufaula, Ala., and has always been an ornament to the society in which she moves. She is the happy mother of five children named as follows: Emma C., now the wife of F. L. Merritt; Augustine Clayton, Jr.; Walter W.; Mattie, and George W., who died in his seventh year. The doctor is a Freemason, has been a Methodist from childhood, and for several years has been a member of the state and county medical associations.

Major Isaac F. Culver, the famous planter and live-stock breeder of Bullock county, Ala., was born in Hancock county, Ga., in 1831, and is a son of Isaac and Margaret (Grace) Culver, natives of the same county. In 1851 the family came to Alabama and located in Henry county, where the father died in 1858, at the age of sixty-two years, and the mother in 1867, at seventy-eight years of age, both members of the Methodist church. Isaac Culver began life a poor man, but was energetic and enterprising, and amassed quite a fortune. He served in the Florida war and was active in all public affairs affecting the section in which he lived, although he never sought public office. He was a son of John Culver, a native of England, who was brought, when young, to America, by his parents, who first located in Delaware, but subsequently removed to Georgia, where John married, lived and died. The maternal grandfather of Isaac Culver was Jephtha Grace, who was a planter, and lived and died in Hancock county, Ga. Maj. Culver is the youngest but one of the ten children born to his parents, of whom two, beside himself, served in the late war: George W., a planter, and for a short time a colonel in Hilliard's legion, and who died in Henry county, Ala.; Jephtha, who served with the state troops under Gov. Brown for about a year, and who died at Jonesborough, Ga., soon after the fall of Atlanta. The major received a good education in his early days and completed it at Mount Zion, in Hancock county, Ga. In 1850 he married Miss Mary, daughter of John Boran, a native of Georgia, who died in Washington, Wilkes county. Mrs. Culver was born and educated in Washington, Ga., and died in 1858, leaving three daughters, viz.: Maggie, widow of the late J. J. Ramsey, a well-known horse breeder of Union Springs; Mary L., wife of William R. Ethridge, and Fannie H., wife of D. F. Sessions. The major took for his second wife Mrs. Nancy Pugh, widow of Dr. Thomas Pugh, a cousin of United States Senator James L. Pugh. This lady was born and educated in Barbour county, Ala., and is a daughter of Roderick McSwain, a native of Scotland, who, when a young man, settled in North Carolina, where he married, and in 1836 came to Alabama, became a wealthy planter, and died in Barbour county. To his second marriage the major has had born to him two sons, viz.: Roderick McSwain, now a well-to-do planter, and Rev. Frank Pugh, of the Meth-

odist church. Both are graduates of the Southern university of Greensboro, Ala. When Maj. Culver first came to Alabama, in 1851, he located in Henry county, where he resided until 1860, when he removed to Bullock county, which has since been his home. In May, 1861, he joined Company A., Sixth Alabama infantry, as a private, and was at once sent to Virginia. He fought at Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Boonsboro Gap, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and many other points. He was severely wounded at Malvern Hill, at Boonsboro Gap, and at Gettysburg, returning home each time for treatment. At the expiration of his first term of enlistment for one year he was commissioned captain, and after the battle of Chancellorsville he was promoted to be major, and in the trenches at Petersburg he was made lieutenant-colonel, and from that time on had command of his regiment, which he led with gallantry and valor. Although common courtesy would lead a person to greet him as Col. Culver, the major is too modest to claim a higher title than the one he bears. The major is one of the most popular men in Bullock county, where he has been placed in various positions of honor and trust. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature, and again in 1880, and during both terms was chairman of the committee on temperance. When his last term had expired he was elected superintendent of education of Bullock county, which office he filled six years, holding also, during this period, the office of president of the state agricultural society and of the Alabama State Fair association. He is progressive in all things. He is a large stockholder in the Union Springs cotton mills, a director in the oil mill company, and has one of the most extensive and complete stock farms in Alabama, as well as a cotton plantation. He is a man of broad views and commanding presence, and was at one time worshipful master of Aberfoil lodge, F. & A. M., and is at present a member of St. John's lodge, No. 62, F. & A. M., at Union Springs, He is active in politics and all public matters, and has a wide acquaintance at the north as well as at the south.

Major James M. Feagin, one of the oldest residents of Midway, Bullock county, Ala., is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and his pioneer history, connected with that of his father, will be found to be a very interesting one. He was born in Jones county, Ga., in 1814, a son of Samuel and Nancy (Wadsworth) Feagin. Samuel Feagin, the father, was born in 1782, at Feaginsville (now Carthage), a village of North Carolina, named in honor of his own family. Mrs. Feagin was a native of Warren county, Ga., and was born in 1790. While yet a young man, Samuel Feagin removed from his native state to Georgia, where, in 1813, he married his first wife, who died in 1827. Mr. Feagin had no opportunities in his early days for acquiring an education, but he was intellectually endowed, and had an ambition which tended to literature, and this he gratified to its fullness by self-education, storing his mind

with facts gleaned from the best books of his day, and with ideas and pictures or imagery drawn from the best poets and writers of tales of fiction founded on stern reality and historical events. He became a school teacher eventually, and also a useful and influential citizen, and, during the war of 1812, was sheriff of Jones county, which office he also filled for a number of years afterward. He also served as county commissioner and as justice of the peace a number of years, and proved himself to be worthy of all the trust reposed in him. His daily vocation was that of a planter, which he followed in Georgia and Alabama, to which latter state he removed in 1836, and settled in the woods of Bullock county, in what is now Midway township. But his residence here was not altogether a peaceful one, for the Indians were troublesome, and he was compelled to leave his first year's crop for a while and flee to Louisville, in Barbour county, for safety from the attacks of the savages. Returning, however, he succeeded in clearing up a handsome farm, and also influenced the establishment of a postoffice at Midway, of which he was appointed postmaster, and which position he filled, carrying on the office in his own store until his death, in 1848, when his son, Major James M., took charge and filled it until just prior to the late civil war. Samuel Feagin was a son of Richardson Feagin, who was also born in North Carolina, of Irish parentage. He was somewhat nearsighted and, notwithstanding his desire to enter the army of the Revolution, was therefore precluded from going to the field; but the parents were full of sympathy with the colonies and of antagonism to the tyrannical government which had so long persecuted their native island, and freely contributed several of their children to the ranks of the patriot army. The maternal grandfather of the major, James Wadsworth, was probably a Virginian by birth, of English descent, but passed the last years of his life in Jones county, Ga., and was a wealthy planter, too young to enter the Revolution. Major James M. Feagin, the eldest in a family of eight children, was reared on a farm under the watchful eye of a kind mother, was educated at the common school until her death, in 1827, when, not being educationally inclined, he permitted his studies to relax. In 1836 he came to Alabama with his family, and soon had an opportunity to display the inherent bravery of his race. He had been a resident of an old-settled country, and was not acquainted with the wily habits of the wild sons of the forest, and had much to learn in relation to the savages in order to be able to compete with them in the then impending struggle with them. This trouble, it has been alleged, was originated through a belief, on the part of the Indians, that they had been swindled out of their lands by the United States government, or by its agents. But the major claims that it began at the house of a neighbor of his parents, through too great an imbibition on the part of the copper-skinned natives of firewater. This neighbor kept a store a short distance north of the residence of the Feagin family, and there, one day, about fifteen Indians

gathered together, drank and became insolent, and one of their number was stabbed by a white. This act, of course, roused the ire of the reds, but they sneaked away without giving any outward show of their anger. A day or two later, however, the Indians vented their wrathful impulses by killing a Mr. John Carter, a justice of the peace, who refused to issue them a warrant for the arrest of the white man who stabbed the Indian, as they could not comply with the law by giving the justice bond, and security for the same. Therefore the refusal. Roanoke, a small town in Georgia, on the east bank of the Chattahoochee river, about five or six miles above Irwinton (alias Eufaula), was ransacked and burned to ashes, and the settlers in the vicinity of these depredations in different squads and neighborhoods, for about forty miles along the old Federal road, with their families, and most of them gathered at and in the vicinity of Uchee postoffice to take refuge at Columbus, Ga. Mr. McKisick and his wife, being travelers on their way to Georgia, had stayed all night with them and started in advance of the settlers, being in a light carriage, had got about a quarter or half a mile ahead and about half a dozen Indians fired on them from behind a clayroot, killing both, and the next wagon in advance turned back and the road became blockaded, and they cut their horses loose from wagons and carriages, packed their wives and children that could not walk, on the horses and mules and the balance footed through the woods, trails and byways across the Uchee creek about ten miles to the upper road and then to Columbus, leaving behind the Indians in possession of their cattle, hogs and wagons, taking bedding and valuables, and from the amount of damage done it must have been a general attack made on them by eight or nine hundred Indians. Just after this outrage, the Columbus stage was attacked and robbed, and its passengers either killed or maltreated. On these facts becoming known the whites began to prepare for self-protection and defense, as well as for aggression. Major Feagin took an active part in their preparations at once, raised a company of twelve men, and repaired to a point just west of Columbus, where it was understood that the Indians had congregated, intent on mischief. He returned, however, without fully satiating his desire for Indian gore, as the red men dispersed without showing fight, yet evidently manifesting a disposition to create additional trouble. On the return of the major to his father's house, a meeting of citizens was called, a messenger was dispatched to the governor for aid, and many families fled to Clayton and Irwinton, now Eufaula, for safety, where they built forts for their shelter and protection. The next thing in order at Midway was the organization of a new company, of which Mr. Feagin was made sergeant, and for a time the company was stationed at the elder Feagin's house. Hostilities now began in earnest and our sergeant was soon made lieutenant, scout and pilot for various companies of United States troops and volunteers, during the summer and fall of 1836, sent to the relief of the pioneers and later attained the position of lieutenant of the

Cowikee spies, in the spring of 1837, belonging to Col. Willbor's regiment raised from the surrounding territory for the general defense, and with this force he served throughout the entire two years' subsequent Indian hostilities, undergoing many hardships and bravely withstanding numerous onsets of the savage foe, and at other times taking part in reconnoitres and planning schemes for its overthrow, if not extinguished. He took part in the severe rencontre at Three Notch, in 1837, where several white men were killed, and at the conflict of Pea river he lay in water immersed to the shoulders, in the chilly weather of March, from eleven o'clock in the morning until sunset, under incessant fire of musketry from the redskins, but he passed through this terrible ordeal, and, indeed, the more terrible ordeal of a two years' strife, without a wound. The title of major was conferred on Mr. Feagin in 1838 by his election to command the Second battalion of the Forty-seventh regiment of Alabama militia. He commanded about sixty-five mounted volunteers at Camp Watson, on the Three Notch road, belonging to the Cowikee spies commanded by Capt. L. Q. Keener about three months before the termination of the war to protect the citizens from the scattering Indians on their way to Florida, as some of them would not emigrate to the west, but preferred the everglades of Florida, with the chief Billy Bow Legs, who fought the United States troops for about fifteen years. Peace being again restored and the red men fully subjugated, the major resumed his farming and succeeded in hewing out a fine homestead from the wilderness, and having succeeded in this herculean task, concluded in 1840 to take to himself a life partner. He sought and won the heart and hand of Miss Almira C., daughter of Noah B. Cole, who was born in South Carolina but removed to Covington county, Ala., and later died in Caddo parish, La. Mrs. Feagin was born in Covington county, Ala., and was educated in accordance with her rank and station in life. She became the mother of twelve children, as follows: Samuel J., who was a sergeant in the Fifteenth Alabama infantry and was killed at Cold Harbor; Capt. Noah B., who, at the age of seventeen years, left his studies at Nashville, Tenn., university, joined the Fifteenth Alabama infantry as a private and served in the Virginia campaign under Stonewall Jackson until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the rank of captain (completed his studies at Washington and Lee university), and is now a prominent lawyer of Birmingham, Ala.; Martha, the third child, is the wife of Calvin W. Fenn, of Clayton, Ala.; Wealthy M., is the wife of Dr. W. U. Morton of East Lake; Mary, died in infancy; Missouri Amazon, is the wife of F. H. Tompkins; Almira C., is married to A. G. Jordan; the eighth child is James, Jr.; the ninth was Beauregard, died an infant; tenth, Lavinia I., wife of Rev. Jas. M. Kelly, of Jeffersonville, Ga.; eleventh, Nancy Dixie, wife of Gus A. Orum, of Union Springs, Ala., and the twelfth, George W. Feagin, civil engineer, now at Schenectady, N. Y., completing his education in practical electricity.

DR. STERLING J. FOSTER.—The Foster family is of Norman-French descent, and after the conquest of England members of it remained in that country for centuries, and many still reside there. Of those who emigrated from Albion to America in the colonial days of the latter, was the paternal ancestor of Arthur Foster, who was born in Halifax county, Va., was reared a planter, and fought for American independence under Gen. Nathanael Greene, taking part at the Cowpens. He subsequently moved to Georgia, where he met and married, for his second wife, Miss Hannah Johnson, in all probability, a native of South Carolina. To the first marriage there had been born one child, while to the second union, fifteen children resulted, the youngest of whom was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and who was born in Greene county, Ga., in 1822, and, with two sisters, is the only survivor of the family. Three of the boys were prominent lawyers in their day, and two were equally prominent as physicians. Col. Nathanael Greene Foster, one of the three lawyers, was also a member of congress from Georgia, prior to the late civil war. Dr. Sterling J. Foster, at the age of twelve years, left the old homestead to enter a boarding school; later, he attended and graduated from Ogelthorpe university, Georgia, and still later, read medicine with his brother, Dr. J. Foster; in 1842–43, he attended the old university at Philadelphia, and in 1844, graduated from the Transylvania university at Lexington, Ky. His first practice was for a few years at Ellerslie, Ga., whence he removed to Putnam county, Ga., and in 1852, to Union Springs, Ala., when that thriving town was a mere hamlet. Here he was a most successful practitioner until a few years before the late war, when he engaged in merchandising, which claimed his attention until 1888, when he built the Union Springs oil-mill, of which he is still the principal owner and operator, in connection with his extensive planting interests. The doctor was married, in 1850, to Miss Virginia C., daughter of Abraham A. and Harriet (Magruder) Heard, and a native of Georgia. This congenial union has resulted in the birth of ten children, four of whom still survive, viz.: Hon. Robert M., who graduated from Davidson college, N. C., where his literary education was had, and, later, graduated in law at St. Louis, Mo., where he is one of the brightest lights at her bar: he has also served his district in the state legislature. The next in order of birth is the Rev. Sterling J., Jr., a Presbyterian minister, who graduated with honors from Clarksville, Tenn., then passed a year at Hampden-Sidney college, Va., and in 1892, graduated in theology from Princeton, (N. J.) university. The third child surviving is Hugh, who is now at the home of his parents, and the fourth is Virginia May, who graduated from Staunton, Va., in the classics, and from Baltimore, Md., in music. There are very few persons in Union Springs that can claim as long a residence there as Dr. Foster. He has led a useful and industrious life and has amassed an ample fortune as his reward. He has always been

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fond of sport and yet takes great pleasure in bird hunting, etc., in which he has few superiors.

Dr. CHARLES H. FRANKLIN.—This eminent physician of Union Springs, Ala., is a native of Albany, Ga., born in 1838, and a son of Talbert H., and Mary (Adams) Franklin, also native of Georgia, in which state Mrs. Franklin passed away when Charles H. was but two years of age. In 1846 Talbert H. Franklin removed to Coffee county, Ala., there married a Miss Jones, and passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1866 —a life-long and successful planter and an upright and useful citizen. He served in the Creek war and was ever ready to perform faithfully every duty, public or private, that devolved upon him. His father was Easom Franklin, a South Carolinan by birth and descended from an old English family. Easom was a patriot of the Revolution, and after that heroic struggle was over settled in Georgia, where he reared a large family and pursued planting as a vocation until the end of his days. Dr. Charles H. Franklin was the only child of his parents that attained even to adolescence. His primary education was received at the subscription schools of Coffee county, Ala., and his literary instruction at Elba, in the same county. On reaching his majority he entered the medical department of the university of Nashville, Tenn., and was there engaged in his studies when the civil clash of arms smote his ear. After the fall of Forts Donelson and Henry, he returned to his home and was soon appointed assistant surgeon in the camp of instruction at Camp Watts, and was thus employed until the war closed, after which he entered the department of the university of Louisiana at New Orleans. Here he was graduated in 1866 and at once settled down to practice in Union Springs, where he has met with marked success professionally and financially. In addition to attending to his medical duties the doctor is largely interested in planting and fruit growing, owning, for the latter purpose, a farm of 150 acres, near Union Springs, and possessing, also, large tracts in Florida. The doctor was one of the projectors and promoters of the Union Springs cotton-mills and has been president of the company that operates them ever since its organization. He is prompt to assist in any undertaking that tends to the upbuilding of the community and to advance its material interests. The doctor has been an active member of the State Medical association since its reorganization in 1873, was its president in 1889 and 1890, and for ten years has been and is still a member of the state board of health. In 1870 he married Miss Sallie Banks, daughter of J. B. Banks—the latter a native of Georgia, who came to Alabama when a young man, here married, and here passed the rest of his life as a progressive planter. He was a man of great natural ability was held in high esteem, and died near Hurtsboro in January, 1892. Mrs. Franklin was called to her final rest in 1879, and of her four children two survive. In 1880 the doctor led to the altar Miss Lulu, a sister of his first wife,

and to this union have been born seven children. Mrs. Franklin is a highly cultured lady of queenlike demeanor and graceful bearing.

Robert L. Hobdy, of Union Springs, is one of the most successful of Bullock county's planters. He was born in Pike county, Ala., in 1840, a son of Hon. Harrell and Jane (McNeill) Hobdy, who were natives of North Carolina, but who came, when children, to Alabama and were here married. Harrell Hobdy was reared on the home plantation and to habits of industry, but school facilities were not to be had in Pike county in those days, and it was not until he had reached man's estate that his literary education was begun. Feeling the absolute need of knowledge, he began to apply himself to books, reading and studying at night and all spare moments, being assisted, after his marriage, by his wife, who was a highly educated and accomplished lady. In due time he became noted for his erudition, and his progress in his vocation of planting was characterized by the same methods that marked his educational progress —indomitable perseverance, energy, and industry. At his marriage he was without a dollar, but he had set before his mental vision a goal that he determined to reach in the struggle for wealth, and by doing farm work in the daytime, assisted by his faithful wife, and by splitting rails at night, he reached the point which had been his aim and became one of the wealthiest planters of Pike county. He has always taken an active part in politics and public affairs, and fully qualified himself for any position within the power of his fellow-citizens to give him, or which he might be called upon to fill. He was one of the first sheriffs of Pike county, and in 1844 and 1845 represented his district in the state legislature, and from 1853 to 1857 served in the state senate with ability and to the full satisfaction of his constituents. He assisted in the removal of the Indians from the state and was wounded at Hobdy's bridge, from the effects of which wound he died a premature death in the spring of 1862, and was followed to the grave by his amiable widow a few months later. The father of Harrell Hobdy was Edmund Hobpy, a native of North Carolina, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was the father of eight sons and several daughters by his wife, Nancy Harrell, and was a pioneer of Pike (now Bullock) county, where he died about the year 1848, having been preceded to the grave by his wife. The father of Mrs. Jane (McNeill) Hobdy died in North Carolina, and some time after that event his widow and her family moved to southeast Alabama, where she ended her days. Robert L. Hobdy is one of a family of twelve children and was reared on the home plantation. He attended, first, the schools of his neighborhood and then entered Auburn college, where he was engaged in his studies when the Civil war broke out. In April, 1861, he entered the Seventh Alabama infantry as sergeant, having enlisted for one year. The first six months were passed at Pensacola, Fla., and his first engagement was at Fort Pickens. The remainder of the year Mr. Hobdy was with Gen. A. S. Johnston in the army of the Tennessee, and took part in the battle

of Shiloh. At the expiration of his term of enlistment Mr. Hobdy returned to his home, but in a short time thereafter entered the Thirty-ninth Alabama infantry as lieutenant, and participated in all the marches and engagements of his regiment, including Missionary Ridge, Murfreesboro, through Kentucky with Bragg, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and the Georgia and Atlanta campaign, and while at Atlanta was severely wounded in his right arm and disabled for a few months, which he passed at home. Recovering from his wound, he rejoined his command at Corinth, Miss., but was soon transferred to Johnston's army in North Carolina, and with it took part at Bentonville, the last of that army's battles. The war over, Mr. Hobdy returned to Pike county and engaged in planting until 1869, when he went to Mason county, where he followed the same vocation until 1880, and then removed to Union Springs, where he has since lived, and where he is looked upon as being one of the most successful and prosperous planters of Bullock county—his farm of several hundred acres being adjacent to the city. Mr. Hobdy has never permitted politics to interfere with his business, nor has he ever aspired to office; he is strictly a temperate man, a thorough gentleman, is a member of the Louisville lodge, F. & A. M., and, with his wife, a member of the Episcopal church. In 1867 Mr. Hobdy was happily married to Miss Mary Buford, who was born in Barbour county, Ala., and educated at Eufaula Female college. Her father, the late distinguished Major Jefferson Buford, was born in Union district, S. C., but in an early day came to Alabama and settled in Barbour county, where he was widely known as a well-to-do planter and an able lawyer. He represented his district three terms—1840–41–42—in the state senate, where he distinguished himself as an orator and for his readiness in debate, his erudition, aptness and acumen, as well as his chivalrous bearing—as nothing could check him from asserting his rights, which he was always fully equipped to defend. In 1855 Major Buford organized a body of citizens and proceeded to the territory of Kansas to assist in forming the state of Kansas, and for a years was quite prominent in politics, but he returned somewhat depressed and disappointed. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Montgomery convention, to fill the seat of General Alpheus Baker, who had resigned to enter the Confederate army. His military title was gained in the Indian war of 1836, in which he bore a gallant part, and in his death, about the close of the late war, the state lost one of its most distinguished citizens.

MALACHI IVEY, one of the most progressive citizens and planters of Perote, Bullock county, Ala., was born near Milledgeville, Ga., in 1818. His parents were Barney and Elsie (Davis) Ivey, who were both natives of North Carolina, born respectively in 1795 and 1800, and who were there reared and married, and in 1817 removed to Baldwin county, Ga., later lived in Houston and Troup counties, then came to Alabama and located in Russell county, and finally settled in Macon county, where the

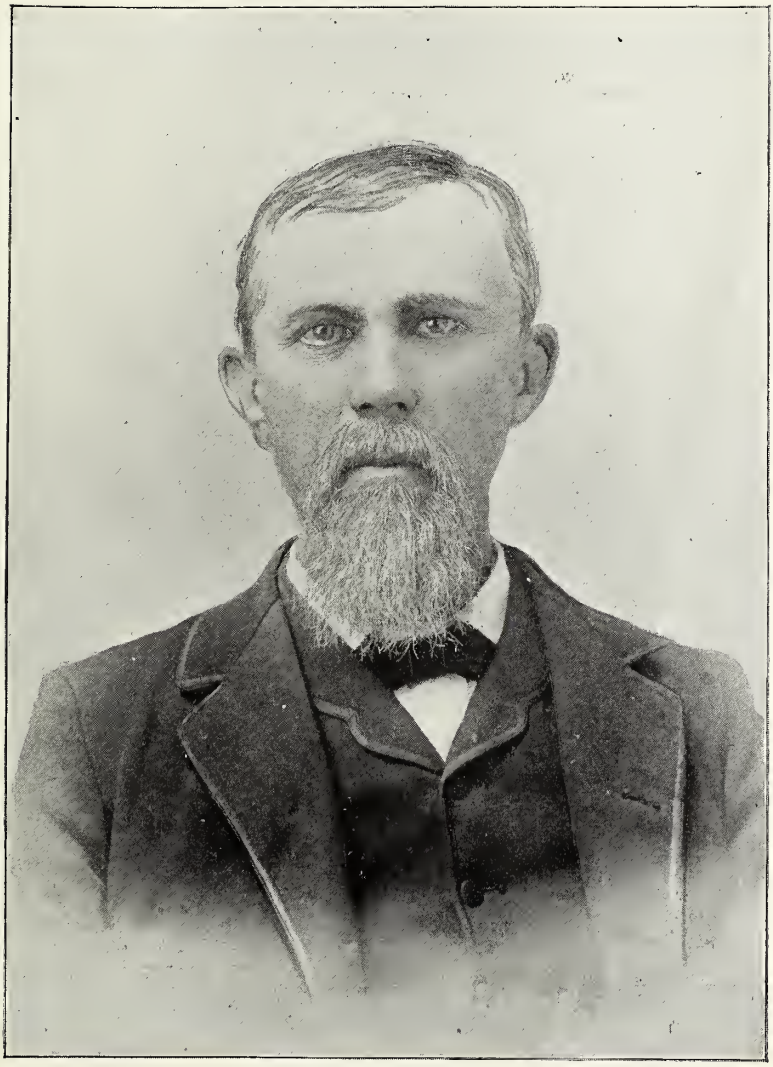
father died in 1885, and the mother in 1886, both devout members of the Baptist church. Barney Ivey was one of the most practical farmers of his day. He prided himself on the neatness of his farm, wherever located, and sought every means for increasing its productiveness; he was quiet and unostentatious, but was always sought by his neighbors for counsel and advice, they having a full appreciation of his practical sense. His father was named Robert Ivey and was a native of North Carolina, of Irish descent; his death occurred in Baldwin county, Ga. The maternal grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch was Malachi Davis, who passed his life in North Carolina. Malachi Ivey is the eldest in a family of twelve children, comprising five sons and seven daughters, of whom one son died in Kentucky while serving in the Confederate army during the first year of the late war. Malachi received a fair education, but, being the eldest child, his training was mostly had on the farm, under the experienced hand and eye of his father, to which circumstance he owes his own success in life. and for which he has always been grateful. At his majority he began business for himself, and in 1844, in Russell county, married Miss Caroline J., daughter of the distinguished bishop, John M. Tyere, whose demise occurred in the county named. Mrs. Ivey was born in Edgefield district, S. C., and in 1847 died, leaving one son, John B., who served all through the recent war in an Alabama company, under the command of Capt. Hardeman. In 1850 Mr. Ivey chose, as his second spouse, Sarah J. Curry, a native of South Carolina, who died in 1853. For his third wife Mr. Ivey married, in 1854, Matilda A. Gunn, who was born in Madison county, Ga., and died in 1857. In 1859 Mr. Ivey took his fourth helpmate, Samantha A. Dendey, a native of Madison county, Ga., and to this union have been born four children, viz.: Loane H., wife of J. B. Mobley, of Hamilton, Ga.; Lela B., married to W. G. Graham, of Troy; Emma A., and Mattie, all born on the farm which Mr. Ivey now occupies. After his first marriage Mr. Ivey lived in Russell county a year and then moved to Barbour county, where he remained until 1860, since which time he has been on his splendid farm near Perote, which comprises 960 acres of as fine land as there is in the county, and all the result of his own industry and good management. During the late civil war Mr. Ivey was persuaded to remain away from the battle field, as his neighbors were well satisfied that he would prove of greater value at home in the exercise of charity by dispensing aid to the suffering poor and afflicted. Here, indeed, was his element, and numberless unprotected women and children and decrepit men were supplied by him with provisions and clothing. He was earnest in his work, and his generosity has never been forgotten by a grateful community. He has twice been called upon by his fellow-citizens to serve as county commissioner, and was once chaplain of the Perote alliance. He has been a sincere and devout member of the Baptist church

from his youth, and all the members of his family belong to the same religious denomination.

CHARLES M. MCRAE.—One of the most progressive and prosperous farmers of Bullock county is Charles M. McRae of Union Springs. He was born in Anson county, N. C., November 24, 1840, a son of Lockwood A. and Mary McRae, who were both born and reared in the same neighborhood in the county named, where a family of six children was born to them. In 1841, this family came to Alabama and settled in Barbour county, near Louisville, on an improved farm, where the father and mother died in 1858 and 1854 respectively, having been members of the Presbyterian church for many years. Lockwood McRae was not only a practical and successful planter, but a man of fine English education, as well as public spirited and generous; he was active in politics, but never an aspirant for office. He was one of a large family born to Philip McRae, who was born and reared in Scotland, was married there and then came to America and settled in North Carolina, where he followed farming until his death. John McRae, the maternal grandfather of Charles M., and a distant relative of Philip McRae, was also a native of Scotland and also died in North Carolina. Charles M. McRae is the youngest of the six children born to his parents, his brothers and sisters having been named as follows: Harvey A., who served with the Alabama state troops in Florida during the recent war and died in Barbour county in or about 1888; Dr. Philip P., who graduated from the Charleston (S.C.) Medical college, and after a comparatively short, but brilliant professional career, died in Texas; John L., who was a captain in the Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, was in the army of the Tennessee, fought from Dalton to Atlanta, and was once wounded, was elected clerk of Barbour county on his return, served a short time and resigned, is now a merchant of Louisville, Ala.; Lillian, is the widow of the late William Bostwick of Louisivlle, Ala., and Christiana is the relict of John DeBardeleben, deceased. Chalres M. McRae received a good education at the Louisville and Clayton academies and had turned his attention to the cultivation of the home farm when he was called upon to take up arms for the defense of his adopted state, he being one of the first to respond to that call. February 13, 1861, he enlisted for one year in company F, First Alabama infantry, was commissioned second lieutenant, and with his regiment was ordered to Pensacola, where he took part in the various attacks on Fort Pickens. At the expiration of his term of enlistment the regiment was reorganized, and Mr. McRae re-enlisted for the war, joining his company with the rank of first lieutenant, and being placed in charge of the heavy artillery at Island No. 10. There he was captured in April, 1862, and imprisoned at Johnson's island, Ohio, until September, when he was taken to Vicksburg, Miss., and exchanged. Rejoining his command he took part in the siege of Port Hudson, was again captured, but he and the second lieutenant and eight of the privates

made their escape, and, with the exception of one private, who was recaptured, reached Johnston's command at Meridian, Miss. They there received furloughs and went to their respective homes, where they remained until their regiment was exchanged about three months later, when they were again called into service. Lieutenant McRae was now promoted to be captain and was sent with his command to Mobile, where for a short time the captain was in charge of the heavy artillery; next, the regiment was transferred to the Tennessee army, joining it at New Hope church, from which point they fought nearly every day on to Atlanta and back with Hood to Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, retreating to Tupelo, Miss., whence they were sent to join Johnston in North Carolina. But Capt. McRae was permitted to go by the way of his own home, and eventually joined his command in South Carolina, and, moving forward, soon engaged in a fight with the Federal cavalry at Salisbury, N. C., where the entire command was captured and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and there, in a very short time afterward, they were released, the war having closed. The first step of the captain after the war, was toward securing the means of temporary subsistence, which he accomplished by entering a store in Eufaula, as clerk. The position he held until 1866. This same year the captain married Miss Hobdy, who was born in Pike county, Ala., and educated at Eufaula Female academy. This lady is a sister of R. L. Hobdy, a sketch of whom will be found in another part of this volume. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. McRae have been born nine children, of whom five are still living. After his marriage Mr. McRae engaged in agriculture in Pike county, and later removed to Bullock county, where he now owns and cultivates two farms, producing cotton, corn, oats, etc. From 1884 to 1888, Mr. McRae was sheriff of Bullock county, and executed the duties of that office in a most satisfactory manner. He is a member of Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., at Union Spirngs, a member of the alliance, and, with his wife, of the Presbyterian church. His political creed is that of the democratic party and he is an earnest and active worker in its ranks.

Capt. Joel H. Rainer, president of the Merchants & Farmers' bank of Union Springs, Bullock county, Ala., is a native of Sampson county, N. C., and was born January 17, 1829, a son of Jarvis and Hannah (Ward) Rainer, also natives of Sampson county. Jarvis Rainer was a planter all his life, and died in 1832 in his native county, when Joel H., was but three years old. The year following the death of Jarvis his widow removed with her family to Lowndes county, Ala., and after the removal of the Indians to the west side of the Mississippi she settled in Pike county, where she died in 1845. She was the daughter of James Wood, a North Carolina planter of Scotch ancestry, who reared a large family. Capt. Rainer was the youngest in a family of nine children, all of whom are now deceased except himself and the eldest-born, Kennon, who is now residing in Texas, at the age of eighty-four years. An-



J. H. RAINER.

other brother, James J., was killed at the siege of Atlanta in 1864, after having served from the opening of the war in the Thirty-third Alabama infantry, of the army of the west. Capt. Rainer, after the loss of his mother, lived until he was fourteen years of age with an elder brother, and then hired out as a farm hand at $65 a year. As this was in the backwoods of Pike county, where there were no inducements to spend money, he had saved, at the end of two years, $100 of his earings. Never having had any opportunity to attend school, and being at this time scarcely able to read, he was prompted by a laudable ambition to educate himself to the extent of his means, and passed the following two years in school at Troy, and then taught school a year. The next three years he passed in merchandising at Bruceville, a little country village in Pike county. and there, in 1852, married Miss Susan A. Christian, a native of Chambers county, Ala. This lady died August 17, 1854, leaving one son, William Walton Rainer, now a prospeorus merchant of Union Springs, and a graduate from a commercial college of Baltimore, Md. In 1858, Capt. Rainer took, for his second wife, Roxana Ellis, a native of Pike county, who died in January, 1863, while the captain was in the army, leaving two children, of whom one, Sterling Price Rainer, is a graduate from Eastman's business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and now one of the firm of Rainer Sons, of Union Springs, Ala. The other, a daughter, Lula Rainer, graduated from Judson college and married Prof. T. W. Palmer of the State university and resides at Tuscaloosa. The third marriage of the captain was on January 2, 1866, with Miss Josephine Wood, a native of Barbour county, Ala., and now the mother of two children—Joel H., Jr., and Stella. The former was educated principally at Howard college and is now cashier of the Merchants & Farmers' bank at Union Springs; the latter graduated at Judson college. Capt. Rainer continued in the mercantile business at Bruceville until 1853, and then engaged in planting until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the Confederate army. In August, 1861, however, he was elected to the legislature from his district, being granted leave of absence from the army during the sittings of the legislature, after his entrance into the army, which did not take place until September 15, 1861, when he joined company I, Seventeenth Alabama infantry His first battle was at Shiloh, after which he was commissioned first lieutenant. In this battle he was wounded in the left arm, which disabled him for some time. Transferred then to the heavy artillery, he was stationed at Mobile until 1864, when his command was detailed to another line of duty, which embraced the Georgia and Atlanta campaign, in which it fought at Resaca, Allatoona Pass, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree creek, the Poorhouse fight, the siege of Atlanta, through the country with Hood to Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., then to Corinth, Miss., and on to Tupelo, whence the command was sent to join Gen. Johnston's army in North Carolina, where Mr. Rainer was placed on the staff of

Gen. George D. Johnston, with the rank of captain, retaining the position until the close of the war and fighting at Kingston and Bentonsville, N. C., and surrendering at Greensboro, N. C. Capt. Rainer reached his home June 10, 1865, and at once resumed farming, which he continued until 1869, whence he removed from Pike county to Union Springs, where he again tried his fortune in the mercantile business under the firm-name of Miles & Rainer, later under that of Rainer, Jelks & Eley, and then under that of J. H. Rainer & Sons. In 1890 the captain sold his interest in this business to his sons, and on January 17th opened the Merchants & Farmers' bank, of which he is the president. The captain also has large planting interests and other business connections to occupy his attentions, being a director in the Union Springs cotton mills, a director and stockholder in The Bank of Montgomery, and a stock holder in the Commercial Insurance company of Montgomery, and president of the Home Enterprise company. Captain Rainer has never sought office, but his natural keenness of perception and executive ability have led his fellow-citizens to seek his services on more than one occasion in public matters. Beside representing his district in the legislature, he represented his congressional district in the national democratic convention at St. Louis in 1888, and has performed other public duties when he has felt it to be incumbent upon himself to do so. He is a member of St. John's lodge, F. & A. M., at Union Springs, and is an upright, christian gentleman. He is a self-made man, having risen from comparative poverty to affluence solely through his own industry, business foresight, strict integrity and faithfulness to his trusts, and a determination to achieve success.

James H. Reynolds, M. D.—This distinguished physician and surgeon of Mount Hilliard, Bullock county, Ala., was born in Anson county, N. C., in 1833, as son of Newnom and Lucy (Scarborough) Reynolds, of whom the father was born in Richland county, N. C., and the mother in Montgomery county, in the same state. After their marriage Newnom and wife located in Anson county, where they resided until 1834, when they came to Alabama and resided in Russell county for some time, and then settled in Macon county, where the mother died in 1856, and the father in 1864—both devout members of the Methodist church for years. Newnom Reynolds was a successful farmer and a leading character of Russell county, Ala., for many years. He was one of a family of three sons and five daughters born to Henry Reynolds, a native of Maryland, who removed to North Carolina and thence to Mississippi, where he died in Marshall county, in 1851. The father of Newnom was one of three brothers, who came from Ireland to America prior to the Revolutionary war. Two of these brothers settled in Maryland, but of the third all trace was lost. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Reynolds was William Scarborough, a native of North Carolina. Dr. Reynolds is the youngest of a family of seven children. He had two brothers who were, like him-

self, educated to the medical profession, viz.: John A., who graduated at Cincinnati, practiced for many years, and died in Barbour county, Ala., in 1891; William, is a graduate from Charleston Medical college and is an active practitioner in Macon county, Ala. Another brother, older than the others, and named Lemuel, was a member of the Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, and fell at Tupelo, Miss., in 1862. Dr. James H. Reynolds studied medicine with his brother, Dr. John A., for two years, and in 1854, graduated from the Nashville (Tenn.) Medical college; he then at once settled within two miles of where he now lives, and in 1856, married Miss Sarah, daughter of John and Lucy Striven, who were both born in South Carolina, but came to Alabama and settled in Pike (now Bullock) county in 1835, when, after rearing a large family, both bade farewell to earth. Mrs. Reynolds was born in South Carolina, but was brought by her parents to Alabama when she was but two years old. She has borne the doctor eight children, all of whom grew to maturity, and six still survive, viz.: William, a graduate from Mobile medical college and now practicing medicine at Mount Hilliard; Lucy, wife of Oza Sellers; Minnie; John, a planter; Pearl, and Clyde. In 1858 the doctor settled on his present plantation in the woods. His possessions comprise about 2,700 acres and are devoted to cotton, corn, and pasturage for stock of various kinds. His medical practice has extended over a period of thirty-eight years, and in the early days embraced a circuit of fifteen to twenty miles. In 1862 the doctor served about four months in the Fifty-third Alabama infantry, but the people of the neighborhood were clamorous for his return, and he felt obliged to resign his position and furnish a substitute to the army, that he might be able to attend to the wants of his home community. In 1886, the doctor was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, was re-elected in 1888, and in 1890 was elected to the senate for four years. He has always been an active worker in the democratic party, is an alliance man, is public-spirited and is universally a favorite. Mrs. Reynolds is a Methodist.

Dr. James D. Rumph.—This prominent physician and surgeon of Perote, Bullock county, Ala., was born in Orangeburg district, S. C., in 1810, a son of John, a native of the same place. John Rumph passed his entire life in his native district, and was a very successful planter. Although a man of somewhat limited education, owing to the sparsely settled condition of the country in his early days, he was a voracious reader and became a very influential man in his district and reared a large family. Gen. Jacob Rumph, the father of John, was born in Charleston district, S. C., and died in Orangeburg district. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war and led a company all through the prolonged and heroic struggle in Colonel Thompson's regiment of Gen. Marion's corps, enduring many hardships and privations. At one time he had a fierce encounter with the notorious tory, Bill Cunningham, but

bore himself courageously and came out of the conflict with but a slight wound in the forehead. His bravery won him his reward, and at the close of the war he was made a brigadier-general. The father of the general came to America from Germany in early colonial times, and ended his days in South Carolina. Louis Gholston, the maternal grandfather of Dr. J. S. Rumph, was also a German, who came to America in colonial times and also passed away in South Carolina. He was a farmer and a man who held the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who placed him in many positions of public trust and emolument. His two sons, John and Louis, served throughout the Revolutionary war, one with the rank of colonel. Dr. J. D. Rumph having well prepared himself for a medical education was graduated March 9, 1836, from the South Carolina Medical college at Charleston. He practiced his profession with marked success in his native district until 1854, when he came to Alabama and settled near Mount Andrew, Barbour county, where his wife was stricken by death the year following. This lady, a cousin of her husband, was a native of Orangeburg district, S. C., born in 1820. She bore the maiden name of Caroline M. Rumph, and was a daughter of Christian Herresberger Rumph, a brother of John Rumph, heretofore alluded to, a native of Oarngeburg district and an itinerant Methodist preacher of great local renown. Dr. Rumph married a second wife and continued his practice in Barbour countty until 1882, when he removed to Perote, where he contented himself with a moderate neighborhood practice, having already gained a handsome competency and having had an uninterrupted call for his services for over fifty years, and having won for himself an enduring name among his fellow-practitioners. He was once counselor of the Charleston, (S. C.) Medical association, and for some years surgeon of the Fifteenth South Carolina militia; he was also a volunteer for the Florida war of 1836, but his services were declined. He was always a stanch democrat, an ardent Methodist, and was universally recognized as a man of erudition and as a genial gentleman. Of the four sons and four daughters born to Dr. Rumph, the eldest is the Hon. Christian Wilber Rumph, who was born in Orangeburg district, S. C., August 13, 1843, and at the age of eleven years, was brought by his parents to Alabama. He received a first-class academic education, chiefly at Perote, and February 13, 1861, joined company B, First Alabama infantry, known as the Perote Guards. His first military service was at Pensacola, Fla., in the various attacks and bombardments of Fort Pickens. At the close of his term of one year's enlistment, he joined company B, Fifty-first Alabama cavalry, as sergeant, under Gen. John T. Morgan (now United States senator), and operated in Kentucky and Tennessee, fighting at Nashville, Murfreesboro (where he was slighly wounded) and the raid up the Cumberland river, where several gunboats were captured from the enemy. At Shelbyville, Tenn., Mr. Rumph was taken prisoner, June 27, 1863, and for a short time was confined in the penitentiary at Nashville,

whence he was removed to Camp Chase and a few months later to Fort Delaware, where he was detained a long time, suffering much privation, and finally was taken to Point Lookout; there he was exchanged after a few months, and February 22, 1864, rejoined his company at Columbia, S. C. He was subsequently engaged in several skirmishes and also took part in the battle of Bentonville; following this, his regiment started for the trans-Mississippi department, but at Augusta, Ga., the news of Lee's surrender came to hand and the troops were disbanded. Mr. Rumph, after his discharge and after peace had resumed its sway, settled down to planting in Barbour county, and on December 17, 1873, married Miss Alberta, daughter of Charles D. and Eliza (Crossley) Laney. Mr. Crossley was a native of North Carolina and Mrs. Crossley of Alabama. The former came to Alabama when a young man, and was a prosperous merchant at Eufaula, where he died; the latter is still living. Mrs. Rumph was born and educated at Eufaula, and is now the mother of eight children. Since his marriage, Mr. Rumph has resided at Perote, engaged most successfully in the mercantile business, and also in planting, being the owner of 4,000 acres of fertile land, all the result of his well directed efforts. He is quite popular in the community, and has served his fellow-citizens as a justice of the peace, and from 1878 to 1882 in the state senate, where he served on the committees of temperance, finance and Federal relations. He is active in the democratic party and has several times been its delegate to state conventions, and for some years has been chairman of the Bullock county democratic executive committee. He is a member of Missouri lodge No. 146, F. & A. M.; at Perote, and of the I. O. G. T., while his wife is a devout member of the Methodist church. Langdon Leslie Rumph, another son of the doctor, died at Pensacola in 1861, a private in the First Alabama volunteers; a third son, Dr. James D. Jr., died about 1882; he served all through the late war in Davidson's cavalry, and after the close took one course in medicine at Philadelphia and eventually graduated from the university of Louisiana. A fourth son, John Melvin Rumph, died about the year 1882. Margaret Mary Rumph, the doctor's eldest daughter, is the wife of Newton Cochran, of Rome, Ga., and the doctor's youngest daughter is married to E. R. Haslin of Perote.

James Monroe Tarver, a planter and retired merchant of Enon, Bullock county, Ala., was born in Jones county, Ga., in 1821, and is a son of Elijah and Dicy (Pinson) Tarver, who were born respectively in North Carolina, November 30, 1783, and in Georgia, May 2, 1785. Elijah Tarver learned the hatter's trade in his younger days, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, went to Georgia, where he followed his trade a number of years, but during the latter part of his life devoted himself to planting exclusively. He was a great reader, and became a man of great information, and also fully qualified himself for the ministry, becoming a Methodist preacher of much local note in Georgia, where he

died in 1830, his wife dying in Alabama, in 1858. His father, James Tarver, was also a native of North Carolina, and was of Scotch-Irish origin; he moved his family from his native state in an early day, and there passed the remainder of his life. Joab Pinson, the uncle of James Monroe Tarver, died in Summerville, Ala., a man of much wealth and influence. James Monroe Tarver was the youngest born in a family of eight children, comprising six sons and two daughters, of whom there are only two surviving. He was well educated by private tutors, and began his business life when he reached his majority. He settled at Enon, Bullock county, about the year 1843, and in 1845, married Miss Rachel Banks, daughter of James and Hannah Banks, of Georgia. The Banks family were among the pioneers of Bullock county, having settled there in 1840. James Banks was a man of much influence, and died in 1867, in his seventy-seventh year, having been preceded to the grave by his wife ten years. This lady was born in Monroe county, Ga., in 1826, and was highly educated. Mrs. Tarver inherits all the refinement of her mother, and has made completely happy the married life of her husband. She has borne him six children, the three surviving ones being James Banks Tarver, a merchant and alderman of Columbus, Ga., and a graduate of Auburn college; Rosalie, wife of Clarence Caldwell, and Milton, who is a merchant at Enon. Of the deceased three, two died in infancy, and Sarah Hannah became the wife of the late Rev. D. C. Crook, a Methodist clergyman. Quitting his planting industry at the outbreak of the late civil war, Mr. Tarver served with the state troops, under Gen. Gerry, chiefly at Opelika and Pollard, until the end of the struggle, when he resumed farming, following the calling until 1867, when he connected merchandising with his agricultural pursuits for six or seven years, met with much success, then retired to the enjoyment of an ease, won through his early industry and intelligent exercise of his business talents, and started his sons on a successful business career. Mr. Tarver has done some public service as justice of the peace and major of the militia, and for forty-five years has been a Freemason. Mrs. Tarver has been a faithful member of the Methodist church since her young days, while her husband has been a steward in the same denomination for many years. He has ever been of a genial and social disposition, and is still in the enjoyment of the happiness that such a temperament brings. He started in life on a small farm, but at the outbreak of the war had accumulated a fortune of eighty thousand dollars, but most of this was swept away by that disaster; still, he never became discouraged, and soon partially retrieved his lost fortune, through his energy and indefatigable industry.

David C. Turnipseed.—This thriving planter and fruit grower of Flora, Ala., was born in that part of Bullock county which was formerly known as Montgomery in 1846. His father, William Turnipseed, was a native of Edgefield district, S. C., born in 1815: he married Miss Edith Ryals, who was born in Averysboro, N. C., in 1814. They both came to

D. C. TURNIPSEED.

Alabama with their parents, who settled in Montgomery county, about the year 1825, and were here married, taking up there residence in the woods on land entered from the government. Mrs. Edith Turnipseed died in 1858, and William afterward married twice—the second wife being a Miss Beverly, and the third a Miss Walker. William had been a life-long member of the Methodist church, but was not an enthusiast; he opposed secession, but avoided politics as a rule, being an industrious planter who wished to prosecute his vocation in peace. He died in 1891, after having amassed a competency. William was one of the pioneers of the county, having settled there when there were but two or three stores in the city of Montgomery, and the woods teeming with Indians and wild beasts. His father served in the Indian war of 1836 and suffered many hardships and privations during the earlier years of his residence here. He descended from an old revolutionary soldier—one of two brothers who came to America from Germany. David C. Turnipseed is the second of three brothers, viz.: John William, who died at Clinton, Tenn., in 1863, a soldier in Hilliard's legion of Alabama troops, after a short term of service under Gen. Bragg in Kentucky. The youngest of the brothers, Henry Felix, is a planter of Bullock county. David C. Turnipseed, whose name heads this sketch, was educated at home and at the state university but did not complete his collegiate course, owing to the breaking out of the late Civil war. After quitting school he farmed on his father's place until his marriage, in 1877, to Orleania E., daughter of Col. N. G. and Mary Owen, natives of Georgia, but who became residents of Alabama and here ended their days. Mr. Owen was a prominent planter and at one time was a member of the state legislature from Macon county; also served in the Mexican war, with the rank of colonel. Mrs. Turnipseed was born in Lee county, Ala., and is highly educated. The young couple, after their marriage, resided near Mitchell station until 1884, when they removed to their present place at Flora, which is one of the best improved and most homelike plantations in the country. Mr. Turnipseed started business with about $1,200 given him by his father, and Mrs. Turnipseed brought as her dowry about 300 acres; he now owns over 5,000 acres in different tracts, and is a progressive planter, who superintends his affairs in person, and hence his success. Since his settlement on his present place he has given a great deal of attention to fruit growing and experimenting with many varieties of fruits and vegetables. He has forty acres set in pears of a choice variety, ten acres of which are in full bearing; he also has apples, peaches, apricots, figs, plums, prunes, cherries, blackberries, gooseberries, etc., also pecans, English walnuts, etc., and ten acres in mulberries, grown for his hogs, and altogether has probably a greater variety of fruits than any other man in the state. He is a thorough horticulturist, well qualified for making a success of his undertaking, having a complete set of water-works run by hydraulic ram. He is preparing to add a canning factory to his enterprise. His

live stock is of the best grade and receives close attention. Both Mr. and Mrs Turnipseed are members of the Methodist church and are sparing no pains in the education of their children. Their names are David C., Jr., Walter F., Wm O. and Fletcher T.—the two eldest now members of the church.

Dr. William A. Walker.—Among the oldest and most successful physicians and prosperous druggists of Bullock county, Ala., is Dr. William A. Walker, of Perote. He was born in Harris county, Ga., in 1832, a son of William G. and Fannie G. (Hill) Walker, both natives of Putnam county, in the same state, where they were married, shortly after which event they removed to Harris county, where Mrs. Walker was drowned, in 1843, by the falling of a bridge which she was crossing. Mr. Walker's second wife bore the maiden name of Missouri B. Chandler, who bore her husband four children. The father died in 1848, at Raymond, Miss., while returning home from his plantation in Louisiana, in which state he had large planting interests, as well as in Georgia. He was a graduate from the State university of Georgia, was possessed of fine talents and literary taste, and was the owner of a valuable library of several thousand volumes. William Walker, the father of William G., was also a native of Putnam county, Ga., was a wealthy planter, and was known as "Rich Billy Walker." He reared a large family, and died in Harris county, Ga. Still another William Walker, father of him who is last mentioned, was also a native of Putnam county, Ga., was a moderately successful farmer, and reared a family of six sons and two daughters. His father was a native of Ireland, who came to America in his early manhood, and fought all through the Revolutionary war. When the war was over he settled in Georgia, and married a Scotch lady. He was a farmer, and ended his days in the state of his adoption. The Walker family is of Scotch origin, and traces its history many generations in that country, before some of its members took up their abode in Ireland. John Hill, the maternal grandfather of Dr. William A. Walker, was also a native of Putnam county, Ga., whence he removed to Walton county, in the same state, where he was a successful farmer. He reared two daughters, and died in Walton, before Dr. William A. Walker was born. His father, also named John, came to this country from Ireland prior to the Revolution. He was quite young, but entered the patriot army, and bore a gallant part throughout the heroic struggle. He did not marry until after independence had been gained, and his matrimonial experience was unusual, and, indeed, peculiar. For him the matrimonal knot was six times tied, his last marriage taking place when he was one hundred and seventeen years of age to a girl of seventeen years. He died at the wonderfully advanced age of one hundred and twenty-six years. He was a great sportsman and hunter, was possessed of much ability and influence, and at one time was a member of the Georgia state legislature, and held, beside, various other offices at different periods of

his protracted existence. Dr. William A. Walker is the second born in a family of four sons and one daughter. His boyhood days were spent on the home plantation, but he was surrounded with good educational advantages, and after due preparation entered the State university of Georgia, from which he graduated in 1850. After reading medicine with Dr. J. W. Pitts, in Harris county, Ga., until properly qualified, he attended the Jefferson Medical college, at Philadelphia, where he took his degree in 1854. The next three years he practiced in his native county, and located in Perote, Ala., where for the first few years he had a limited neighborhood clientele, but at present there is no more popular physician in the county, nor one whose services are in more constant demand. When the call to arms was sounded, he was one of the first to offer his service to the Confederate cause. February 13, 1861, he joined company B, First Alabama infantry, and served one year as second and first lieutenant of the "Perote Guards," at Pensacola, and in the bombardment of Fort Pickins had charge of the heaviest gun then in the possession of the Confederate army. At the expiration of his term of enlistment for one year, he enlisted in company B, Fifty-third Alabama cavalry, and was made adjutant-general of Hannon's brigade, which carried on its operations in northern Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. He was first wounded in an engagement at Athens, Ala., and was sent home for sixty days; it was during his confinement, while thus nursing his wound, that the battle of Chickamauga took place, but he recovered in time to take part in the fight at Lookout Mountain, and he participated in every march and engagement of his regiment from Dalton to Atlanta and south Georgia, being again wounded at New Hope church and at Calhoun, Ga. His command was left for a time to hold Atlanta, but early in 1865 joined Hood's command on its way to join General Johnston's army in North Carolina. After serving with Johnston awhile in North Carolina, the corps was sent to South Carolina, where it fought the Federals under General Potter, eight days after Lee had surrendered. The boys then started homeward, and were mustered out at Hamburg, S. C. The marriage of Dr. Walker took place in May, 1862, at the close of his first year's service in the army, the bride being Miss Mary V., daughter of Dr. J. W. and Mary F. Pitts, natives respectively of Jaspar and Monroe counties, Ga. Dr. Pitts was the former preceptor of Dr. Walker, as will be seen above. After marriage Dr. Pitts and wife moved to Harris county, Ga., and later came to Alabama and located at Perote, whence they moved to Salem and thence to Columbus, Ga., where they died. Dr. Pitts was surgeon of the Thirty-sixth Alabama regiment, Confederate States army, from 1862 to 1864, and was very successful after the conclusion of hostilities. Mrs. Mary V. Walker was born in Harris county, Ga., and educated at Tuskegee, Ala., and became the mother of five children, of whom two are now deceased. After the war Dr. Walker, with renewed vigor and increased success, resumed his practice of medicine, and also

engaged in planting, which he now carries on quite extensively. The doctor is a member of the State Medical association and of the Bullock County Medical society, and was at one time president of the latter. Soon after his settling in Perote he united with Missouri lodge, No. 146., F. & A. M., and has been its secretary ever since. He holds membership, also, in the chapter of the grand lodge. He is one of the oldest, one of the most popular, and one of the most skillful physicians of Bullock county, is a church member, as is his wife, and the family stand in the very center of the social circle.

Capt. R. E. Wright.—In the county of Barbour, Ala., there is probably no more prosperous a planter than R. E. Wright, and a no more worthy gentleman or one higher in standing among his neighbors. He was borh in Taliaferro county, Ga., in 1838. His father, John Wright, was born in Warren county, Ga., where he married Miss Sarah Dozier, a native of the same county. There he resided, engaged in planting, until 1852, when he came to Alabama and settled in Barbour county, followed his vocation of planter and died in 1872, his widow following him to the grave in 1878. He was a Freemason, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist church, and stood high in the estimation of both brotherhoods. Although opposed to secession, he furnished five sons to the Confederate army on the disintegration of the states. Rev. Richard Dozier, the father of his spouse, was a local preacher of considerable prominence and brought many of his hearers within the fold of the Methodist church. Of the eleven children born to the marriage of John Wright and Sarah Dozier, Captain Wright was the fourth in order of birth. There were four girls and seven boys in this family, and of the latter sex, five bore arms in the Confederate army, and all in the Fifteenth Alabama infantry, viz.: William, who died soon after the first battle of Bull Run; John L., who fought all through the war in the army of Virginia and left a leg at the second fight at Manassas, died in peace at Brewton, Ala., in 1891; Henry C., who was all through the desperate struggle, but who was neither captured nor wounded, is now a resident of Texas; Thomas D., who entered the army at the age of sixteen, was killed at Chickamauga. R. E. Wright, after the toughening experience of a farm life in his earlier years, and having also the advantage of an academic education—and having graduated at a business college at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1859, had beeu teaching school for a year or so, and was preparing for college when the war of secession interrupted his studies and teaching and brought him into the ranks of the Midway Guards July 1, 1862. At Fort Mitchell he was commissioned second-lieutenant of company B, Fifteenth regiment of Alabama infantry, under the command of Colonel James Canty and afterward commanded by Col. W. C. Oates, member of congress from the third congressional district for many years past. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, and Mr. Wright fought valiantly through the valley campaign under Jackson. He took

part in the Seven days' fight around Richmond, was in the Rappahannock campaign, was promoted captain of his company in 1862, and at the second Manassas battle was shot through the left lung and also the right shoulder. Of course these wounds disabled him for duty, and after lingering in camp for nearly a year, oftentimes at the point of death, he was compelled to resign his well-deserved commission and return to his home, where for many years he was under the treatment of skillful physicians. Bnt he survived all this torture and is now one of the best citizens of Bullock county. After his recovery from his wounds he taught school until his health broke down, but, nothing daunted, resorted to farming as a health restorative. Later he embarked in the mercantile business at Harris, and carried on both merchandising and planting until 1891, when he relinquished storekeeping, but continued planting in Barbour county, where he owns twelve hundred acres of productive land. He now resides in Midway, Bullock county, in order to give his children the facilities for a good education. Capt. Wright is engaged in diversified farming, stock-raising, etc., to which he is very much devoted. As to farm produce he raises ample for his own wants, and as to live stock he markets fine Jersey cows, Poland-china hogs, horses and mules. Mr. Wright has always been popular among his fellow-citizens. For eighteen years he served as justice of the peace, resigning that office in 1891, when he became a citizen of Bullock county. He also served in the state legislature as representative from Barbour county in 1886, but declined a second nomination for that office. The marriage of Mr. Wright took place, in 1865, to Miss Louisa P., daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Glass) Maddux, who removed from Newton county, Ga., to Barbour county, Ala., before the late war began. Mrs. Wright is a native of Newton county and is the mother of four children, two daughters and two sons. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wright are devout Methodists and are active church workers, Mr. Wright having been a steward of the church and a Sunday-school superintendent for many years at Spring Hill, and has been honored with the same positions since removing to Midway.

BUTLER COUNTY.

John L. Broughton, M. D.—Dr. Broughton is one of the oldest and most popular physicians of Butler County. His paternal ancestors were English people and members of the family came from the old country in the time of the colonies and settled in South Carolina, in which state the doctor's grandfather, John Broughton, was born and raised. John Broughton served in the continental army during the war of the Revolution and after the close of that struggle emigrated to Georgia, settling in Green county about two miles from the city of Greensboro. Edward Broughton, the doctor's father, was born in Green county, Ga., in the year 1802. He was a planter in early life, but later became interestd in the internal

improvement of the south and was one of the promoters and contractors of several of the earliest railroads of Georgia and Alabama, in the construction of which he amassed a large fortune. In partnership with several of his sons, including the doctor, he built that part of the L. & N. railroad extending from Fort Deposit to Flowers Mill, in 1855-6, and his connection with this and other lines brought him into prominence in Alabama and other states of the south. He was especially noted for his superior qualifications as a financier, and during his business life succeeded in accumulating a fortune variously estimated from $500,000 to $800,000. He married, about the year 1828 or 1829, Sarah Lackey, daughter of Thomas Lackey, of Greensboro, Ga. Thomas Lackey was a native of South Carolina, born of Irish parentage, and became a resident of Georgia in 1831, settling in Harris county about twelve miles from the town of Columbus. In 1836 he made a business trip to northern Alabama, and on his return was killed by an Indian war party not far from where the town of Opelika now stands. Edward and Sarah Broughton were the parents of three sons and seven daughters, namely: John L., Edwin, a Confederate soldier, killed before Richmond in 1862; Mary, widow of H. P. T. Montgomery; Fannie, deceased wife of John B. Long; Mittie, wife of Coleman B. Ferrels; Georgia, wife of Thomas H. Hayes; L. P., first lieutenant in the Confederate service, killed in second battle of the Wilderness; Quinnie, wife of William Martin; Mattie, wife of Matthew Whitfield, and Sarah, who died in girlhood. The father and mother of these children died in 1878 and 1880 respectively. Dr. Broughton was born in LaGrange, Ga., April 25, 1830. His early educational training in the common schools was supplemented by a course in the university of Georgia, where he graduated in 1849, after which he began the study of medicine at LaGrange with Dr. R. A. Ridley, under whose able instructions he continued two years and then became a student of the Medical college of South Carolina, at Charleston. His professional knowledge was further increased by attendance at the university of Pennsylvania, where he completed the prescribed course in 1853, and after receiving his degree he returned home and entered upon the active practice the same year, but in 1854 located in Greenville, Ala. The doctor moved to the latter place in the two-fold capacity of physician and contractor, being connected at that time with his father and brothers in the construction of the M. & M. railroad, which he built from Montgomery, Ala., to Pensacola, Fla., completing that part of the line in April, 1861. Since that year he has been in the active practice of his profession at Greenville, and his success as a physician is second to that of no other medical man in Butler county, or in the southern part of the state. During the late war Dr. Broughton served as surgeon, with headquarters first at Columbus, Miss., and later was connected with the Chimborazo hospital, Richmond, Va., where he was engaged until after the surrender. In addition to the practice of his profession the doctor has given considerable atten-

tion to agriculture, and is now the possessor of four fine plantations, one containing 580 acres, nine miles from Greenville, another of 600 acres, six miles north of the town, a third containing 200 acres, twelve miles north, and the fourth, of 210 acres, lying three miles in the same direction. Dr. Broughton's professional reputation is of the highest order of excellence. Of strong character, healthful presence and sympathetic heart, he always calms the sick room, and his conscientious fidelity to duty has won for him the love and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, either socially or in his capacity as medical adviser. He possesses many of the elements of popularity, and his deportment is characteristic of the cultured southern gentleman. The doctor was married, in 1864, at LaGrange, Ga., to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Ashford. Mrs. Broughton bore her husband four children, and departed this life in 1878. The following are the names of the children: Mary, deceased at the age of four years; Mary, wife of H. G. Wilkinson; Edward, a medical student at Tulane university, New Orleans, and Thomas A., who is now pursuing the study of medicine under the instruction of his father. Dr. Broughton is a member of the F. & A. M., and belongs to the Baptist church, of which his wife was also a communicant.

Judge Anderson Crenshaw was born in South Carolina, on May 22, 1783, and died in Butler county, Ala., August 31, 1847. He was the first graduate of the university of South Carolina, at Columbia, and entered the legal profession and became distinguished as a lawyer in his native state. He removed to Alabama about 1819, and settled at Cahaba, the capital, and removed to Butler county about 1821. He was circuit judge from 1821 to 1838, and the circuit judges constituted the supreme court of the state until 1832; was chancellor of southern division of Alabama from 1838 till his death, in 1847, and while on the supreme bench became somewhat noted for rendering dissenting opinions, which afterward became the law. He was a fine classical scholar, and of considerable attainments and quaint learning. The following extract is from Garrett's Public Men of Alabama: "He was a whig in politics, but so moderate in his views and feelings, and so devoted to the duties of the high places he occupied, that the question of party politics was never brought to bear upon him, in consequence of which he was retained in office under elections of the legislature, when large democratic majorities existed. His virtues as a man, and his abilities and integrity as a judge, gained the public confidence from the beginning of his long administration of justice, which he retained to the last. Nothing more need be added to such a pregnant record of success." Crenshaw county, Ala., was named for him.

Walter H. Crenshaw was born in South Carolina, July 7, 1817, and died in Butler county, Ala., December 7, 1878. He was a member of the house of representatives from his county, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1847, 1861-2-3-4;

was speaker in 1861-2-3-4; state senator 1851-3-1865, and 1866; president of the senate 1865-6, and a member of the state convention of 1865, which framed the state constitution of that year. As a presiding officer he gave entire satisfaction, and as a public man, few in the south gained a more enviable reputation. He was long in public life in Alabama, and always maintained a high character for abilities and integrity. His judgment could at all times be safely trusted, and his example is worthy of all the praise due to exalted virtue and patriotism. The following is from an obituary notice by a friend. "Judge Walter H. Crenshaw was solid rather than brilliant and possessed a mind of remarkable balance and clearness. On the establishment of the criminal court for this county in 1871, he was elected judge and discharged the duties with characteristic energy and ability. He resigned that position to accept his election as one of the codifiers of the law of Alabama, and for nearly a whole year bent his energies of mind and body to the work—eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, and which his family believe was the producing cause of the paralysis with which he was stricken down. He seemed to retain all he ever knew; he was, as near as can be, a walking library of legal and political information of Alabama and the union. Thus has passed away one of the old land marks of Butler county, and a large contributor to the character and grandeur of Alabama, as he was a man whose character for truth, honor, integrity, was without spot or blemish and a model in social and family relations."

Edward Crenshaw, prominent member of the Greenville bar, and son of the late Judge Walter H. Crenshaw, is a native of Butler county, Ala., born on the 29th day of August, 1842. He was liberally educated in the universities of Alabama and Virginia, completing the law course in the latter institution, and in 1861 entered the Confederate service as second lieutenant of company K, Seventeenth Alabama volunteer infantry, and in March, 1863, was promoted captain of company B, Fifty-eighth Alabama regiment. May, 1864, he received the appointment of second lieutenant in the Confederate marine corps, and subsequently became first lieutenant of marines on the Confederate privateer Tallahassee, which captured about forty Union vessels during the war. On leaving the service, Mr. Crenshaw began to practice his profession in Greenville, and in 1869 was elected clerk of the circuit court for Butler county, the duties of which position he discharged in a highly creditable manner until 1874. Since the expiration of his official term Mr. Crenshaw has given his entire attention to his profession, and now has a large and lucrative legal business in Butler and other counties of southern Alabama. He stands high among his professional brethren of the Greenville bar, and is a fitting representative of the family which, for many years, exerted such a powerful influence in the legal profession of southern Alabama. Mr. Crenshaw and Sarah E. Britton were united in marriage in 1873, and to their union have been born two children, Arthur and Edith Crenshaw.

JAMES W. DARBY, a well known and reliable business man of Garland, Butler county, is a native of Alabama, born in the county of Pike, January 25, 1840, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Evaline Darby. He had the advantages of a common school education and in April, 1861, entered the Confederate army, as a private, enlisting in company E, Fourth Alabama infantry, with which he served during the war, principally in Virginia, where he participated in the battles of Seven Pines, second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Antietam, South Mountain, Suffolk, Gettysburg and many others, in one of which, the engagement at Gaines farm. he received a painful wound in the left leg just below the knee. He was made captain of his company in 1864, and was with his command in all the battles around Richmond, and at the final surrender at Appomattox laid down his arms, bidding adieu to military life and returning to Butler county, Ala., and engaging in the mercantile business at Garland, where he has ever since resided. Mr. Darby was united in marriage with Mary J., daughter of J. J. Simkins, on the 27th day of May, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Darby have three children, namely: John J., engaged in merchandising at Dunham, Ala.; Anna E., wife of A. W. Powell, and William A. In his political belief Mr. Darby is identified with the democratic party, fraternally he belongs to the K. of H. and Masonic orders, and in religion is a communicant of the Baptist church, as is also his wife. He is a man of fine intelligence and of good business capacity, and has stamped the impress of his character upon the community of which for so many years he has been a prominent factor. His father, Benjamin F. Darby, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., on Line creek, about the year 1818, and was a man of much more than ordinary powers of mind, a great reader, especially of literature pertaining to the political history of the country. He was first married about 1838 in Pike county, Ala., to Evaline Rainer, who died in 1841, leaving one child, the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. His second marriage was consummated in 1842 with Anne E. Moore, by whom he became the father of seven children, namely: Benjamin C., Melissa, wife of J. B. Bockman; Susan, wife of L. D. Bass; Martha, wife of Mr. Douglass, T. J., John W., and Ida. Benjamin F. Darby was about one year old when the Indians forced the family to move to Clarke county, where they remained a short time only, and then removed to Pike county, Ala., remained until 1858, and then changed his residence to Butler county, near Garland, where he lived until the breaking out of the war, at which time he entered the Confederate service as a member of the Seventh Alabama infantry. He was made a prisoner at La Grange, Ga., in 1864, and taken to Camp Chase, where he contracted a disease, from the effects of which he died the same year. James Darby, father of Benjamin F., was born of Scotch-Irish parentage in Edgefield district, S. C., and became a resident of Alabama about the year 1815, settling in Clarke county, thence moved to Pike county, where his death occurred in 1849.

Dr. James G. Donald, an old and reliable physician, whom every body in Butler county reveres for his many excellent qualities of head and heart, is descended from a long line of illustrious Scotch ancestors, the name appearing prominently in the early annals of Scotland. The first christian king of that country was of the name of Donald, and the last of the Donald dynasty died in 903 A. D. When the independence of Scotland was lost, the family retired from public notice. About the year 1700, Alexander Donald with his wife emigrated to North America and settled in the colony of Virginia and afterward the entire family moved to the state of South Carolina, where they remained until the year 1818. The above Alexander was the doctor's great-grandfather. West Donald, the doctor's father, was the son of James Donald, who reared a family of five sons and three daughters, West being the second in order of birth. He was born in Chester county, S. C., in 1785, followed planting and served as captain in the militia of his native state. He was a great admirer of John C. Calhoun, and took a prominent part in opposition to the government during the troubles in South Carolina, growing out of the ordinance of nullification. West Donald and Margaret Caldwell, daughter of Joseph Caldwell, a native of Ireland and a patriot of the Revolution, were united in marriage about the year 1827 in Abbeville district, S. C., and to their union were born three children, namely: Joseph, a physician and planter of Dallas county, Ala.; Mary, widow of John C. Chisom, and James G., whose name introduces this sketch. Some years after the father's death, which occurred in 1834. Mrs. Donald removed to Alabama, settling in Dallas county, where she died in 1877. Dr. James G. Donald was born in Abbeville district, S. C., August 1, 1828, and in 1845 entered Erskine college at Due West, his native state, from which he graduated in 1850. Subsequently he attended lectures in the university of Louisiana at New Orleans, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1854, locating immediately thereafter at Monterey, Butler county, where he has ever since carried on a large and lucrative practice. The doctor was first married in 1856 at Monterey to Mary Steen, who bore him three children, and whose death occurred in 1864. The following are the names of the children of their marriage: Joseph, deceased; Robert, farmer and merchant of Monterey, and Elizabeth, wife of Charles Scott of Wilcox county, Ala. The doctor's second marriage was solemnized in 1866 with Eugenia Steen, a sister of his former wife, a union blessed with the birth of the following children: Mamie, wife of Thomas Moore; Julia, a teacher of Butler county; Bertha; Erskine, medical student at Mobile college; Claude, James, Charles and Dan. The doctor affiliates with the democratic party, is a master Mason, and with his wife belongs to the Baptist church. He has, by close attention to the wants of the public and by a life consecrated to his profession, succeeded in establishing much more than a local reputation as a successful physician and surgeon, and although past the age when most

medical men retire, is still in the enjoyment of a very extensive practice in Butler and adjoining counties. He is a genial, courteous gentleman, a respected and useful citizen, and has been closely identified with the growth and porsperity of Monterey and the county of Butler.

W. H. Flowers, Sr.—Men who leave the impress of their characters upon a community for good are always honored by a grateful public, and as the frosts of many years gather upon their heads, their children rise up and call them blessed. In the category of such worthies, in Butler county, the name of W. H. Flowers is especially deserving of mention, a name which for over thirty-five years has added luster to the community in which he has resided. Rev. Drury Flowers, father of W. H., was a native of South Carolina, born May 1, 1780. He was a farmer by occupation, and for a number of years a preacher of the Methodist church, the interests of which religious body he was largely instrumental in promoting throughout many sections of the South. February 15, 1801, he married Catherine Sullivan, and in 1826 emigrated to Georgia, settling in Jasper county, thence in 1833 moved to the county of Henry, and in 1844 became a resident of Fayette county, Ga. Subsequently, about 1859, he removed to Randolph county, Ala., and died there in August of the same year; his wife survived him only a short time, dying in May, 1860. Of the large family of children born to Drury and Catherine Flowers, but three are living at this time, namely: W. H., Benjamin J., of Polk county, Fla., and Evaline, wife of Daniel Johnson, of DeKalb county, Ala. W. H. Flowers was born in Darlington district, S. C., January 7, 1813, and on attaining his majority began life for himself as a farmer, in his native state. January 5, 1837, when twenty-four years of age, he was married in Henry county, Ga., to Sarah T. Thomas, daughter of Rev. William Thames, and in 1840 moved to Fayette county, Ala., where he followed his chosen calling until 1857, at which time he became a resident of Butler county. He lived for some years in Greenville, but after Mrs. Flowers' death, which occurred on the 7th day of October, 1885, he moved to Bolling, where he has since made his home. In 1860, Mr. Flowers embarked in the milling business, which he has since carried on with a large measure of success, being at this time the executive head of the Milner, Caldwell & Flowers Lumber company, one of the largest and best known manufacturing establishments of the kind in the state. Mr. Flowers is the father of twelve children, as follows: John J.; Cassie, wife of Charles H. Chandler; Lizzie, wife of A. Hamil; William M,; James D.; F. A.; Mary Ellen, died in infancy; Josephine, wife of J. Reed; Mrs. Susie Vinson, deceased; Sarah, died at the age of fifteen; Joseph H., and Emma, wife of Dr. Perry. Mr. Flowers is a Methodist in his religious belief, belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in politics has always been an earnest supporter of the principles of the democratic party. He came to Butler county a poor man, but by honest work and honorable dealing has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune,

besides rearing a large family, every member of which reflects credit on the name an is an honor to the community. As a citizen, Mr. Flowers has ever stood ready to aid and encourage every worthy enterprise; in all transactions with the world, none have ever accused him of a mean or unworthy act, and his integrity has always been above reproach. His business career knows no stigma, his moral character is without blemish; and to posterity he will leave a name worthy of emulation by the wisest and best of mankind.

JOHN J. FLOWERS, eldest son of W. H. and Sarah T. Flowers, was born in Fayette county, Ga., October 8, 1837. He received a practical education in the common schools. In 1858 came to Alabama, and, in partnership with a Mr. Thames, engaged in the mercantile business at Greenville, where the firm did a large and lucrative trade for a period of three years. Severing his connection with merchandising, Mr. Flowers, for the succeeding ten years, lived the life of a farmer, but in 1872 moved to Bolling and became a member of the firm known as the Milner, Caldwell & Flowers Lumber company, of which he is now general manager, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Flowers possesses business ability of a high order, and much of the success of the large company with which he is connected is due directly to his superior management. He is a democrat in politics, a royal arch Mason and a member of the Methodist church. April 11, 1861, Miss Kate Brooks, daughter of Sawyer Brooks, became his wife, to which union the following children have been born: May, wife of R. E. Steiner; Sallie, wife of Bernard Steiner; Edward P., bookkeeper for the lumber company with which his father is connected; William H., student at Vanderbilt university, preparing for the legal profession; Brooks and Marvin; Marvin died January 14, 1891. July 11, 1878, Mr. Flowers had the misfortune to lose his wife, and in October, 1881, he married Mrs. Lizzie (Hill) Brown, daughter of John G. Hill, of Griffin, Ga. The children born to bless this union are named John J., Jr., and Arthur, who are living at home with their parents.

WILLIAM M. FLOWERS.—The gentleman whose biographical mention is herewith presented is the second son of W. H. and Sarah T. Flowers, and was born in Fayette county, Georgia, September 14, 1842. He was reared on a farm, early learned by practical experience the meaning of the words hard work, and in January, 1862, enlisted in company C, Thirty-third Alabama infantry, with which he served as private until 1863, when he was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment. He held that position until the fall of 1864, at which time he was elected first lieutenant of company C, and continued in that capacity until the close of the war. Mr. Flowers' command was stationed at Pensacola till after the battle of Shiloh, and then joined Bragg's army at Tupelo and moved with it to Chattanooga. At the battle of Perryville he received a bullet wound in the right shoulder and was taken prisoner and sent to Harrisburg, Ky., for treatment, thence, in December, 1862, to Vicksburg, Miss., where

he was exchanged. He rejoined his regiment just after the battle of Murfreesboro, and subsequently participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and Lookout Mountain, and. wintering at Dalton, Ga., took part in the bloody campaign of Atlanta. He was with Hood's army in its raid through Tennessee, and did valiant service in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and after the latter engagement obtained a furlough and spent twenty days at home, afterward rejoining his command at Harrisburg, S. C. Returning home after the close of the war Mr. Flowers accepted a position with the saw-mill firm of Evans, Teal & Co., with which he remained two years, and for one year thereafter filled the position as agent for the M. & M. railroad company at the city of Montgomery. Severing his connection with railroading, he next engaged with Milner & Caldwell, lumber manufacturers at Bolling, and after continuing in their employ less then a year moved to a farm on Cedar Creek and followed the pursuit of agriculture until his election as sheriff of Butler county in the fall of 1874. He proved a popular and efficient officer until the expiration of his term of three years, at which time he embarked in the mercantile business at Greenville and continued the same until 1880, when in partnership with R. E. Corry he purchased a mill and began the manufacture of lumber in the vicinity of the county seat. The firm thus constituted lasted until 1884, at which time it was dissolved, Mr. Flowers effecting a copartnership in the milling and lumber business at Forest with G. J. Peagler, under the firm name of Flowers & Peagler, by which style the company is still known. Mr. Flowers is justly considered one of the prominent men of the county; his well known integrity and business ability have won him an enviable place in the affections and minds of those who know him best, and his whole life is an exemplification of what honesty and perseverance will give those whose aims are prompted by noble emotions. Mr. Flowers and Sophronia E. Peagler were made man and wife on the 25th day of January, 1868, and they are now the parents of five children, namely: Abbey, wife of O. R. Porter; George, Katy, Walter and Willie. Mr. and Mrs. Flowers are members of the Baptist church. The fraternities to which Mr. Flowers belongs are the Masonic lodges, the K. of H. and K. of P., and his political views are in harmony with the principles of democracy.

James D. Flowers, third son of W. H. Flowers, is a native of Fayette county, Ga., and dates his birth from the second day of March, 1844. He served in the late war in Col. Carter's cavalry regiment, the Second Alabama, from April 1861, till May, 1862, and on the latter date was transferred to the Seventeenth Alabama infantry, with which he took part in the battles around Atlanta and Hood's Tennessee raid and engagements incident thereto. He was captured at the battle of Nashville and sent north to Camp Douglas, where he was kept a prisoner until the cessation of hostilities, when he returned home, and for some time thereafter attended school in Butler county. Subsequently he was employed in a saw

mill at $1.25 a day, and in April, 1866, moved to Bolling, where he has since resided and where he now owns an interest in the large milling firm, notices of which appears elsewhere. Like his brothers, Mr. Flowers is a straight forward man, possessing that kind of courage which encounters obstacles only to surmount them, and he is thoroughly identified with the growth and prosperity of that part of the county in which he resides. June 9th, 1866, he was married to Emma, daughter of D. A. Rutledge, Jr., and is now the father of seven children: Bettie, wife of J. H. Dunklin; William R., James Henry, John J., Mary, Emma, and Ruth, the last named accidentally shot and killed on the 26th of July, 1889. Mr. Flowers is an active worker in the Masonic fraternity, is steward and Sunday school superintendent of the Methodist church at Bolling, and votes with the democratic party. F. A. Fowlers, fourth son W. H. and Sarah Flowers, was born in Georgia, county of Fayette, February 2, 1846, and there spent the years of his youth, moved to Alabama, Butler county, December, 1857, farmed with his father two years, then engaged in the lumber business. His first practical experience in life was as sawyer for the lumber firm of Milner & Caldwell, in whose employ he continued until 1867, at which time he went to Bluff Springs, Florida, where he operated a saw mill about two years for Evans & Tait. In 1873 he moved to Bolling, Ala., where he has since been identified with the lumbering interests of Butler county, as a member of the firm of Milner, Caldwell & Flowers. Mr. Flowers is a practical lumberman, shrewd in the management of his business affairs and is one of the popular and highly respected citizens of Butler county. He was married March 4, 1869, to Carrie, daughter of J. S. Wood, a prominent merchant of Greenville, and is the father of two children: Mamie and Maude. He is a democrat in politics, a member of the K. of P. fraternity, and, with his wife, belongs to the Baptist church of Greenville, Ala.

Louis Harrell, the subject of this sketch, is, perhaps, the largest and wealthiest farmer of Butler county, and one of the leading agriculturists of southern Alabama. His ancestors on the father's side came originally from France and the name in that country was Harrelle. His grandfather, Louis Harrell, settled in Marion district, S. C., before the war of the Revolution and owned the historic tract of land spoken of, in the life of Gen. Marion, as "Briton Neck." He was a soldier in the war of independence and served throughout the struggle with Francis Marion's celebrated band of partisans in South Carolina and other parts of the south. The subject's father, also named Louis Harrell, was born in Marion district, S. C., in 1787; was a planter by occupation, served in the war of 1812, and died in 1822, in Darlington district, his native state. Melissa W. Hill, the wife of Louis Harrell, whom he married in South Carolina, in 1820, was the mother of but one child, the subject of this mention. Mrs. Harrell, some years after her husband's death, became the wife of John Cody, by whom she had a family of seven children. She

died in January, 1886, in Crenshaw county, Ala. The gentleman whose name heads this biography was born, August 12, 1821, in Darlington district, S. C., and when three years of age was taken by his mother to Pike county, Ala., where his youthful years were passed on a farm. Owing to the indifferent schools of that day his early education was exceedingly limited, and at the age of sixteen he turned his back upon his home and engaged in the battle of life upon his own responsibility. In November, 1842, shortly after obtaining his majority, he met and married Matilda A. Wyrnsdick, and shortly thereafter engaged in agricultural pursuits in Pike county, Ala., where he resided until 1852, doing business a part of that time in Montgomery, where for three years he clerked in the mercantile establishment of J. & H. Weil & Co. In 1852, he moved to Butler, now Crenshaw county, and located at the town of Rutledge, where he made his home until 1866, at which time he removed to a farm nine miles from Greenville, where he resided one year. He then located in Greenville, where for twenty years he was engaged as clerk for different business firms, during which time he was also interested in farming in the vicinity of the county seat. In 1886, he moved to his present plantation three and a half miles east of Greenville, where he has since resided and where he now carries on one of the largest and most valuable farms in Butler county, consisting of a thousand acres, 400 of which are under cultivation. He also owns a plantation of 300 acres in Montgomery county, to which he gives his personal attention, and which, like his home place, is well improved and highly cultivated. During his residence in Greenville, Mr. Harrell served four years as mayor of the city, and in 1888 was elected representative from Butler county in the state legislature, in which body he served one year. Previous to that time he was frequently importuned to run for office, but always refused, and in 1856, was nominated against his wish for the legislature, but declined to make the race. In March, 1862, he entered the Confederate army as a member of company A, Third battalion, Hilliard's legion, and soon after his enlistment was promoted second lieutenant, and in 1863, upon the reorganization of the company, was elected captain. He took part in but one important battle, Perryville, and on account of sickness, superinduced by exposure, he was discharged for disability early in the year 1864. In 1860, Mr. Harrell disposed of his real estate with the intention of going west, but the war breaking out prevented him putting his plans into execution. At that time he was regarded as the heaviest farmer in the county, owning very valuable real estate and fifty-two slaves, but at the close of the war his circumstances became so reduced that he was compelled to borrow money with which to purchase provisions for his family. He has been a prudent manager, possesses superior business sagacity, and by close attention to his chosen calling has succeeded in amassing a comfortable fortune, being now considered one of the wealthiest men of the county of Butler. As a democrat he has ever manifested great interest in the suc-

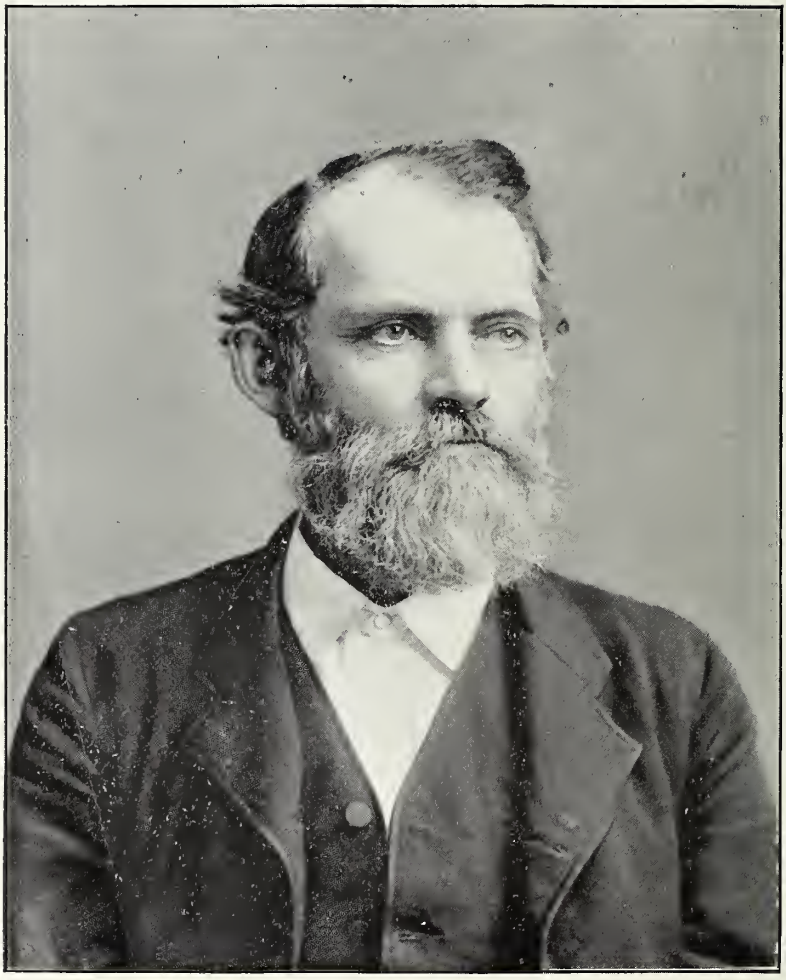
cess of his party in county, state and national affairs, and has recently taken an active interest in the farmer alliance movement. He is a master Mason, and for a number of years has been a communicant of the M. E. church, in which he holds the position of steward. Mr. and Mrs. Harrell, have had eight children born to them. The following living: Melissa W., wife of J. E. Faison; John D., farmer near Greenville; Delila J., wife of E. M. Kirk. The names of those deceased were: John A., died in infancy; Margaret J., wife of Eli Dampier; Sally; Dove and Adella.

E. M. Lazenby.—Conspicuous among the old and reliable families of Butler county, the name of Lazenby is especially prominent. The Lazenbys are of Welsh-Scotch extraction and the history of the family in this country is traced back to Maryland, where, in an early day, was born one Ellis Lazenby, who when a young man emigrated to Georgia, in which state he married and reared a family. One of his sons, Ellis Lazenby, was born in Columbus county, Ga., in 1794, and served with distinction in the war of 1812. He was married in his native state, about the year 1815, to Frances Zachrey, a descendant of an old Virginia family, and became the father of the following children, namely: William, of Columbus county, Ga.; James, deceased; Jesse, deceased; Martha, widow of John Ferdon; E. M.; John, deceased; George, farmer of Columbus county, Ga.; Frances, widow of James Hatcher, and Artemus M., a resident of Georgia. Ellis Lazenby and wife passed their entire married life in their native county and state, dying there in the years 1852 and 1860, respectively. E. M. Lazenby, the fifth child of the above parents, was a native of Georgia, born in the county of Columbus on the 27th day of September, 1823. He was bred a farmer, with no facilities for an education save those furnished by the indifferent schools of that day, and early assumed the supervision of a farm and chose agriculture for his life work. On reaching the years of maturity he came to Alabama and engaged with the Western railroad as bridge builder, but acted in various capacities while in the employ of the company, which embraced a period of about eight years. In 1853, he moved to a point about four miles from his present location and engaged in farming until after the war, since which time he has been prominently identified with the milling and mercantile business at Forest Home, where he owns large and valuable interests. He operates a saw and grist mill and personally oversees a valuable plantation of 1,000 acres, but has recently divided the bulk of his wealth, which was considerable, among his children, nearly all of whom reside at or near the town of Forest Home. Mr. Lazenby has been very successful in his various enterprises and is one of the foremost citizens of Butler county, and occupies a prominent place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is an active worker in the democratic party, served as county commissioner for a period of seven years, and for thirty-five years has been a steward of the Methodist church, to which body his wife and children also belong. Mr. Lazenby was mar-

ried, December 14, 1848, in Butler county, to Mary Benson, daughter of James K. Benson, one of the earliest settlers of Butler county. Mr. Benson became a resident of Butler county in 1816, and was the first white man to locate in the vicinity of Forest Home. He served as quartermaster in the war of 1812, and was one of the garrison of Fort Bibb, in the spring of 1818, when Captain Butler (in honor of whom Butler county was named) and several others were surprised and massacred by the Indians. He was also a member of the squad that received the body of the brave captain, and buried it with the honors of war. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lazenby has resulted in the birth of five children, namely: John G., James, George, Henry G., and Frances, wife of J. G. Reynolds. John G. Lazenby, eldest son of the above parents, was born in Macon county, Ala., September 21, 1849. He received a practical English education and early engaged in farming, which useful occupation he is still pursuing in the vicinity of Forest Home, where he owns a beautiful and highly improved plantation. Politically, he is a democrat, and is also identified with the farmers' alliance movement and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He was united in marriage, December 2, 1883, with Mrs. L. J. Powers, who has borne him three children, Minnie, Ruth, and Mary Iva. Mr. Lazenby is one of the highly esteemed citizens of the community and a leading member of the Methodist church. James E. Lazenby, second son of E. M. and Mary Lazenby, is a native of Alabama, born in the county of Macon on the 13th day of March, 1852. He received a liberal education in the Cooper institute, Dalesville, Miss., and spent one year in the Alabama Agricultural college at Auburn, and began life for himself as a farmer, and he still carries on agriculture with the greatest success. Mr. Lazenby also conducts a mercantile business at Forest Home, representing yearly sales of $25,000, the stock being carefully selected to suit the demands of the general trade and now valued at about $6,000. Beside merchandising, Mr. Lazenby is interested in planting, owning a fine farm of 1,000 acres, and also has an interest in the milling business of Lazenby, Reynolds & Co. Mr. Lazenby and Miss Carrie Green, daughter of captain A. C. Green, were united in marriage on the 6th of September, 1875, and they are now the parents of the following children: Claude G., Etta E., Vandier and Augustus G., all living. H. D. Lazenby, youngest son of E. M., and Mary Lazenby was born November 5, 1858. He was educated in the common schools and Greenville Collegiate institute, and for a number of years has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of Monterey, being a member of the well known business house of Lazenby, Shanks & Co. He is also engaged in agricultural pursuits and is deservedly classed among the substantial citizens of the community in which he resides. He is a democrat in politics, and belongs to the Methodist church, being at this time superintendent of the Sunday school in Monterey congregation. October 16, 1883, Mr. Lazenby and Ella, daughter of William Floyd, were

made man and wife, and their union has resulted in the birth of four children, as follows: William L., Edna R., Fannie M., and Gertrude.

JOHN G. LITTLE is a representative gentleman of the old school and for over half a century has been an honored citizen of Butler county. His father, Amos Little, a farmer by occupation, was born in Union district, S. C., in the year 1801, and came to Butler county, Ala., in 1820, settling near the town of Ridgeville, where he lived till 1855. He then changed his residence to Conecuh county, where his death occurred in 1879. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hayes, accompanied her husband to Alabama, and departed this life in Conecuh county in the year 1861. John G. Little was born near the town of Ridgeville, Butler county, December 3, 1825, and grew to manhood on a farm, receiving in such schools as the country at that time afforded but limited educational adavntages. He remained with his parents until 1846, in which year he engaged as overseer with Col. Estey of Mississippi, in whose employ he remained eighteen months, after which he did service at intervals for W. H. Crenshaw, Esq., a prominent planter of southern Alabama. Husbanding his earnings, he subsequently invested them in lands near Cedar, Butler county, but for sometime acted in the capacity of overseer for Thomas Crenshaw, and during the war raised provisions for the army in the county of Lowndes. For five years following the war Mr. Little was engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, and then gave up the farm and moved to the town of Monterey, which he made his home for a period of fifteen years. In 1888, he removed to Greenville, where he has since resided in peaceful retirement from active life. Mr. Little was married, December 16, 1853, to Sophronia E. Howell, who died January 10, 1892. She was a most estimable lady and bore her husband five children: Teresa, wife of Dr. Garrett; Susan, wife of William Stewart; J. B., a graduate of the university of Alabama, and for three years professor of chemistry in that institution; Charles L., also a graduate of the state university, and Anna B., a graduate of the A. C. F. college, Tuscaloosa. Mr. Little has been a prominent factor in the local politics of Butler county, and as a democrat has at different times represented his party as a delegate to state conventions. He is an earnest worker in the cause of temperance, and it was through his efforts that a bill was passed by the general assembly making it unlawful to vend intoxicating liquors of any kind within five miles of the town of Monterey. In matters educational he has likewise been deeply interested, and, appreciating the value of training, of which he in youth was deprived, has given all his children the benefits of full courses in the best colleges and universities of the state. Having begun life as a poor boy, with but a limited education, Mr. Little, by his own exertion, has not only become a well-to-do citizen and large property holder, but has also advanced the material interests and added to the wealth of his county. He is a consistent member of the Baptist church, in which he holds the office of deacon.



B. B. McKENZIE.

BETHUNE B. MCKENZIE.—The great-grandfather of the subject of of this mention emigrated with his family from the Isle of Skye, Scotland, to the United States in 1784, but died on shipboard with ship fever. His wife and five children landed at Baltimore, from which place they proceeded to Richmond county, N. C. There were three sons, Kenneth, John and William. Kenneth married Annie Harrington and remained on the homestead, John and William emigrated to Kentucky and Indiana. Kenneth had three sons, James, Daniel and Braton B. Daniel emigrated to Barbour county, Ala., in 1828, and was married to Amanda Burch in 1834, and the subject of the present sketch was born from this union on October 11, 1837, near Louisville, Ala. He had only one brother, John, who resided until his death at Meridian, Miss. He has three sisters living—Mrs. Sue Flournoy, widow of Robt. Flournoy, and Mrs. James Hobdy, living at Louisville, Ala., and Mrs. W. H. Norton, living at Fort Valley, Ga. Bethune B. McKenzie received the solid ground work of his education at the Louisville academy, presided over at that time by Prof. A. R. McDonald, now of Montgomery. He afterward entered the freshman class of Howard college, and graduated there in 1858. He expected to continue his education by the study of law, but ill-health prevented. It became necessary for him to pursue some active out-door work, so he concluded to spend his life on a farm. In October, 1858, he married Miss C. E. Flournoy, the daughter of Gen. Thos. Flournoy, of Eufaula, and began farming in 1860. On the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a private in company H, Seventh Alabama regiment. This was a twelve-month regiment and did not reorganize. In 1862 he entered into the organization of the Thirty-ninth Alabama regiment as first lieutenant, company C. But the campaign around Tupelo and Ripley, Miss., and the subsequent Kentucky campaign convinced him that he was physically unable to stand infantry service. He therefore resigned, went home and raised a cavalry company, which was, with two other companies, ordered to Virginia and formed a part of the renowned Jeff. Davis legion. His command was under Gen. Hampton and took an active part in a number of battles, including second Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, Reams Station, Bell Field, Bentonville, and many of lesser note, in all of which Capt. McKenzie bore himself as became a brave soldier and a prudent officer. He was present at the little farm house near Durham, N. C., on the 26th of April, 1865, when Gen. J. E. Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman, having been detailed as Gen. Johnston's escort. He was sitting not more than fifteen feet from the two generals when the papers were being written and signed. After returning home from the war he was elected from Barbour county as a delegate to the constitutional convention called to rehabilitate the state with the United States government, and was the youngest member of that body. While his diffidence and inexperience prevented his taking a prominent part in that

convention, he was an active worker, and although two conventions have been held since, our present constitution contains many clauses grafted thereon by his watchfulness. The war being over, farming was no longer a desirable life under the changed condition of things. He then began the work of civil engineering. He was engaged in the survey and building of the road from Eufaula to Clayton; was engineer-in-chief of the Georgia Central, and afterward was assistant engineer of the L. & N., having charge of the track department from Decatur to Mobile. In 1881 he abandoned railroading and embarked in the lumber business at Dunham, and after a year became associated with H. S. Perkins and Dr. W. N. Morton, under the firm name of McKenzie, Morton & Co., a partnership which lasted until 1884, when Messrs. McKenzie & Perkins bought the other member's interest and organized the Dunham Lumber company. Of this company Mr. McKenzie was elected president, and after Mr. Perkins' accidental death, in 1888, W. H. Calhoun and F. Stollenwerck became identified with the enterprise and are still members of the firm. This company does a very extensive business, owning 10,000 acres of timber land, sixteen miles of standard gauge railroad, and operates a mill with a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber per day, the entire output being shipped to eastern markets. Captain McKenzie has distinguished himself in business affairs as a man of exceptionally good executive ability, able to manage successfully enterprises that require more than ordinary acumen and tact, and his honor and integrity in all of his transactions have won for him the universal esteem of his fellow-citizens throughout southern Alabama. He is a gentleman of very pleasing address, tall and dignified in personal appearance, and posesses the rare but happy faculty of being able to preserve his equanimity at all times and under the most trying circumstances. His benevolence is only bounded by his means, and no one in Butler county has contributed more freely to the advancement of the county morally or materially than he. In politics he is a democrat. He never stoops to the methods and tricks of the professional partisan, but believes in advancing the interest of his party by means that are both dignified and honorable. Fraternally he belongs to the F. & A. M., in which he has taken a number of degrees, including that of Sir Knight; in religion he has been for a number of years a consistent member of the Baptist church, of which his wife is also a communicant. The followlng are the names of the children born to him: Edgar F., engineer on the L. & N. railroad, resident of Mobile, Caroline, wife of U. C. Vinson, Georgiana, Ala.; Anna, wife of Samuel T. Suratt, ticket agent for all roads centering in the Union depot at Montgomery; Amanda, wife Dr. W. W. Maugum; D. B., graduate of Alabama university and civil engineer in the employ of a railroad; Fannie, Lou, Kenneth, and Susan—the last four living with their parents at home.

Dr. Jared D. Owens was born July 25, 1848, in Glenville, Barbour county, Ala., and is the son of T. C. and Emily E. Owens. Receiving a

fair education in the schools of his native county, the doctor, at the age of twenty, gratified his desire to prepare for the medical profession by entering the office of Dr. J. C. Kendrick, of Greenville, under whose instructions he continued for less than one year. Being called upon one day to assist in a surgical operation, he conceived such a dislike for the profession that he concluded to drop the study and select some other calling for a life work. This he did, and for some time thereafter was engaged in farming and the timber business, in the latter of which he was quite successful until 1873, when he lost the greater part of his possessions in the great panic of that year. During the interval between 1873 and 1876 he was engaged in farming, and in the latter year he resumed the study of medicine and in 1877 entered the Alabama Medical college at Mobile, faom which he graduated in 1879. Receiving his degree, he engaged in the practice of his chosen calling near Manningham, Butler county, Ala., on Cedar creek, and has practiced in the same neighborhood ever since. He has become very proficient as a practitioner, and occupies a commendable standing among his professional brethren of southern Alabama, who have upon different occasions elected him a representative in the State Medical association, and at different times elected him president of his county medical society. The doctor was married November 17, 1868, in Butler county, to Jeanette, daughter of Dr. G. W. Esselmen, and is the father of eight children, whose names are as follows: Emma, wife of Robert E. Peagler; Anna L., wife of W. C. Coleman; Birdie I., wife of William F. Crenshaw; Jared D., Jr.; Helen V., Katie Lilian, Jeanette E. and Ethel E. The doctor's political affiliations are with the democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic and K. of H. orders. He and Mrs. Owens are communicants of the Baptist church. Paternally, Dr. Owens is descended from the sturdy Scotch-Irish emigrants that settled in South Carolina in the time of the colonies, of which state his grandfather, Whitman H. Owens, was a native. Whitman Owens emigrated to Georgia when a young man, served as captain in the Indian war under Jackson, and was one of the surveyors that subdivided the state of Georgia into congressional townships. He became a resident of Alabama early in the '20's, settling in Glenville, Barbour county, where he became a large land owner and was one of the principal promoters of the Mobile & Girard railroad, in which he owned a large amount of stock. In 1856, he divided his large property among his children, retiring from active life, and died at the home of one of his sons, Judge Hasting E. Owens, in Henry county, in 1870. Col. T. C. Owens, the doctor's father, was a native of Decatur county, Ga., born about the year 1822. He became a prominent planter and large slave-holder, took active part in politics as a whig, and was a bitter opponent of secession in the years immediately preceding the great Civil war. He married in 1843, in Glenville, Ala., Emily E. Dennard, daughter of Jared Dennard, a wealthy planter and slave-holder of Georgia, who subsequently

moved to Texas, in which state his death occurred. T. C. and Emily Owens resided in Barbour county until after the birth of all their children, and in 1856 moved to Butler county, locating in the southeastern portion, where they lived until breaking up house-keeping a few years ago. Mr. Owens, while on a prospecting tour in Mississippi, died in 1889. His widow still survives, making her home with her son, Dr. Jared D. Owens. Col. and Mrs. Owens were the parents of five children—two boys and three girls. The eldest, Henry V., is a mute, and a highly educated and accomplished gentleman, holding at this time a responsible clerkship in a large wholesale establishment; Mary Laura, also a mute, is a widow, now living in the family of her brother, the doctor. Eliza J., who is similarly afflicted, is the wife of Henry Brundage of Greenville, Ala. The youngest daughter, Mattie P., is the wife of J. T. Butts, and resides at Manningham, Ala. The peculiar affliction of the three members of Mr. Owen's family was the source of great concern to the father, who spared neither money nor pains in giving them the very best education attainable. He expended several thousand dollars in their behalf, sent them to the very best institutions, both north and south, and also secured the services of an accomplished private tutor to teach them at home. The second daughter, Mrs. Brundage, whose husband is also a mute, is the mother of several exceedingly bright children, who so far have manifested no indications of their parents' peculiar malady.

Thomas W. Peagler, the leading druggist of Greenville, Ala., is a son of George S. and Absilla Peagler, and was born June 30, 1859, in Butler county, about twelve miles west of the city of Greenville. His father was born in South Carolina in 1808, became an extensive planter, and died in Butler county, Ala., in 1872. George Peagler's wife, Absilla, daughter of Gray and Penelope Stallings Thigpen, whom he married in 1840, bore him five children and died in the year 1875. Martin Peagler, the eldest of the family, was a soldier in the Confederate army, contracted a disease while in the service, and died before the close of the war. The second son, George W., is a farmer and stock raiser near Highland Home, Crenshaw county, Ala. G. J., the third in order of birth, is in the milling business at Forest, Ala. Sophronia, deceased, was the wife of W. M. Flowers, and the youngest member of the family is the gentleman whose name introduces this mention. Thomas W. Peagler's educational training was acquired in the common schools and by a short attendance at an educational institution of a higher grade, and on reaching the years of his majority he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture on the home farm, where he resided until the year 1888. At that time he formed a partnership with A. G. Stewart in the drug business at Greenville, where the firm of Stewart & Peagler did a successful trade until 1885, Mr. Peagler selling out to his partner at that date. He then purchased an interest in the drug firm of E. M. Kirkpatrick & Co., which after his admission became known as Kirkpatrick & Peagler, under which

J. C Richardson

name the business was carried on until March, 1889, when Mr. Peagler bought the entire stock. He has since that time been prominently identified with the drug trade of Greenville, and now owns the largest store of the kind in the city, carrying a stock of over $5.000 and doing a business amounting to about $12,000 per year. He still owns a part of the old home plantation and is the possessor of a beautiful residence in Greenville. He is one of the successful young business men in Butler county, and is very popular, especially with the younger element, who who hold him in the highest esteem. He was for some time captain of one of the local military companies of Greenville—the Greenville Light Guards, and afterward captain of the Greenville Rifle company, which was organized by consolidating the two old companies—the Greenville Light Guards and Butler Rifles, but resigned that position to accept the office of major of the First regiment Alabama state troops, to which he was elected in November, 1890, to fill an unexpired term, and was again elected unanimously in February, 1892, for a term of three years. Mr. Peagler and Ellen, daughter of J. L. Dunkin, were united in the bonds of matrimony November, 1882. They have had three children, W. Werle and Myrtle, living, and Ila, who died at the age of two years. Mr. Peagler is past chancellor of the K. of P. lodge of Greenville, and belongs to the American Legion of Houor.

Julius C. Richardson is one of Alabama's younger men who have attained distinction at the bar and in the field of politics. He is the son of Rev. Simon Peter and Mary E. (Arledge) Richardson. His father was a noted Baptist preacher in his time, well known throughout the south for his uncompromizing attitude toward "the flesh and the devil." The island of Key West, Fla., was the place where Julius C. Richardson first saw the light, the time being on the 18th of April, 1851. Coming to Alabama when a young man, Mr. Richardson was educated at the A. & M. college at Auburn, Ala., at Summerfield institute, and at the Southern university, at Greensboro. At this point it became necessary to supply himself with some of the sinews of war before he could prepare for his chosen profession, and the school-room, that stepping stone to future greatness, and the poor young man's treasury where he may honorably replenish his exhausted exchequer, found in him an earnest and successful teacher. In 1872 he became a matriculate of the law department of the Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., taking the bachelor's degree there the following year. After prospecting some little, in January, 1874, he selected Greenville as a location and immediately entered upon a successful career, though he had for his associates such talented lawyers as Hilary A. Herbert, Judge John K. Henry, Thos. J. Judge, and others not less renowned, and at this time (1892) he is the acknowledged leader of a bar made illustrious by the names of Watts, Crenshaw, Porter and Lomax. His success is due to a keen perception of right, the ability to sift a case

thoroughly, selecting its strongest points, and a tenacity of purpose which stops not short of a favorable decision. Mr. Richardson's reputation at the bar soon brought him the offer of political honors, but he could not be prevailed upon to accept until a vacancy occurred in the state senate in 1886, caused by the death of Judge John K. Henry. Mr. Richardson was selected to filll out the unexpired term. Of this selection the Montgomery Advertiser said: "He is a source of pride and pleasure to his friends, throughout the state. As a public man he has always been upright, honest and true, and his ability to fill the honorable position to which he has been called by the people of his district is unquestioned and unquestionable." During the session he proved himself thoroughly alive to the interests of his district, and as a member of the joint committee of the house and senate on the revision of the code of Alabama rendered much valuable service by his entire familiarity with the subject in all its intricate details. In writing of him at this time, a biographer remarks that "no man of his age has been more successful. He has the quickest and acutest perception, and is possessed of a mind thoroughly trained and organized for the law, which he loves for its own sake. He is a brilliant conversationalist, an extensive miscellaneous reader, an eloquent speaker and writer, and possesses great dignity of character." In literature Mr. Richardson is an acknowledged connoisseur. At his office he has one of the finest and most complete law libraries in the state. At his house he duplicates this, and adds all the best authors to be found in the field of good books. In November of 1874, Mr. Richardson was married to Miss Bettie McCall, one of Greenville's worthy and accomplished young ladies, the daughter of D. T. McCall. Esq., a representative of an old and highly respected family of Butler. Two children were born to the union—Terry M. and Mack. In 1891, the wife and mother entered upon that life in whose pleasures we may not participate till the "golden thread be broken." Mrs. R. was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is remembered as an earnest christian woman, whose delight was charity, and whose devotion to home, husband and children was of that type which secures a place in the memory of all with whom she came in contact.

Thaddeus L. Rose, the popular and efficient agent of the L. & N. railroad at Georgiana, Ala., was born in Yazoo county, Miss., on the 14th of January, 1855. He is the eldest son of E. D. L. and Jane (Hyatt) Rose, a family of English descent. His father was a native of Virginia, born in the year 1819. After graduating at Yale college he married, and moved to Macon, Ga., thence to Yazoo City, Miss., and from the latter place to Selma, Ala., where the family lived during the Civil war, in which the father took a part. After the war the family, having lost all their possessions, moved to Washington county, Ala., where, broken in health and unused to battle for the necessities of life, the father died on the 14th of February, 1869. After his death the family removed to State

Line, Miss., where Thaddeus L., entered the railroad office of the M. & O. and took upon himself the responsibility of supporting and caring for his mother and younger brothers and sisters. At the early age of fourteen he was in sole charge of the office and became known all along the line as the "baby agent." After several years his efficiency secured him an appointment in the city of Mobile, where he remained until 1880, when, after a short sojourn in Montgomery, he was stationed at Georgiana, where he has since had charge of the railroad interests and cotton yard. In his line of work he is conceded to be a model of faithfulness and efficiency and bears the reputation of being one of the most expert and rapid telegraphers on the L. & N. system. In fact, his services have been so efficient that he has been presented by the general manager of the great L. & N. system with a certificate designating him "the model agent of their line." Having the burden of a family thrown upon him at so early an age, Mr. Rose found himself handicapped so far as an education was concerned. He had inherited his father's taste for books, however, and with the aid of an accomplished and devoted mother he soon mastered the common branches, and by persistent study has made himself familiar with most of the sciences and classics. For the past few years he has given much attention to the study of the law, upon the practice of which profession he contemplates entering in the not far distant future. The lack of educational advantages in his youth impressed Mr. Rose most forcibly with the idea that every young person should be given as much encouragement in that line as possible, and beginning with a younger brother and sister whom he has given a classical education out of his own earnings, he has taken delight in instilling into the minds of the young people with whom he has come in contact a desire for higher educational training, and many a young man has found in him a friend both morally and financially. Untiring in his interest in this direction, he has carefully educated and fitted for life's duties a number of young men, who all now occupy remunerative and responsible positions. Mr. Rose is not only a suave and polished gentleman, and a brilliant and interesting conversationalist, but he adds to these an enviable reputation as a platform orator. Early in life he began to cultivate his natural gift for public speaking, and when too close attention to office work found him in failing health, he conceived, and, with his characteristic energy, carried out the idea of addressing the people upon educational topics. He traveled for one year in this way over the greater part of the southern states, and not only recovered his health but gained a fine reputation as a lecturer. In March of 1891 Mr. Rose decided to gratify his longing for travel, and, joining a party of thirty or forty, he made the voyage across the ocean. During his absence he visited all the points of interest on the continent of Europe, and from thence passed on to Egypt and the Holy Land. Since his return home he has lectured in different places on the experiences of his trip. These lectures are the source of great benefit to the people to

whom they are addressed, as they are primarily intended to reach a large class of the public who do not read much, with a view to aid them in a better understanding of the Bible and the necessity for a rational, every day religion. Wherever he has lectured in the rural districts, thousands have gathered from every direction to listen to his discourses—many traveling a distance of thirty miles or more—and in many instances the lecture rooms were too small for the accommodation of the vast audiences. A quotation from a newspaper account of one of his lectures will serve to show how he is appreciated. "He is a pleasant, fluent and graceful speaker. His lecture was extempore with nothing cut and dried and memorized, and it was a real treat to hear this cultured gentleman speak of his varied Oriental experiences. In private conversation he is charming in his delineation of the people and the countries with which he has come in contact; but when in a crowded house, with the inspiration of an intelligent audience to give him a hearing, he is simply unsurpassed." Mr. Rose has never married. Death claimed his sainted mother on the 14th of May, 1878, since which time he has lived a bachelor's life, wedded to his work and to his books. He bears the reputation of being generous to the needy, and is a consistent member of the Baptist church.

George W. Searcy, one of the most successful agriculturists of Butler county, is the son of William M. and Martha Searcy, and was born in Milledgeville, Baldwin county, Ga., on the 6th day of June, 1851. William M. Searcy was also a native of Georgia, born in the year 1817, and followed planting during his life, in which he was quite successful. He married, about the year 1837, Martha Woodall of Georgia, and resided in that state until 1859, at which time he emigrated to Alabama and settled in the southern part of Butler county, where he lived until after the war, when he removed to the place now owned by his son, the subject of this sketch, where his death occurred in 1866. His wife died in 1860. William M. and Martha Searcy were the parents of nine children: Andrew, deceased; Riley, Henrietta, wife of Elisha Parker; Francis Marion; Daniel, deceased in infancy; George W.; Luther; William, and Ella, wife of William Rogers. George W. Searcy was eight years of age when his parents moved to Alabama, and on rearching his fifteenth year was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father. He first found employment as a farm laborer with his brother, Riley, for whom he worked two years and then for one year attended school, his previous educational training having been sadly neglected. On quitting school he leased a piece of land and after clearing and farming the same four years, purchased a place of his own, which he has added to at different times he now owns a tract of 2,200 acres, 600 acres of which are under cultivation, being one of the largest and most valuable plantations in Butler county. He has on this fine farm a steam-gin, a saw and grist mill, and a store in which is kept an assortment of merchandise to meet the demands of the general trade of the community. The production of his cotton field

represents about 265 bales a year, besides which, he pays considerable attention to other crops and also to live stock. Mr. Searcy is a self-made man, his present possessions being the result of his own unaided exertions. He is enterprising and progressive, enjoys a most excellent reputation among his fellow-citizens, and is a fine specimen of the thrifty and intelligent southern gentleman. In personal appearance he is large and commanding, has a vigorous constitution, and, being in the very prime of life, his future is replete with much that is promising. Mr. Searcy and Inez, daughter of Joseph and Emma McComb, entered into the marriage relation in Montgomery, Ala., July 29, 1885, and their union has resulted in the birth of three children: Ralph C., Norman J. and William D. Mr. and Mrs. Searcy are members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Searcy belongs to the orders of K. of H. and K. of P., and votes in conformity with the dictates of the democratic party.

GEORGE A. SEAWRIGHT was born in Orangeburg district, S. C., September 1, 1840, the son of Stephen S. and Rachael (Sistrunk) Seawright. The parents were natives of South Carolina and of Scotch-Irish and Dutch descent, respectively. Mr. Seawright's grandfater, Robert Seawright, was born in Scotland, came to the United States in an early day, and settled in South Carolina, where he reared a family. Stephen S. Seawright was born in Orangeburg district about the year 1817, married Rachael, daugter of Casper Sistrunk, in 1839, and resided in South Carolina until 1850, at which time he moved to Cherokee county, Ga., which was his home for one year. Subsequently he removed to Russell county, Ala., where he lived six years, and thence to the northern part of Butler county, when he died in 1861. He was twice married; his first wife, the mother of George A., who was her only child, died when her son was but an infant, and the second marriage was consummated with Acklin Hook, who became the mother of three children. George A. Seawright was bred a farmer, and at the age of sixteen entered a boarding school near the town of Lewisville, S. C., where he made substantial progress in the common branches of learning, and of which he was a student when the war between the states broke out. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Dunklin's company, and for sometime thereafter was stationed at Penseacola, Fla., where, on account of physical disability, he was subsequently discharged from the service. Within a short time he re-entered the army, joining the Seventeenth Alabama infantry, with which he did valuable service, principally in the western department, and took part in Shiloh and nearly all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, in one of which, Peach Tree creek, he received a painful wound in the side. His escape from death appears almost miraculous and life was only saved by a small pocket Testament, through which the ball passed, thus spending its force before reaching the body, although one rib was broken by the deflection of the missile. From Atlanta Mr. Seawright accompanied his regiment back through Tennessee on Hood's raid, and participated in

the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and with others was captured and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained a prisoner until his release on the 4th day of July, 1865. Returning home, Mr. Seawright resumed farming, which he carried on successfully until 1885, when he engaged in the furniture business at Greenville, with which he is still identified as clerk. He still owns valuable city property and farm lands, aggregating about 625 acres, which he lets out to tenants, and which are the source of considerable revenue. Mr. Seawright's life has been a very active one, and as a citizen, honorable and upright in all his dealings, few people in the county stand any higher in the estimation of the public. His marriage with Miss Susan E. Parmer, daughter of W. K. Parmer, was solemnized in 1868, and to the union have been born the following children: William K., Arthur, Marion E. and Josephine E., living, and William G., Arthur and an infant, not named, deceased. The Parmers were among the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Greenville, and are also classed with the very best citizens of the county.

John M. Sims.—Conspicuous among the leading business men of Georgiana, is John M. Sims, who, for a number of years, has been at the head of the mercantile trade in Butler county. His father, M. R. Sims, was a native of Georgia, born about the year 1827, and was by occupation a mechanic and also carried on merchandising for a considerable period. He served for a number of years as clerk of the court of Dale county, Ala., and was a man prominent in local affairs, of liberal education and excellent private character. His wife, Frances B. Bottoms, whom he married in Barbour county, Ala., about the year 1842, bore him five children, namely: James M., Georgiana, Ala.; Mark W., died at Selma during the war; Mary Ann, wife of Thomas E. Atkinson; John M. and one that died in infancy, unnamed. The mother of these children died at Midway, Barbour county, in 1852, and the father followed her to the grave, dying in 1867. John M. Sims was born on the first day of February, 1850, at the town of Midway, Ala., and received his educational training in the common schools, which he attended at intervals until his twenty-first year. On attaining his majority, he embarked in merchandising at the town of Georgiana, in partnership with U. C. Vinson, and the firm thus formed continued with very flattering success for a period of four years, when it was dissolved, Mr. Vinson retiring, and Mr. Sims engaging in business alone. He conducted his second store from the fall of 1875 until 1879, at which time he became associated in the trade with U. C. Vinson and James Sims, under the firm name of Sims Bros. & Vinson, and was thus identified about one year, when he sold out his interests and retired from the partnership. In 1880, he again embarked in the mercantile trade, but a little over a year afterward, owing to the poor crops of 1881, was forced to dispose of his stock at a sacrifice and retire from commercial pursuits for a season. From that time until 1886, he was not engaged in any kind of active business, but the latter year again embarked

in merchandising and has since continued the same with a most encouraging success, being now one of the most extensive dealers in Georgiana, and having much more than a local reputation in commercial circles outside of Butler county, and beyond the limits of his state. His stock, which consists of all articles demanded by the general trade, is very carefully selected and represents a capital of over $10,000, and the annual business, which is constantly increasing, aggregates in the neighborhood of $110,000. Mr. Sims is also interested in agricultural pursuits, and owns a fine plantation of 300 acres four miles south of Georgiana, upon which are some of the finest improvements to be found in this part of the state. Mr. Sims and Miss Mary, daughter of James Adams, were married in Georgiana, September 17, 1872, and to their union have been born three children: Louis J., Exa, and John M., aged fourteen, four and two years, respectively. Mr. Sims is one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Butler county, fully alive to all movements having for their object the public welfare, and possesses, in a marked degree, the confidence of the people of his community. Politically a democrat, he is not a partisan in the sense of seeking office, although frequently importuned by his fellow citizens to present his name for political preferment. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Georgiana lodge, No. 285, in which he holds the office of junior warden, and also belongs to lodge No. 2844, K. of H. He and wife are members of the Baptist church.

Jesse F. Stallings, member of Congress and a distinguished lawyer of Greenville, Butler county, Ala., was born in that county April 4, 1856, and was educated at the university of Alabama, where he graduated in 1877. After his graduation he read law with J. C. Richardson, of Greenville, uutill he was admitted to the bar in 1879, and located for the practice of his profession at his present home in Greenville. From the start in public life, Mr. Stallings has been prominently identified with the politics of his county and state, having been a delegate from Butler county to all the state conventions, since 1880, and in 1886 he was elected solicitor for the second judicial district for a term of six years. In 1888 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention at St. Louis. In 1892, he was elected to congress from the second district by a majority of 7,100. He is a man of great personal popularity and political sagacity, and has never violated any of the numerous and important trusts reposed in him. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was united in marriage in 1888 to Belle, daughter of Capt. A. M. McAllister, of Barbour county, Ala. His father was Reuben Stallings, of Alabama. He was an extensive farmer and served all through the war under General Lee. He died in December, 1891. His wife was Lucinda Ferguson, a native of Alabama.

F. Stollenwerck, the gentleamn whose biographical sketch is herewith presented, is a descendant of an accomplished French family which

settled many years ago in St. Domingo, from which island his grandparents were obliged to flee during the negro insurrection and seek refuge in the United States. They located in New York city and the subject's grandfather was afterward deputed by congress to test the culture of the grape in Alabama and other parts of the south. A. G. Stollenwerck, father of F. Stollenwerck, is a native of Alabama, born in Greene county in the year 1838. and is now a resident of the city of Birmingham, where he does an extensive business as a stock and bond broker. In 1852 he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Julia F. Fowlkes of North Carolina, but, at the time of her marriage, a resident of Marion county, Ala., and reared the following family of children: H. A., cotton buyer of Birmingham; E. L., master of trains on the Louisville & Nashville railroad; Frank; A. G., Jr., manager of the Wheeling Pottery company, Wheeling, W. Va.; Herbert, who was bookkeeper for the Dunham Lumber company, and was accidentally killed in a railroad accident, July 10, 1890; Julia; Clayton, manager of Southern States Lumber company, Caryville, Fla.; Mary; Samuel; Leslie and Nettie. F. Stollenwerck was born September 20, 1860, in Marion county, Ala., in the schools of which he received a practical education. At the age of fifteen he began clerking in a cotton buyer's office in Selma, Ala., and after continuing in that capacity three years, formed a partnership with his father and for five years thereafter was extensively engaged in the cotton trade at Selma and other cities of the state. Relinquishing the cotton business, he next accepted the position of cashier in the bank of Joseph Steiner & Sons, Greenville, Ala., the duties of which he discharged until the spring of 1889, when, in partnership with his brother-in-law, W. H. Calhoun, he purchased a half-interest in the Dunham Lumber company, with which he is still identified and of which he is now vice-president. Mr. Stollenwerck's business career has been highly successful and his creditable standing in the social circles of his community attests the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens of Dunham. He has inherited in a marked degree many of the refined characteristics of his ancestors, and, being in the very vigor of life, has before him a future fraught with much that is promising. On the 6th day of July, 1882, in the city of Greenville, Ala., Mr. Stollenwerck was united in marriage with Emma Calhoun, the accomplished niece of Col. H. A. Herbert, M. C., and now secretary of navy in the cabinent of President Cleveland. Mrs. Stollenwerck was early left an orphan and grew to womanhood under the watchful care of an aunt, Mrs. Buell, who spared neither money nor pains in procuring for her the best educational advantages obtainable. She is a graduate of the Greenville Collegiate institute, where she took the first honors of her class, and is a lady of refinement and varied accomplishments, with decided talents as an artist. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Stollenwerck has been gladdened by the birth of one child, Frank, an interesting boy of nine years. Mr. Stollenwerck is a demo-

crat in his political belief, belongs to lodge No. 776, K. of H., and with his wife is a member of the Episcopal church in which he holds the position of vestryman.

ABRAHAM C. VAN PELT, a prosperous merchant and planter, was born in Cabarrus county, N. C., August 22, 1834, son of Abraham and Jane R(eed) Van Pelt. The father was also a native of North Carolina, born in the year 1786, and descended from Dutch ancestors, who settled in New York at an early date of the country's history. Abraham and Jane Van Pelt were married about the year 1808, in North Carolina, and became the parents of ten children, but four of whom are living, namely: Emmeline, widow of Allen Shive; Teresa, widow of Edward Litaker; Samuel F., and Abraham C. The father and mother of this family never moved to Alabama, but died in their native state, the former in 1856, and the latter in 1862. At the age of twenty-one Abraham C. Van Pelt went to Columbus, Ga., and followed the mercantile business at that place for one year, at the end of which time he moved to Chambers county, Ala., where he was similarly engaged for a period of five years. Subsequently he embarked in merchandising in the county of Butler at Oakey Streak, and carried on a prosperous trade at that point until 1862, at which time he enlisted in Clanton's cavalry company, but shortly thereafter procured a substitute and joined the artillery service at Fort Morgan. His first engagement was the battle of Mobile, which commenced August 4, 1862, and continued until the surrender, twenty days later, during which time, Mr. Van Pelt was under almost continuous fire. After his capture he was sent to New Orleans, thence to Elmira, N. Y., where he was held a prisoner until the close of the war, returning home in June, 1865. On his return he at once engaged in the timber and lumber business, which he carried on two years, and in 1868 moved to his present place and commenced farming, which he has carried on with most gratifying success, being at this time one of thee most extensive agriculturists in Butler county. About twelve years ago he purchased a stock of general merchandise and embarked in mercantile trade, which he continues to carry on in connection with his farming interests and in which he has met with very flattering success, his stock representing a capital of about $3,000. Mr. Van Pelt's plantation is a magnificient tract of land, embracing an area of 1,200 acres, and his farming is conducted upon the latest and most approved plans. He gives personal attention to his farming and mercantile businses and sustains a commendable reputation as an honorable and upright citizen in the community where he has so long resided. Though not identified with any religious organization, the Presbyterian church represents his creed, and he has ever been a friend and promoter of all enterprises looking to the moral and material advancement of the community. He votes in conformity with the democratic party and takes an active interest in the Masonic fraternity, of which he is a member. In the year 1863, in Butler county,

Mr. Van Pelt and Miss Louisa Owens, daughter of Robert E. Owens, were made man and wife, and their union has resulted in the birth of eleven children, seven living: Frank, Willie, Homer, Jennie, Hiram, Oscar, and Ula; the deceased were: Neal, Laura, Carrie, and Herman.

Mack Wimberly was a native of Georgia, born in Talbot county in the year 1808. Until after the late war he followed planting exclusively and subsequently engaged in other business, accumulated great wealth and became one of the most extensive capitalists in Butler county. He moved from his native state to Macon county, Ala., in 1850, and in 1855 became a resident of the county of Conecuh, which was his home until the close of the Civil war. In 1867, he changed his residence to Greenville, Butler county, and lived in that city until his death, which occurred in 1885. He was married in Georgia, about the year 1825, to Rocella Langley, and had a large family of some eleven children, only three of whom are living at this time, namely: Mrs. Frances Moorefield, who resides at Columbus, Ga.; Alice, wife of Milton Park of Dallas, Texas, and Mack Wimberly, whose name is that of his father. Mr. Wimberly was a public-spirited citizen in all that term implies, a keen and shrewd business man and contributed largely toward the material prosperity of Greenville. He was highly respected, became one of the wealthiest men of the place, and his death was felt to be an almost irreparable loss to the community. Mrs. Wimberly preceded her husband to the grave, departing this life in the year, 1862. Mack Wimberly, the immediate subject of this biography, was born July 1, 1850, in Talbot county, Ga., in the common schools of which he received a practical English education. At the age of seventeen, he began clerking in the mercantile house of Bear & Gandy, in which firm his father owned an interest, and with which he remained for a period of about four years, obtaining a thorough knowledge of the trade, in the meantime. He was similarly employed for some time thereafter with other firms, and in 1878 embarked in business for himself in partnership with Thomas Boyd and William Flowers, under the firm name of Boyd, Wimberly & Co., which continued about three years, when Mr. Wimberly purchased the entire stock and has since been one of the leading merchants of Greenville. His business has been very successful and he carries a stock of about $6,000, does trade of from $60,000 to $70,000, and in addition to his commercial interests is extensively engaged in farming and stock raising in Butler county. He has given considerable attention to matters military, and has held the office of major in the First Alabama regiment, state troops, a position of honor and responsibility. As a democrat he has been active in political affairs, though never having sought office, and he is prominently identified with the K. of P., K. of H., and Odd Fellows fraternities. Mr. Wimberly was united in marriage in the city of Greenville, in 1878, to Katie Graham, who died in July, 1881, leaving one child, a daughter, Katie, now a Miss of twelve years. Mr. Wim-

berly married his second wife in Opelika, in 1885, Miss Jennie Ware, who has borne him one child, Werth Wimberly. Mr. Wimberly is a member of the Baptist church and is a trustee of the Baptist school at Greenville. Mrs. Wimberly is a communicant of the Methodist church.

William P. Graham, one of the old and substantial citizens of Butler county, is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, and traces the history of his family to an early period of South Carolina, long antedating the Revolutionary struggle. His grandfather, John Graham, was born in Ireland, but came to America in the time of the colonies, settling in South Carolina, where, at the breaking out of the war of independence, his mechanical skill was employed in the manufacture of drums for the patriot army. Samuel N. Graham, father of William P., was born in Grangeburg district, S. C., in 1798. In early life, he was a manufacturer of guns, and is said to have made the first machine of the kind ever made in Alabama. Later, he became a minister of the Methodist Protestant church, and preached quite extensively for a number of years in various parts of Alabama, to which state he removed when a young man. He married, in the county of Lowndes, in the year 1824, Mary Browning, a native of Georgia, and about 1840 moved to Montgomery county, thence four years later to Butler county, where he lived until his removal to Home Valley, west Florida, in 1850. Subsequently he returned to Alabama, locating in Henry county, and after a residence there of four years moved back to Butler, where he departed this life on the 18th day of February, 1880, sincerely mourned by his friends. Mrs. Graham, who shared the joys and sorrows of her husband for over half a century, followed him to the grave on the 6th day of February, 1882. Eleven children constituted the family of Samuel N. and Mary H. Graham, four of whom are living, namely: Elizabeth, wife of James Mayward; Margaret S., wife of O. C. Pushton; William P. and Diademia, widow of William McGlaun. William P. Graham was born in Lowndes county, Ala., May 13, 1833, and, with the exception of his period of service in the Confederate army, has always been a farmer and mill man. He has resided nearly all his life in Butler county, where he owns a fine farm of 380 acres, and he also operates a grist mill and cotton gin, both of which are extensively patronized by the people of his and neighboring communities. His military experience embraced the period between March, 1862, and the final surrender at Appomattox in 1865, during which time he participated in some of the bloodiest battles of the war, including Perryville, where he received a painful wound in the right shoulder, Chickamauga, and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. He was wounded a second time on the 21st of July, 1863, being struck on the jaw by a rifle ball, the effect of which was to take him from the ranks for a considerable length of time. His regiment, the Thirty-third Alabama, formed a part of Hood's army in that general's raid throughout Tennessee, and took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, in both of which en-

gagements Mr. Graham did valiant service, and at Pulaski, while in retreat, he and many others of his command were made prisoners, and sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. There he remained in confinement until the cessation of hostilities, at which time he was released and sent home. Mr. Graham was elected by his party, democratic, in 1844, commissioner of Butler county, in which capacity he served one term of four years. He is a member of the farmers' alliance, which he looks upon as the best thing for the agricultural classes, and has great confidence in the final outcome of that movement. The marriage of Mr. Graham and Louisa M. Thomas was solemnized in 1859, and has been blessed with the birth of ten children, the following of whom are living at this time, namely: Ida, wife of F. M. Rhodes; Ella, wife of A. H. Fagin; Minnie L., John G., Raif, Fletcher and Clarence.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Dr. T. W. Ayers, one of the leading physicians of Jacksonvillle, Ala., was born in Georgia in 1858. He is a son of J. W. and Lucy (Guest) Ayers, the former of whom was a merchant in Carnesville, Ga. He was also judge of Franklin county court about eight years. Dr. T. W. Ayers was reared and educated in Georgia and in 1880 he began the study of medicine, the next year taking a course of lectures in the medical department of the university of Georgia. For two years afterward he was engaged in the drug business in Georgia, and in 1883 he came to Alabama locating in Anniston, conducting the drug business there until 1885. In August, 1885, he entered the city hospital at Baltimore, remaining there one year, and graduated from the college of Physicians and Surgeons in the spring of 1886. He began the practice of medicine at Anniston and in 1888 removed to Jacksonville where he has since remained and where he has built up a fine practice. In 1878 he married Minnie Skelton, daughter of Dr. W. A. and L. J. (Skelton) Skelton, and to this marriage have been born five children, viz.: Goldie, Stakely, Lucy, Harry and Carey. Mrs. Ayers was born in Alabama and both she and her husband are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, of the order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. He is president of the Calhoun County Medical society, and is a member of the Alabama State Medical association, and he is county health officer at the present time. He attends the meetings of the State Medical association, and at its next meeting to be held at Selma will contribute a paper on the Progress of Medicine. Dr. Ayers takes an active interest in politics, and in September, 1892, was made chairman of the democratic district committee. While he is modest and unassuming, yet he is one of the most highly respected and most useful citizens of Calhoun county.

C. L. Bain, one of the pioneers of Calhoun county, was born May 24, 1819, a son of Robert and Rachel (Collins) Bain. The father was born

and reared in North Carolina, a son of Charles Bain. The mother was also born in North Carolina and a daughter of William Collins, who was of Revolutionary fame. Robert Bain came to Alabama in 1835 and settled among the Indians within six miles of where his son, C. L. Bain, now lives, and opened a farm and lived to be one of Calhoun's worthy citizens. C. L. Bain was raised on the farm and never received any education to speak of, his father being a poor man and having a large family. C. L. Bain first made his start in life on rented land, and was fifty years old before he owned any property, but by hard work, close economy and good management, he has succeeded in life and now owns 300 acres, on which he lives and which is well improved, besides 200 acres more, which is not so well improved. In 1846 he married Sarah Smith, a native of South Carolina and daughter of William and Mary (Hewey) Smith, the result being three children, two of whom are living: William and James R. Mr. Bain has always been a democrat of the most stalwart sort.

A. J. H. Borders, one of the wealthiest pioneers and farmers of Calhoun county, was born in Jackson county, Ala., April 10, 1824, a son of John and Cynthia (Knox) Borders. The father was born in Virginia in 1779. He was a son of Samuel Borders, who was a soldier in the Revolution. Mrs. Cynthia Borders was born in Georgia in 1790. The father, John Borders, came to Alabama in 1835 and bought a large tract of land, but, as the Indians were too numerous, he did not move his family until 1837, when he settled in the woods and cleared up a large plantation. A. J. H. Borders was reared on the farm and received a fair education. In 1844 he married Sarah Griffin, daughter of Vincent and Elizabeth Griffin. Of the eleven children born to this marriage, the following eight are still surviving: John V., James G., A. H., S. W., William S., Charles C., and Addie G. The mother was born in Abbeville district, S. C. She was a member of the Baptist church and died in 1874. In 1878 Mr. Borders married Mary E. Goodlett, daughter of Zion and Harriet (Hughes) Goodlett. This union has been blessed with two children, Abie G. and May C. The mother was born in Greenville district, S. C., in 1836, and with her husband is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Borders is also a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Borders was not in the late war on account of sickness, but was well represented by two boys. He is one of the old, substantial citizens of the county, is well respected by all who know him, and owns 940 acres of good land. He was always a great hunter and still enjoys the chase.

T. G. Bush, one of the most substantial citizens of Anniston, Ala., was born in Pickensville, Pickens county, Ala., in 1847. He is a son of Albert P. and Sarah A. (Williams) Bush, the former of whom is a native of Georgia, came to Alabama about the year 1835, and settled in Pickens county, where he remained, in the mercantile business, many years. He then removed to Mobile, where he now lives. He is a son of John and

Nancy (King) Bush, who came from Georgia to Alabama about 1830, and lived on their farm till their death, near Oxford, Ala. Mrs. Sarah A. Bush is a native of Alabama, and a daughter of Curtis and Patience (Thomas) Williams, the former of whom was a member of the Alabama legislature. He was a son of Curtis Williams, who also served in the Alabama legislature. T. G. Bush's father removed to Mobile in 1852, and engaged in the cotton commission business, in which he continued for many years. He is now living in Mobile, at the age of seventy-four years. T. G. Bush's childhood was spent in Picken's county, Alabama, and in Mobile, and during his youth was a portion of the time on his father's plantation, in Noxubee county, Miss. He entered the university of Alabama at the age of fourteen, and remained there two years. He was adjutant of the corps of cadets, which, in 1864, was ordered into the service. In 1861, when he was thirteen years old, he organized two military companies, the service of one of which was tendered to the governor of Alabama as state troops, and accepted by him. In 1864, while the university cadets were in service, he left them and entered the regular army as adjutant of the Fifty-second Alabama. In May, 1865, he was captured at Blakely, Ala., after a severe battle there, and held prisoner at Ship island and in New Orleans until the surrender of Gen. Dick Taylor, when he was exchanged at Vicksburg, Miss., and paroled at Meridian, Miss. In October, 1865, he entered university of Mississippi, and had, among his instructors, the late Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, and Dr. L. C. Garland, president of the Vanderbilt university. At the end of two years he graduated in the same class with his brother, who was two years his senior, his brother taking first honors, and he taking second. His school days ended, he entered into the cotton commission business with his father and brother in Mobile, withdrawing, after four years, from the firm, and establishing himself in the wholesale grocery business in Mobile, in 1871. This business has ever since been continued under the the firm name of T. G. Bush & Co. In 1886, he accepted the presidency of the Mobile & Birmingham railroad company, a position which he still retains. He was the first president of the present Mobile chamber of commerce, and served for several years. He also served for some time as president of the Planters' & Merchants' fire insurance company of Mobile. In April, 1890, he was elected president of the Shelby iron company. In 1891, he was made president of the Woodstock iron company, which position he resigned after one year, and accepted the presidency of the Clifton iron company, at Ironton, Ala., which position he still retains, together with the presidency of the Shelby iron company. He was a member of the legislature of Alabama in 1886–87, and served as chairman of the ways and means committee. In 1890, in connection with Mr. D. T. Parker, Mr. Bush organized the Anniston water supply company, and now the city of Anniston has one of the finest supplies of water, and one of the most superior water plants of any city in the union. He was

made president of this company, and still retains this position. He is also engaged in stock raising, having a large farm near Oxford, Ala., and within four miles of Anniston, on which he has large herds of thoroughbred Jersey cattle and Shetland ponies. In June, 1871, he was married to Miss Alberta Williams, daughter of Rev. Albert and Anna (Hollis Williams. Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams came to Alabama from Georgia. The father of Rev. Albert Williams is said to have been the first owner of a cotton factory in Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Bush have had born to them five children, namely: Annie, Albert P., Morris W., Thomas G. Jr., and Edwin Hollis. Mrs. Bush was born in Alabama, and was reared and educated in Montgomery. She and her husband are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Bush is a trustee of Howard college, and of the Marion military institute, at Marion, Ala He is also a member of the board of trustees of the deaf and blind institute of Alabama, located at Talladega.

Judge B. F. Cassady, a prominent jurist of Alabama, was born in Henry county, Ala., October 25, 1843. He is a son of Michael H. and Caroline C. (Willis) Cassady, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina and came to Alabama about 1830. He was always a farmer. He was a son of Hugh Cassady, a native of Scotland. Mrs. Caroline C. Cassady was a native of Georgia, and was a daughter of Rev. William Willis, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church of Georgia, who lived to be one hundred years old. Judge B. F. Cassady was reared on the farm and received only a common school education. In 1862 he enlisted in Captain Sloan's company, of the Seventh Florida infantry, but in a month or two was transferred to company C, Second Florida cavalry, under Captain Chambers, and served in that company untill the close of the war. After the war he returned to his home and began teaching school and read law at the same time, being admitted to the bar in 1869. He formed a partnership with his preceptors, Wood & Carmichael, of Newton, Ala., remaining with them one year. He then practiced alone until December, 1885, when he removed to Henry county, Ala., and formed a partnership with D. C. Blackwell and practiced in Henry county until 1887, when the firm removed to Anniston, opened an office and remained intact untlil August 24, 1889. At this time Mr. Cassady was appointed judge of the city court of Anniston by Governor Seay, and held that position for one term. He is engaged in the practice of law at Anniston, Alabama, at this time. He was married in 1879 to Miss Georgia E. Rigell, daughter of Mark and Frances S. (Kelly) Rigell, both natives of Georgia. To this marriage there have been born three children, viz.: Lela; Zula, and Lida. Mrs. Cassady was born and reared in Dawson, Terrell county, Ga., and both she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Judge Cassady is one of those of whom it may be truly said that he is a self-made man. He began the study of law under most adverse circumstances, but such was his application, and such was his

persistence that he overcame all obstacles, and by hard study and close application rose to the front rank as a lawyer, and is known far and wide, not only as a sound lawyer and an upright judge, but also a true christian gentleman.

E. T. Clark, a prominent merchant of Alexandria, Ala., was born in 1849 in Calhoun county, a son of John R. and Catharine (Hoke) Clark. The father was a native of Virginia, born in 1789. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He represented Calhoun county in the legislature two terms when the capital was at Tuscaloosa. He became a Mason and was master of the Jacksonville lodge forty-three years in succession and during that whole time only missed about three sessions of the grand lodge. He was a royal arch Mason and his picture to-day adorns more lodge rooms than any other man's in the state. He was the father of two children—E. T. and Annie. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was always a farmer and was one of the representative citizens of the state. The mother was born in North Carolina. She was a daughter of Daniel and Margaret Hoke. Grandfather Hoke was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was in the legislature of North Carolina and served several years. E. T. Clark was reared on the farm, but never had the advantages of much schooling, as in March, 1862. when he was but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in company B. Thirty-eighth regiment under Capt. John C. Francis, and served as a private until 1864, when he was made second lieutenant of his company and served in that position until the close of the war. He was with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in his memorable retreat, and was present at the time that Johnston was relieved of his command, and was also present when he was re-instated and noted the behavior of the men on both occasions. "Johnston," he says, "loved his men, but the men worshiped Johnston." After the war he returned home to the farm on which he continued to live until 1891, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Alexandria. In 1867 he married Nannie Sheid, daughter of James N. Sheid. The mother was born in Tennessee in 1850. In 1872 Mr Clark became a member of the Masonic order, and has been master of Alexandria lodge four years. He is one of the leading and worthy citizens of Calhoun county and a man that has the entire confidence of all who know him.

W. P. Cooper, a prominent planter of Calhoun county, was born in 1834, in Tennessee, a son of Henry and Eliza (Cooke) Cooper, both natives of Pendleton district, S. C., who went to Tennessee in 1825. Henry Cooper was a son of Philip and Eunice (Freeman) Cooper. The grandfather was a native of England. Mrs. Eliza Cooper was a daughter of William H. and Mary (Cantrell) Cooke. W. P. Cooper was reared on the farm, but his father, Henry, having died when the son was only eighteen days old, and the latter having been raised by a step father, his education was neglected, and at the age of seventeen years the unpleasant-

ness of his step-father was so bad, that he left his home and at eighteen he entered school and went two sessions; at nineteen he entered Mossy-Creek college and remained about five months. He then went into mercantile business at Benton, Tenn., and continued ten years, and then was on a plantation four years. In 1861 he was made deputy sheriff of his county, and the sheriff, going into the army, was left in full charge. In 1863 he was elected sheriff and was removed in 1864 by the military powers. In 1866 he went to Georgia and remained five years, and on December 23, 1871, he came to Alabama and settled on the farm where he now lives. In 1890 he was nominated without any solicitation on his part for the legislature and was elected by a good majority, but refused a second nomination, preferring the quiet of the farm to the "hubbub" of political life. December 23, 1856, he married Mrs. E. A. Boyd—maiden name Cameron—daughter of William O. and Eliza (Dacus) Cameron. This union was blessed with seven children, five still living: W. H., Alice, Anna, Cora and Thomas B. The mother was born in Georgia in May, 1832, and died May 31, 1890, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. June 7, 1891, Mr. Cooper married Mrs. Sarah L. Loyd—maiden name Fullenwiler—she is a member of the old school Presbyterian church, while Mr. Cooper is a member of the Baptist church. He is one of the representative farmers of his county and a leading democrat. He is a member of the Masonic order, having joined the fraternity in 1855. In connection with farming he also runs a cotton gin, of thirteen bales per day capacity.

Judge Emmett F. Crook was born in Calhoun county, Ala., in 1851. He is a son of John M. and Narmezia (Woodruff) Crook, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina, and came with his parents to Alabama in 1833. He became a lawyer and was a member of the secession convention. He retired from the practice of law on account of poor health and settled on a farm. He was a son of James and Amelia Crook. James Crook was a native of South Carolina, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and came to Alabama in 1833, and settled on a farm near Alexandria Valley, where he remained the remainder of his life. Judge Emmett F. Crook was reared in Alexandria, Ala., and received the benefits of only a common school education, but by hard and diligent private study he educated himself and has gradually risen to be one of the leading citizens of the county. He began life for himself by farming and merchandising, which occupations he followed until 1886, when he was elected judge of probate for Calhoun county, and so well did he administer justice during his first term of office that he was nominated again in 1892 for the same office, and was elected after a very hard contest by a majority of 2,395, the largest majority that was ever given in the county, and this notwithstanding the third or people's party did all it could to prevent his election. In his capacity of judge he has always striven to serve the people

instead of being a mere partisan officer, and in this way he has made many friends. It is a common remark that if any one desires to know anything about court house affairs, all that is necessary to do is to write to Judge Crook, and an answer is sure to be forthcoming. If you call at the court house Judge Crook's latch-string is always out, and you are certain of a cordial reception, and he treats all alike in the same gentlemanly manner. When he assumed office, in 1886, the county was $40,000 in debt, but now that all has been paid off, and the county is out of debt. The condition of the public roads has been much improved. Six iron bridges have been built, each costing about $25,000, and there have also been erected many wooden bridges. There have been erected two jails, one at Jacksonville, with steel cells, at a cost of $25,000, and another at Anniston. In 1872 Mr. Crook married Miss Sallie Walker, of Gainesville, Sumter county, Ala., daughter of Whitfield and Mary (Mangum) Walker, both natives of South Carolina. Whitfield Walker was a member of the state legislature before the war. He came to Alabama in 1860 and in the late war was colonel of a regiment. Remaining in Alabama until 1873, he then removed to Jacksonville, Fla., and was afterward elected to the senate of that state. Colonel Walker was internal revenue collector for Florida under the Cleveland administration and had to remain, there during the yellow fever epidemic of 1888, and both he and his wife had it, but both recovered from that dread disease. Colonel Walker has a son who is one of the leading lawyers in New York city. To the marriage of Judge Crook and Miss Walker there have been born four children, viz.: Maud, a graduate of Cappell's Female college, of Columbus, Ga.: Ida, Whitfield, and John M. Mrs. Crook was born in South Carolina and both she and her husband are members of the Baptist church. Judge Crook is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Knights of Honor. He is deserving of all commendation for the success he has met with in life, as he commenced with nothing after the war, and has since then accumulated considerable property in both Jacksonville and Anniston. Besides this he has risen to a position of honor and respectability among his fellow-men by his own unaided efforts. He is now of the best and best known of the citizens of Calhoun county, and has the complete confidence of all who know him.

J. M. Crook, one of the leading physicians of Calhoun county, was born in Alexandria, Ala., in August, 1847. He is a son of John M., and Margaret (Miller) Crook, both natives of South Carolina. John M. Crook, Sr., was born in 1810, and came to Alabama in 1834. Though always declining office himself he took an active part in politics; but he was a delegate to the secession convention in 1860, and took an active part in its deliberations. He was both a farmer and a lawyer. The Crook family came originally from Wales. James Crook, Sr., the grandfather of John M. Crook, was reared and educated in South Carolina, and represented Spartanburg district at different times in both branches in the

state legislature. He married a Miss Owens, a lady of Scotch-Irish descent, and after removing to Alabama purchased large tracts of fertile lands and devoted himself to farming. Samuel Miller, the father of Mrs. Crook, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He and his wife, who was a Miss Dean, were both of Scotch-Irish descent. The ancestors on both sides of Dr. John M. Crook, were among the first to take up arms in defense of the colonies. Among these ancestors were Crook, Owens, Dean and John Miller, all in what is now Spartanburg county. They were all great-grandfathers of Dr. John M. Crook. The first three served nobly through the war, but John Miller was killed by Indians and Tories in 1775. He left one son, Samuel Miller, who took part in the battle of Cowpens, and was the maternal grandfather of Dr. John M. Crook. He afterward served as sheriff of Spartanburg county, when that officer had to perform the duties now performed by the clerk and probate judge. Dr. John M. Crook at the age of fourteen years was sent by his father to the university of Alabama, and remained there two years. In 1864, he enlisted in the state troops, his company being organized later into a company of scouts. He was with Gen. Johnston in his retreat a short time, and afterward with Hood when he returned to Tennessee, serving until the close of the war as a scout. After the war was over he returned home, and began going to school at Jacksonville, but he attended only a short time, being compelled on account of his father's death to take charge of the plantation. In 1873, he and his half brother, now Judge Emmet F. Crook, formed a partnership and established themselves in the mercantile business, which they conducted until 1878, when he retired from the firm. In 1876 he married Miss Anna Whatley, daughter of Col. G. C., and Ann (Crook) Whatley. Col. Whatley lost his life at the battle of Sharpsburg in making a charge with his company, which was a part of the Tenth Alabama. Col. Whatley had been one of the foremost lawyers of his county. To the marriage of Dr. Crook with Miss Whatley, there was born one child, Anna Lee, the mother dying at the birth of her child. Dr. Crook was much grieved at the death of his wife, and was never fully satisfied as to the cause thereof. In order to satisfy himself as to the cause he began the study of medicine, and the more he studied the more interested he became in the study. While pursuing this study he determined to become a physician, and in 1883, entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., graduating in 1885. After spending one year in the hospital he returned to Jacksonville, and began the practice of his profession at his old home. He now has a large practice and is one of the most successful practitioners in the county. In 1891 he established a drug store in Jacksonville. In April, 1890, he married Miss Louise Rankin, daughter of James and Agnes Rankin, both natives of Scotland. To this marriage there has been born one child, Agnes. Mrs. Crook was born and reared in Columbus, Ga, but was educated in Scotland. Dr. Crook is a member of the

Baptist church, and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Knights of Honor. He served as mayor of Jacksonville three years, resigning his office as mayor to attend college. He has been a member of the town council about six years. He is a member of the Calhoun county Medical society, of the board of censors, and also of the State Medical association. He is also a member of the College of Counselors of the state.

S. W. Crook, one of the pioneers of Calhoun county, was born in Spartanburg district, S. C., in 1824, a son of James and Amelia (Owen) Crook. The father was a native of Virginia and a son of James Crook, who married a Miss Williams. The grandfather Crook was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and after the war went to South Carolina. James Crook was one of the leading politicians of South Carolina in his day and served in the legislature during the time the "Nullificaton" bill was before the house, and was a union man. Mrs. Amelia Crook's father was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war. S. W. Crook came to Alabama with his parents in 1834, and settled on the Tallachatee battle field, where the father opened up a farm, on which he resided until his death in 1849. The educational advantages of S. W. Crook were very limited and obtained at the old log school house. In 1853, he married Sallie Chisolm, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Whatley) Chisolm, who were natives of Georgia. They had five children, viz.: Millie, Dora, James E., Mamie and Samuel W. The mother is a native of Georgia and with her husband a member of the Baptist chucrh James E. Crook was born on the old farm, but at the age of five years was taken by his parents to Jacksonville for the purpose of schooling. He attended the common school at Jacksonville, and in 1875 he entered the high school at Cave Spring, Ga., and remained nearly three years and in 1878, entered the state university of Alabama, from whcih he graduated in 1881, and immediately began the study of medicne with M. F. Ladel of Cedartown, Ga.; the same year he took one course of lectures at the Medical college at Atlanta and in 1882 went to Nashville and attended two courses at the Vanderbilt university, graduated with the highest honors and was made valedictorian; he was then the youngest member of the class. Returning to his old home, Alexandria, he beagn the practice of his chosen profession and now has a very large patronage. The Crook family is one of the oldest and most highly respected of the county.

Dr. J. F. M. Davis, an eminent physician of Calhoun county, was born in South Carolina, January 12, 1839. His parents, John and Catharine (Savage) Davis were both natives of South Carolina. The father was a mechanic and was a son of Miram Davis. Mrs. Catharine Davis was a daughter of Robert Savage, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Dr. J. F. M. Davis was reared in South Carolina, received but a common school education, and his parents being very poor, he had to make his own way in the world, and let it be said to his credit

that he is a self-made man. By hard work and close economy he managed to save enough to make his own way through college. In 1859 he entered the Atlanta Medical college, and graduated in 1860. He located, in 1861, at the old home at Unionville, but before he started in his practice, he enlisted in April, 1861, in company A, Johnston's rifles. He shouldered his gun and went to the front as a pirvate and after serving one year the regiment was reorganized into a regiment known as the Palmetto Sharpshooters, and in 1862, he was put into the medical department and there remained until the close of the war. After hostilities ceased, he located in Louisa county, Va., where he remained until 1867, when he came to Alabama, located at Choccolocco and began the practice of his profession and has since met with abundant success. In February, 1865, he married Mary Britt, of Virginia, daughter of John T., and Malinda B. Britt. Mrs. Davis died in 1869, and in 1871 the doctor married Alice Mallory, daughter of William and Eliza J. (Lowery) Mallory, who were early settlers of Calhoun county, and bought their lands from the Indians. The children of this union still living are: Jessie M., Lida G., Mallory, James and Cleveland. The mother was born and reared near Choccolocco. The doctor and wife are members of the Baptist church, and he, also, is a member of the Masonic order. The doctor has been very successful as a practitioner and he is a man that has the entire confidence of all who know him. He has served as justice of the peace of his beat, and has been postmaster since Grant's last term. He has also been engaged in mercantile business since before there was any town of Choccolocco.

William H. Forney.—William H. Forney was born in Lincolnton, N. C., November 9, 1823. His father was Jacob Forney, his grandfather, Gen. Peter Forney, both of whom were engaged in the manufacture of iron. His mother was the daughter of Hon. Daniel Hoke of Lincoln county. In 1835 the Forney family removed to Calhoun county, Ala. Young Eorney attended the state university and was graduated there in 1844. He read law with his brother D. P. Forney in Jacksonville. He was carried to Mexico, by the spirit of the volunteer. proceeding there with Coffey's First Alabama volunteers. He served for one year in Mexico and returned home to continue his law studies. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar, forming a partnership with James B. Martin. He was honored in 1859 with a seat in the legislature. The war beginning, he promptly volunteered, entering the service as captain of company G, Tenth Alabama infantry. At Drainesville he suffered a wound in the leg and was disabled to do duty for two months. When he returned he had been promoted to a majority. As major he was under fire at Yorktown, and at Williamsburg he had an arm shattered. He was then promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy. He was captured by the enemy while quartered in William and Mary college. He was exchanged in four months, and resuming his soldiers life was wounded at Salem church in the leg. At

Gettysburg he led his regiment and was wounded in the same place he had been shot at Williamsburg, and after falling, a ball carried away a part of one heel bone. He was taken prisoner and remained a prisoner for thirteen months in Fort McHenry and Fort Delaware. He was one of fifty officers selected by the Federals to be placed on Morris Island within range of the Confederate batteries. He was spared so cruel an experience, as were the others, by an adjustment that caused the plan to be dropped. In 1864 while still on crutches he rejoined his command and was shortly promoted to a position of brigadier general, being placed in command of Wilcox's brigade, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th Alabama. He continued in service throughout the remainder of the war, surrendering his command 1,050 strong at Appomattox. He returned to Jacksonville and again took up the practice of the law. In 1865 he was elected to the state senate and served there until a new era and new men came in with the reconstruction acts of congress. In 1874, after a warm contest before the convention, he was nominated as a candidate at large for the state for congress, on the democratic ticket, and was elected. He was renominated in his own district, the seventh, in 1876 and has served continuously in congress since. He declined a renomination and will accordingly retire from the house of representatives in March, 1893. In congress, Gen. Forney has been for years a conspicuous member. He was for a long time the right hand man of Samuel J. Randall on the committee of appropriations, and in the fifty-second congress he was tendered the chairmanship of that committee. Gen. Forney was an infrequent speaker, but his wide and large experience, eminently qualified him for a dignified and useful carreer as a national legislator. He leaves Washington accompanied by the best wishes of thousands of friends and admirers throughout the state. Gen. Forney's wife is the daughter of E. L. Woodward of Calhoun county, to whom he was married October 4th, 1854. He has five living children.

Joseph A. Gaboury, a proimnent civil engineer and railroad contractor of Jacksonville, Ala., was born near Montreal, Can., in 1852. He is a son of Francis and Catharine (Lavigne) Gabuory, both of whom were natives of Canada. The ancestors of Mr. Gaboury were among the early discoverers of America, coming to this country in 1642, and afterward settling first in Canada. Joseph A. Gaboury was reared and educated in Canada until he was eighteen years of age, having attended by this time the university, and taken a classical course and a course in civil engineering. Graduating at the age of eighteen, he remained a short time in Canada, and was soon engaged as civil engineer on the Cincinnati Southern railway. He aftewrard served in the same capacity on the Big Sandy railroad; on the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad; on the Knoxville & Ohio railroad; on the Western North Carolina railroad; on the Tidesville and Lake Harney railroad; on the Georgia division of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad; on the Blue Mountain

Mineral railroad; on the Arcadia, Gulf Coast & Lakeland railorad; on the Columbus, Ga., street railroad, and on the Capital City street railroad, Montgomery, Ala.; on all these railroads working as contractor as well as engineer, except the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad. The steet railways in Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., he built and owned, but afterward sold them. In 1885, he adopted electricity as a motive power and claims to have been the first man in the United States to successfully and practically apply electricity as a motive power, and that in Montgomery, Ala. He is a large real estate owner and dealer, one of the largest in the state. He is the sole owner of the Blue Mountain railroad, in connection with which he intends opening up extensive iron beds, owned by himself. In 1876 he married Miss Marion Dolan of Georgia, by whom he had one child—John D.. Mrs. Gaboury was born and reared in Columbus, Ga., and died in 1882. In 1884 Mr. Gaboury married Alice O'Dwyer of Montgomery, Ala., by whom he had four children: Francis, Charles, Arthur and Philip. The mother of these children died in 1891, and in 1892, Mr. Gaboury married Miss Carrie Frank of Jacksonville. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gaboury are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Dr. W. Glover, one of the oldest settlers in Calhoun county, was born in South Carolina, October 21, 1822, a son of Willis and Susan (Wightt) Glover, both natives of Virginia. The father, Willis Glover, was always a farmer. The mother was a daughter of Truman and Martha (Burt) Wightt. The grandmother, Burt, had seven brothers who fought through the Revolutionary war, and not one ever received a wound, although they stayed through the seven years. Dr. W. Glover was reared until seventeen years of age in South Carolina and then came to Alabama with his guardian, Alfred Wightt. His father having died when the doctor was but one year of age, the latter's early advantages were very poor for schooling, but when he became twelve years of age his guardian sent him to school at Pendleton Court House, S. C. He attended one year and then went to Anderson, in Anderson district, where he attended four years, and then in 1839, came to Alabama, and entered the Louisville (Kentucky) school of medicine. remained one term and came home. Preferring the quiet life of a farm to that of a professional life, he dropped medicine and began farming, of which he made a great success. He first began with three slaves, and at the close of the war he lost fifty-two. But he sold his farm for $14,000. In 1846, he had enlisted in the Mexican war under Capt. Earle, who was afterward lieutenant-colonel in that war and was a general in the late war. He served about six months, when he was taken sick and was discharged. In 1864, he enlisted in the late war in company A, Thirty-first Alabama regiment, under Gen. John T. Morgan and served about one year; he was detailed to assist in working lead mines in Calhoun county, and the war closed while he was at this point. When the war ended he was

bankrupt, but began again to regain his lost fortunes, has succeeded well and now owns 600 acres of fine land, which is under a good state of cultivation. He also runs a gin in connection with his farming. In 1847 he married Angeline S. Killough, daughter of Isaac and Martha (Beard) Killough. Of the eight children born to this marriage four are living: William, John M., Henry B., and Thomas M. The mother was born in Birmingham, Ala., in 1832; she died in 1884, a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder thirty years. The doctor is one of the leading citizens of the county and says "he was born a democrat and does not know anything else."

W. B. GREEN, a prominent citizen of Calhoun county, was born in South Carolina in 1831, a son of William and Nancy A. (Bates) Green. The parents were both born in Greenville district, S. C., and came with their families to Alabama in 1833 and first settled near Jaksonville, where the father rented land two years, when he came to near where the E. & W. junction now stands, where he opened a farm. There was not a stick disturbed when he first settled on this land, but by hard work he soon cleared up his farm and was repaid with fields of flourishing grain. He was a aon of Isaac and Phebe Green, both natives of South Carolina. Mrs. Nancy A. Green, was a daughter of John and Nancy Bates, both South Carolinians. The Greens are supposed to be descendants of Gen. Green of Revolutionary fame. W. B. Green was reared on the farm. He attended school but little, and that between crop times. In 1853 he married Lydia A. Prater, daughter of Balis and Eliza (Alanis) Prater, both of South Carolina. Of their eleven children, eight are living: Mary, Alice, Martha, Nancy, Belle, Francis, Miller B., and Joseph. The mother was born in South Carolina in 1835, came to Alabama with her parents about 1840. Mr. Green beagn life with some money, which was all lost in the war. He has always been a farmer and in connection he runs a gin and grist and flour mill. In 1885 he engaged in mercantile business at E. &. W. junction. He now owns over 600 acres of good land, the most of which is under cultivation. In 1861, Mr. Green enlisted in company G, Capt. Henry Forney, Tenth Alabama regiment. He was with Gen. Joe E. Johnston in his famous retreat and served through the entire war. He was never wounded, but had several horses shot under him. In religion he is a Baptist and in politics a democrat.

REV. W. S. GRIFFIN, a leading minister of Calhoun county, was born in Greenville district, S. C., February 6, 1845, a son of Green and Tobitha (King) Griffin, both natives of South Carolina. The father was a son of Henry Griffin; the mother was a daughter of Robert and Martha King. Grandfather King was a Baptist and prominently known over his state as an earnest worker for the church, and devoted the most of his life to the service of the Lord. Green Griffin came to Alabama in 1857 and settled in Calhoun county, where he remained till his death in 1882. He and wife were devoted members of the Baptist church.

Rev. W. S. Griffin was reared on the farm. His early educational advantages were limited; he obtained the rudiments of English, however, in the common schools, but the most of his knowledge was acquired by hard study at his home. He joined the Baptist church at the age of twenty-six years and began his ministerial work in 1871, was ordained a minister in 1876, and since that time has devoted the most of his time to the church. Since he began his work for Christ he has baptized over 200 souls and has performed over fifty marriage ceremonies. In 1872 he married Mary Allen, daughter of Matthew and Rebecca (Drummond) Allen. Matthew Allen was a soldier of 1812, represented Calhoun county in the state legislature several years, and was one of the leading and prominent men of the county during his life. Mrs. Mary Griffin is also a member of the Baptist church. Dr. Griffin is a prominent member of the Masonic order and was chaplain of his lodge at Alexandria two years. In 1863 he enlisted in the late war in company A, Thirty-first Alabama regiment, under Capt. Hughes, and served till the close of the war. He joined Gen. Joe E. Johnston's army at Dalton, and was with it from that time in all its campaigns till the surrender. After the war he returned to Calhoun county, and began farming in connection with his ministerial work, and little by little he accumulated, until he now owns 300 acres of fine land, which was settled by his father-in-law in 1833. Mr. Griffin is one of those kind-hearted men who are always ready and willing to lend a helping hand to those in need. He is a progressive citizen and a liberal contributor to all legitimate enterprises.

W. M. Hughes, one of the pioneers of Calhoun county, was born in South Carolina, April 14, 1817, a son of Lankford and Nutty (Reeves Hughes, both also natives of South Carolina. The father was a son of Moses and Telitha Hughes, both natives of Virginia. Mrs. Nutty Hughes was a daughter of William and Jane (White) Reeves, both natives of Virginia. Lankford Hughes was reared in South Carolina was always a farmer and remained in South Carolina until 1837, when he removed to Georgia, where he remained until 1842, when he came to Alabama and settled near Edwardsville, Claburne county, where he remained about ten years, then moved to a farm about one and a half miles north of Choccolocco, where he died in 1862, at the age of sixty-seven years, a strict member of the "Hardshell" Baptist church. He came to Alabama a vey poor man, but succeeded well and became one of the wealthy farmers of the county. W. M. Hughes was reared on the farm and attended school in a little cabin, in the winter, and during the summer season would help his father in the farm work. He has plowed many a day with rawhide traces, and the only wagon used at that time was what is called a truck wagon, with wheels sawed off of a sweet gum tree. At that time they had to haul their tobacco to Charleston, S. C., a distance of 100 miles. After his father moved to Georgia, W. M. Hughes

went back to South Carolina to make some collections, and while there he thought he would take a wife back to his new home with him, but when the time came the father of the young lady entered a very vigorous protest to the match; but not to be outdone, arrangements were made and January 12, 1855, he married Margaret Ritchie, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Roberts) Ritchie. This union resulted in the birth of eight children, of whom five are still living: Eliza, Caroline, Nancy, James and Amanda. The mother was born and raised in South Carolina, and died a member of the Baptist church. In 1862, Mr. Hughes, married Emily Harrison (widow of John T. O'Neal). The children now living, born to this union, are John, Emma, Selety, Deanna, R. L., Enoch, Mary and Callie. The mother was born in Georgia and died August 13, 1891. In December, 1891, Mr. Hughes married Susan Thompson, widow of James Pollock. He is a member of the Baptist church. When he began life for himself all he had was a mare that his father gave him, and after a few months his father-in-law relented and asked him to come to see him and, strange to say, when the father-in-law came to die, in making his will he willed his personal property to his daughters, but to Mr. Hughes he willed the real porperty direct. In his early life, Mr. Hughes followed teaming, and many a time he has swung a six mile team; and although he began without anything, he is now one of the substantial citizens of Calhoun county and at one time owned 700 acres; he now owns 600 acres of fine land in the Cheekeleeke valley. In 1862 he enlisted in the late war in Brabeau battalion under Capt. Bowie and was at Selma when it was taken by the Yankees.

John B. Knox, a prominent young attorney at Anniston, Ala., was born in Talladega county, in 1857. He is a son of James C. and Mary J. (Bowie) Knox, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, who came to Alabama in 1833, and was one of the leading physicians of Alabama in his day. Miss Mary J. Bowie was a native of South Carolina and a daughter of Alexander W. and Susan (Jack) Bowie, the former of whom was chancellor of his district for many years. John B. Knox was reared in Alabama, received a good common school education, and began the study of law when eighteen years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1878 and began the practice of law in Talladega, remaining there until January 1, 1889. He, at that time, removed to Anniston, and at once entered upon the practice of the profession there, and is now one of the most prominent attorneys in the city. He has also taken an active interest in politics, and was a delegate at large to the democratic state convention in 1888. In 1884 he was married to Miss Carrie McClure, of Marshall county, Tenn., daughter of Dr. Robert G. and Mary E. (Ewing) McClure. To this marriage have been born two children, Carrie McC. and Mary L. Mrs. Knox was born and reared in Tennessee and both she and her husband are members of the Presbyterian church. The Knox family, to which John B. Knox belongs, is directly descended from

John Knox, the great Scottish reformer, who was the principal author of the original confession of faith of the reformed church. Mr. Knox is one of the leading attorneys of Calhoun county and has a large practice. He is also one of the leading politicians of the democratic party in this county. For so young a man Mr. Knox has made great and commendable progress, and from such a beginning almost any attainable success may be predicted.

Rev. Marshall Hall Lane, D. D., pastor of the Baptist church in Jacksonville, Ala., was born at Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., July 9, 1845. He is a son of Dr. James H. and Mary C. (Simpson) Lane, both natives of the same county. Dr. James H. Lane took a classical course of study at Mercer university, located at Macon, Ga. and graduated from the medical department of the university of Georgia, located at Athens. He has always been devoted to the medical profession and has been unusually successful. He is a member of the Baptist church and of the Masonic fraternity. His wife is a daughter of William Simpson, one of the pioneer settlers of Wilkes county, Ga., who was a native of Virginia and of Scotch ancestry. Dr. and Mrs. Lane were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. Dr. Lane's father was the Rev. Micajah A. Lane, a Baptist divine, who removed with his parents from Virginia to Georgia when but six years old, and after a long, successful and popular ministry died in 1887 at the great age of ninety-seven years. Rev. Marshall Hall Lane was educated at Wright and Hoys' high school and at the age of seventeen became a member of Wingfield's battery of Cutt's battalion, A. B. Hill's corps, army of Virginia. He was at the battle ot Gettysburg and in all the subsequent battles fought by the army of Virginia until the close of the war, though he was at home on furlough at the time of the surrender of Lee. Immediately after the war he entered Rockby institute, taught by Col. R. M. Johnson, a noted southern author. He afterward entered the university of Virginia and studied law two years. In each of these institutions he paid his own tuition and he also educated one of his brothers. After leaving the university of Virginia he became a law partner of Gen. Toombs and DuBose and practiced law as a member of this firm many years. Since then he has devoted all his time to the ministry and to education. He has been pastor of several Baptist churches in Georgia and at the Central Baptist church in Nashville, Tenn. He traveled two years as an evangelist in Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas. He had charge of the Hern institute, Ga., from 1871 to 1877, and of the Baptist church at Cave Springs, Ga., from 1872 to 1877. He was also pastor for two years of Alpine Baptist church, in Talladega county. He received the honorary degree of D. D. in 1886, from the university of Alabama. He has been pastor of the Baptist church, at Jacksonville, Ala., since 1877. Dr. Lane is a strong democrat, and just after the war he was mainly instrumental in securing election of the first democratic ticket in Wilkes county, Ga. His friends

made an effort to secure for him the nomination for congress in the seventh district, and though he had earnest and active support he was defeated by combination of the other counties against him. This, however, did not dampen his ardor for the success of the ticket and he is now, as he has always been, ready to work and vote for the success of his party's nominee. Dr. Lane was married October 6, 1868, to Miss Undine Brown, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Algernon S. Brown, one of the most successful physicians whoever practiced medicine in Georgia. To this union were born twelve children, namely: John S., Edward McIntosh, Mary Undine, Louise E., Sidney B., Eugene C., Bluebell C., James A., Marshall H., Jr., Marguerite T. and Reynolds. One boy died in infancy.

W. G. Ledbetter, president of the bank at Anniston and president of the Woodstock Iron company, was born in Madison county, Ala., in 1851. He is a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Glover) Ledbetter, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, born there in 1811 and came to Alabama in 1821. John W. Ledbetter was the son of Archie Ledbetter. Mrs. Elizabeth Ledbetter was a native of South Carolina. William G. was reared in Madison county and received but a very limited education, for the war came on just in time to prevent his continuance in school. After the war he went to NewYork, where for nine years he was engaged in the wholesale hat business. He then removed to Lynchburg, Va., where he was engaged for five years in the manufacture of tobacco. He next moved to Winston, N. C., and was there engaged four years in the manufacture of tobacco. In 1887 he came to Alabama, locating in Anniston, where the same year he assisted in the organization of the bank of Anniston. Of this bank he was elected vice-president and served two years, when he was elected president and has since then been in this position. In 1890, when the Piedmont Land Improvement company was organized, Mr. Ledbetter was chosen vice-president, but as the president resided in Delaware, Mr. Ledbetter was practically the president of the company, to which position he was elected in 1892. When the Anniston Land company was organized he was made a director in it, he also organized the Ledbetter Land company and in 1886, just before the boom, purchased 350 acres of land, for which in less than sixty days he was offered large advances on the price paid, but which refused. In 1877 he married Sarah Draper, daughter of Daniel D., and Caroline (Woods) Draper, both natives of South Carolina. To this marriage there have been born seven children, four of whom are living: Ruth, Ralph, Grace and Willie G. Mrs. Ledbetter was born in Oxford, Ala. Mr. Ledbetter and wife are members of the Baptist church, of which he is a deacon. He is also a Mason. Both he and wife are higly respected and useful members of society.

James M. and William C. LeGrand, constituting the firm of LeGrand Brothers, are the most prominent business men of Weaver's station, Ala. James M. was born in Alabama, September 16, 1852; William C.

was born in Georgia, September 21, 1850—sons of Joshua C. and Martha A. (Watson) LeGrand, both natives of Georgia. The father enlisted in the late war in 1863 in the Thirty-first Georgia regiment at Atlanta, Ga. He was a large planter, also a teacher in the common schools. He was a son of William and Sarah (Snell) LeGrand, both natives of South Carolina. William LeGrand was a son of a native of France, who came to America in an early day and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Martha A. LeGrand was born in Georgia, daughter of Calvin and Mollie (Holbrook) Watson, both natives of South Carolina. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and the son of a Revolutionary soldier. James M. LeGrand first followed teaching school six years; in 1884 he married Carrie S. Evins, daughter of B. S. and Louisa (Williamson) Evins. The parents were both natives of Georgia and came to Alabama in 1852. The father is one of the leading physicians of Alabama, now at White Plains. To the marriage of James M. have been born five children: Clem E., Charles E., John T. Lelia S. and William B. The mother was born and reared in Alabama and she and husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. William C. LeGrand came to Alabama with his parents, and, like his brother, received but a common education. In 1888 he and his brother engaged in the mercantile business at Weaver's Station and since that time have conducted a prosperous business; in 1892 they entered into the cotton business and are the only cotton buyers at Weaver's Station. He and his brother began business on borrowed capital, and by close application to business and untiring enery they have made a great success. They are both prominent citizens of the county and have the entire confinence of all who know them.

CHARLES C. LLOYD, one of the old pioneer settlers of Calhoun county, Ala., was born July 3, 1831, son of Joseph and Rachel (Nelson) Lloyd, both natives of Virginia. He received but a limited education in the primitive pine-pole school house, and December 1, 1853, married Rebecca J. Calvert, daughter of Bazil and Mary (Leatherwood) Calvert. This union was followed by the birth of nine children, seven of whom are still living: Mary, Annie, Mirian, Charles, Arrie, James M., Benjamin F. Lloyd. The mother was born in South Carolina in 1832. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Capt. Marino, Thirty-first Alabama regiment, under Gen. Pettus, served until the close of the war, and was with Gen. Joe E. Johnston in his famous retreat. He is one of the worthy old citizens of the county and he and wife lead the upright life of consistent Baptists.

GEORGE W. LLOYD, one of the old pioneers of Alabama, was born in Morgan county, Ga., in 1829, a son of Joseph and Rachel (Nelson) Lloyd, both natives of Virginia, who went to Georgia in the early settling of that state, and remained until 1834, when they came to Alabama and settled among the Indians, in what is now Calhoun county. The father was one among the first settlers, and made a farm in the woods. The

grandfather Lloyd was a native of Wales, came to America in an early day, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died from a wound received in that struggle. Mrs. Rachel Lloyd was born in Virginia, a daughter of Oliver Nelson, who was of Scotch descent. George W. Lloyd was reared on the farm where he now lives. He received but little education, and had to go three miles to a little pine-pole school house. In 1853 he married Rosanna J. Stewart, daughter of James and Anna (Moffitt) Stewart. This union resulted in the birth of eight children, six of whom are living: George S., Laura A., Hiram, Curry, Stewart and Elijah. The mother was born and reared in Calhoun county. Mr. Lloyd has now lived on his farm fifty-six years, and has never bought pork, corn, flour or coal—he has always made it a point to raise all the necessaries of life. In 1862, in February, he enlisted in company A, Thirty-first Alabama regiment, under Gen. E. W. Pettus, and his brother, Chas. Lloyd, was in the same regiment, and same company, and served through the balance of the war, and was with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in his famous retreat. In 1863, he was made a sergeant and served as orderly during the remainder of the war.

Robert McCain. one of the pioneers of Calhoun county, Ala., was born in Mecklenburg, N. C., December 13, 1812, a son of Joseph N. and Jennett (Moore) McCain, both natives of North Carolina. The father was a son of Hugh and Mary McCain, the grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania and was one of the first settlers in North Carolina. During the Revolutionary war he ran a tannery in North Carolina, and at one time Cornwallis came to take his leather, but hearing of his coming, Mr. McCain got some men to help him, dug a hole in the bottom of the creek sank the leather and covered it over with sand. When Cornwallis made his demand for the leather, he accompanied it with a threat that if Mr. McCain did not disclose its hiding place he would have him hanged, and, failing to get the information, ordered him taken to a tree, which the men hanged him until almost dead, then they let him down, and on his recovering, still refusing to disclose the hiding place, they again swung him up. This cruel treatment was repeated three times before they stopped, but the British never received the information sought and never found the leather. The grandfather was too old for the war, but his son was not, and at the time Cornwallis's men were trying to find this leather one of his men stepped up to Mr. McCain's wife and took a large hat she was wearing off her head, and the next day this same man and his comrades were captured and Mr. McCain's son, Hugh, was in the party that captured them, being a lieutenant; when he saw the hat asked his general if it was any harm to cut his mother's hat, and the general replied no—then Hugh went to hunt the wearer, and on finding him, made a stroke with his sword at the man's head, but the Britisher threw up his arm, which received the blow and had the flesh cut off from the wrist to the elbow. Mrs. Jennett McCain was a daughter of James and Margaret Moore, both

natives of North Carolina. They had a son, James, who was with Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. Robert McCain was five years of age when his father removed to South Carolina and settled on the Indians' lands near York court house, where he attended the common schools between crop time and fodder pulling time. In 1835 the family removed from South Carolina to Chattooga county, Ga., where they remained ten years. On October 19, 1837, Robert married Mary E. Hallum, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Whitney) Hallum. This union was blessed with three boys—one living—Richard H.; those dead were named Joseph, and John B. The mother was born in Pickens district, S. C., in 1810, and died July 18, 1868, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1845 Mr. McCain came to Alabama and settled on the farm where he now lives. On December 22, 1869, he married Sarah E. Scott, daughter of William Scott. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and died in February, 1889, and on November 24, 1889, he married Mary H. Cowan, daughter of Hiram and Margaret (Harris) Cowan. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while he is a member of the old school Presbyterian church. Mr. McCain served as justice of the peace, in beat 8, nine years; he was commissioner of Calhoun county ten years, and was captain of a company of militia while in Georgia. When he first landed in Alabama he had only $10, and bought his land on credit, but he is a man that has made a success of farming, having never engaged in any other occupation. He now owns 560 acres of fine land, most of which is tillable. He is one of the substantial citizens of the county.

Benjamin Micou, one of the leading young attorneys of Anniston, Ala., was born in Tallassee, Elmore county, Ala., in May, 1865. He is a son of Benjamin H. and Mary J. (Sims) Micou, both natives of Augusta, Ga. The former was born in 1825, came to Alabama in 1846, located in Montgomery and engaged first in the mercantile business, and was also interested in planting, being at one time one of the largest planters in the state, owning 5,000 acres of land. He is one of the original stockholders in the cotton factory at Tallassee, it being the largest in the state. He was elected president of the company, and was president up to the time of its failure, in 1874, when he engaged in cotton planting. In politics he was always a democrat, and took great interest in elections. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a son of William and Martha Ann (Chatfield) Micou. Benjamin Micou was reared in Tallassee and Montgomery. He then attended the university of the South from 1882 to 1885, graduating in the latter year. In 1886 he entered the law department of the university, remaining until 1887, when he returned home on account of his father's illness. He practiced law in Montgomery until 1888, when he removed to Anniston, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. In 1891 he married Miss Ella A. Herbert, daughter of Col. H. A. Herbert. Mr. Micou has always taken an active interest in politics, and gives his time, influence

and money to further the interests of the democratic party. He was attorney for the city of Anniston from 1888 to 1890. Mr. Micou has made commendable progress in his profession for so young an attorney, and has as bright a future as any young attorney in the state.

JOHN S. MOORING, president of the Anniston National bank, was born in Sumter county, Ala., in 1862. He is a son of James A. and Martha A. (Scott) Mooring, the former of whom was born in 1840 in North Carolina and came to Alabama in 1841. He and his wife were parents of three children, only one of whom is living, John S. Mooring. James A. Mooring served during the war in the commissary department of the Confederate army and after thewar was over was elected to the legislature from Sumter county, being the first democrat elected from that county after the war. He was a son of John W. Mooring, a farmer by occupation. John S. Mooring was reared in Sumter county, Ala., and removed to Mobile in 1870 with his parents. He at once entered the Mobile schools and in 1874, at the age of twelve years, he entered Emory and Henry college of Virginia and graduated in 1878. He then spent one year at the university of Virginia. In 1879 he was elected professor of mathematics in Bowdoin college, being then only eighteen years of age and the youngest professor in the state. In 1880 he resigned and embarked in the mercantile business at Meridian, Miss., remaining there five years. He then removed to Anniston, and at first accepted a position as book-keeper for the Clifton Iron company, and in January, 1888, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company. This position he resigned in 1890, and in March of that year he was elected chashier of the Anniston National bank, then just organized. On the death of the president of the bank, in May, 1890, he was elected to succeed Mr. S. A. Wood in that position, and he has continued in that place ever since. At that time he was the youngest bank president in the state, being but twenty-eight years old. In 1882 he married Margaret J. Love, daughter of Lorenzo and Sarah A. Love, and to this union there has been born one child, Theodore A. Mrs. Love was born in Marion, Ala., in 1863. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mooring are members of the Baptist church. He is one of Anniston's most progessive citizens and has the universal respect of all who know him.

ELBERT G. MORRIS was born in Stokes county, N. C., in 1820. Was a son of Shadrac and Eunice (Gibson) Morris, both natives of North Carolina. His grandfather was a son of Shadrac and Rebecca (Hutchins) Morris, and his mother was a daughter of William and Eunice (Brown) Gibson. William Gibson was also a native of North Carolina, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Eunice Gibson was a native of South Carolina. William Gibson came to St. Clair county, Alabama, with his family in 1828. Shadrac Morris, the father of the subject of this sketch was a carpenter by trade, and lived with his family near Germanton, N. C., until 1833 when he moved with his family to St. Clair county,

Alabama. While in North Carolina he had given his children all the advantages that could be had in the schools of Germanton. Elbert G. Morris came with his father to Alabama in 1833, he being then thirteen years of age. After this time he had no school training to amount to anything. The father, after coming to St. Clair county, Alabama, settled in the woods, and after he had cleared out a small farm, he left his family on it, and went to Wetumpka, Ala., and worked there as a carpenter. He served as a justice of the peace many years, raised a large family of children, and, after a long and honorable life on the farm he settled when first coming to the state, he died in September, 1873, at the good old age of seventy-five; his wife died the same week. Elbert G. Morris worked on the farm a few years, and, at the age of nineteen years, went to Scottsville, Alabama, and was employed by the owners of a cotton factory at that place to superintend the mechanical affairs of the factory, which place he filled to the entire satisfaction of the company for about a year, and then came to the town of Talladega in 1840. Here he contracted for and constructed houses until 1843, when he began a partnership with Lewis Gilbert in the building and repairing of grist mills. This partnership lasted through a number of years, during which time (1846) he married. His wife was Elizabeth Helen Brown, daughter of James and Burnnetta (Suddeth) Brown, both natives of Lincoln county, Ga., who came to Alabama, and settled in Talladega county in 1844. The mother was a daughter of Willis and Edith (Mosely) Suddeth, natives of Virginia. Grandfather Suddeth was a son of Lawrence and Mary Suddeth; great-grandfather Suddeth was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. To the union of Elbert G. Morris and Elizabeth H. Brown were born ten children, of whom seven are living: Mary C., Elizabeth T., Eunice, Elbert G., Jr., Helen, Lewis J., and John H. Those dead are Shadrac F., Fannie, and Julia. The mother was born in Lincoln county, Ga., in 1821. A year after their marriage, in 1847, Mr. Morris bought the place where he now lives, and being a millwright and machinist, erected a flouring mill, and in 1851 he built a machine shop and manufactured sash, doors, and blinds. He also added to his manufactures wagons and buggies. In 1855 he purchased the old Cane creek blast furnace and almost immediately it was burned down. He rebuilt it, however, and continued to make charcoal iron, and hammered bar iron until the year 1864, when he sold the irom works to Isaac I. Moses. Up to this time, since the beginning of the Civil war, he had furnished the Confederate government the total output of his furnace. Since his coming to this place (which he built up and named Morrisville) and up to the war, he had continued his business of building both mills and houses, and probably did more building of houses of good class in the towns of Jacksonville and Talladega than anyone else, and had by 1865 amassed quite a fortune in property of various kinds, including negroes. He had erected, before and after 1865, seven large

flouring mills at large expense, but the failure to raise wheat caused these all to become practically worthless on his hands and he suffered severe losses in this way. After the Civil war, he continued to follow the business of millwright, and in 1876 invented the turbine water wheel, that is now known by his name. In 1883, his boys being about grown by this time, he built an iron foundry at Morrisville and began the manufacture of water wheels and mill machinery, with his three youngest sons (Elbert, Lewis and John) as partners, under the firm name of E. G. Morris & Sons. One year after this, this company had the misfortune to have their property destroyed by a waterspout, which fell in April, 1884, causing a loss of over $40,000. The indomitable energy of Mr. Morris never flagged for an instant, and he caused the company to rebuild their works on a better scale than before, and after a few years he sold his interest to his three living sons, and they now continue the business of making the Morris turbine water wheels, together with sawmills, pulleys, shafting, gearing and castings of both iron and brass, under the firm name of Morris Manufacturing Co., Morrisville, Ala. Mr. Morris and wife are both members of the Baptist church, he also being a Mason. He has held no office and never sought any, but has been pre-eminently a builder and developer in his day and generation. Of his offspring, they have married as follows: Mary C. to the late Dr. C. A. Bates; Elizabeth T. to T. A. Pelham; Shadrac F. to Miss R. Fowler; Fannie to J. E. Williams; Elbert G. to Miss Jennie Yarbrough; Helen to A. J. Smith. Of those who have not married, Eunice is a teacher; Lewis J. a millwright and machinist, a member of the I. O. O. F. and member of the general assembly of Alabama, session of 1892–3; John H., a mechanical engineer, standing at the head in his class of mechanics.

John W. Noble, one of the iron men of Alabama, was born in England, September 29, 1830. He was a son of James and Jenifer (Ward) Noble, both natives of England, who came to the United States in 1837, locating in Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1855. In this year they removed to Rome, Ga., and built the first foundry and machine shop erected in that place. Beside building here the first locomotive ever built in the south, James Noble and his sons built many engines for steamboats, and engines and boilers for all kinds of work also. The rolling mill erected here, mentioned in other places, was used during the war to make horse shoes for the Confederate cavalry. John W. Noble then came to Alabama, and settled at Anniston. He at once built the Anniston car wheel works, of Noble Brothers & Co.; was also a director of the Woodstock Iron Co., composed of the Tyler and Noble families. He was also connected with several other stock companies in Anniston. During his connection with the company, the second charcoal furnace was built, also the cotton mill. Then the Woodstock Iron company bought the old Alabama Iron furnace, at Jenifer. The Woodstock Iron company

laid out the city of Anniston, and built the Anniston Inn, laid out and macadamized the town. It also erected nearly two hundred houses in the city. Afterward the Woodstock Iron company sold out their interests in everything except the furnaces. They then built two coke furnaces, at a cost of half a million of dollars. Mr. Noble built the church of St. Michael and All Angels, in Anniston, a memorial of his father and brother. In 1854, Mr. Noble married Miss Almera Abbott, daughter of William T. and Charlotte (Ede) Abbott, both natives of England. To this marriage there have been born six children: William W., Eliza, George A., Albert E., Ermie C. and Ruth E. Mrs. Noble was born in England, and came to the United States with her parents, in 1844. Both she and her husband are members of the Anglican church. The Noble family was one of the first in Anniston, and has done more than any other family to make Anniston the city that it is. It is also one of the pioneer iron working families in the state. Mr. Noble is now the owner of the Jenifer furnace, at Jenifer, Ala. He began life without anything, and by his own industry and good management has accumulated a comfortable competency, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of Calhoun county.

James Noble, Sr, mayor of Anniston, was born in Cornwall county, England, July 28, 1832. He is a son of James and Jenifer (Ward) Noble, both of whom are natives of England, who came to the United States in 1837, locating in Pennsylvania, and remaining there until 1855. They then removed to Rome, Ga., where Mr. Noble built a machine shop and foundry, and where he remained until 1885. He then removed to Alabama. James Noble, being a poor man and having a large family to support, was unable to give his children more than a mere common school education. He was the first foreman in the Philadelphia & Reading shops, and welded the first railroad locomotive tires ever cut and welded in the United States. James Noble, Sr., son of the above named James Noble, was taken out of school before he was ten years old, and put to work in a tobacco factory, where he worked for fifty cents per week. In 1849, he married Jane Stott, daughter of Jeremiah and Nancy (Holden) Stott, she and both her parents being natives of England. To this marriage there were born nine children, six of whom are still living: Dixon, Jennie, Charles M., Anna, George, and Mary. Mrs. Noble was born in England, and came to this country with her parents in 1835. In 1857, Mr. Noble moved to Rome, Ga., and afterward went to Atlanta, and was foreman in the boiler shops there until 1863. He was city alderman in 1862 and 1863. While at Rome, Mr. James Noble built, in connection with his father and brothers, the first locomotive ever built in the south, which was named the Alfred Shorter, and which drew more troops during the war than any other locomotive in the south. In 1863, he again went to Rome, and in 1864 and 1865, he was mayor of Rome, and was the first chief of the fire department of that city, holding

the office for three successive terms. In 1873, he returned to Atlanta, and resumed his old place in the railroad shops where he remained five years. He then established himself in the boiler making business, remaining thus engaged in Atlanta four years. In 1877 he removed to Macon, Ga., and remained two years, and came to Alabama, locating in Jenifer, in 1879. Here he assisted in constructing the narrow gauge railroad from Jenifer to Clifton, and was the first engineer on that road. He remained in Jenifer about eighteen months, when he removed to Anniston, Ala., and engaged in the boiler and sheet iron business. He also became a partner in the Anniston foundry and machine shops. He has always been a straight out democrat, and was elected mayor of Anniston, in 1890, for two years. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, was made a Mason in 1855, in Pottsville, Pa., and took the royal arch degree, April 15, 1856, and the council degree in Rome, Ga., in 1865. He is also a member of the order of Elks. He has now (1893) twenty-three grandchildren living. Notwithstanding he began life working at fifty cents per week yet he now is one of the leading citizens of Anniston and has one of the most beautiful homes in the city,

Samuel Noble (deceased).—The founder of Anniston, Samuel Noble, who died August 13th, 1888, was a son of James and Jenifer (Ward) Noble, of England, whose memoirs appear elsewhere in this work. Of the six sons of James and Jenifer Noble, Samuel became the most prominent, and really the man of the family. The family moved from Pennsylvania to Rome, Ga., in 1855, before Samuel attained his majority, and established a foundry and machine works; the business prospered and their plant was from time to time enlarged. During the war they built an iron furnace in Cherokee county, Ala., which they named Cornwall furnace, and which was destroyed by Blair's army corps in 1863. About the same time part of Sherman's army destroyed all the works in Rome, leaving the family owning only the ground the various industries had stood upon, and their homes. It was a time that required genius, energy and courage. Samuel Noble possessed all three; he also had friends who placed the greatest confidence in his ability and honesty. At the close of the war, he organized, with his brothers, a stock company, and built rolling mills, nail works, machine and car works and foundry, and did a successful business. Being greatly in need of a good quality of iron, with which to supply their works, Samuel Noble prospected among the hills of Calhoun county, Ala., where he found a literal mountain of brown hematite iron ore, where Anniston now stands, and in 1872, purchased 2,000 acres for $20,000. Needing a partner to assist in building furnaces, he met in Charleston, S. C., Gen. Daniel Tyler, to whom he described the property. Gen. Tyler came to Alabama, was delighted with what he saw, and the result was a partnership, composed of three Nobles and three Tylers, each family taking half. Mr. Alfred Tyler (son of Gen. Tyler) and Mr. Samuel Noble, being placed in charge as president and vice-president.

A furnace was immediately erected for charcoal iron. Every dollar the furnace made was put into improvements, other furnaces were erected, stores built, mills, depot, churches, schools, residences, and streets laid off and macadamized, shade trees planted, electric lights and water works built. The foundries and other works of Noble Bros. were moved from Rome to Anniston, thus concentrating their interests, and adding to the wealth of the town. The company refused to sell an acre of ground until the city was completed on a firm basis. They named it Anniston, and the place at once sprang to the front as a noted and prosperous city. Mr. Noble's time, money and energy were given to Anniston; his own business was of secondary importance; and whenever anything for the good of the city was to be done, all eyes were naturally turned to him, to take the initiative. Mr. Noble had an indomitable will, an energy that almost beggars description, an ambition, boundless yet praiseworthy in its channels, and a mind bold and decisive, comprehensive in its scope, yet with a wonderful aptitude for details—these constituted his elements of greatness. His many unostentatious deeds of charity, and his munificent donations to religious and educational institutions, proclaim a good man. Mr. Noble was an Episcopalian, but the builders of almost every church in Anniston have had tangible evidence of his liberality. Without Noble there would have been no Anniston. The city of Anniston is a monument as lasting as the towering hills that overlook her lovely valleys, in which he opened mines, built furnaces, planned and laid out a city. He built and equipped railroads, erected and endowed institutions of learning, built and aided in the building of churches; and all these things he accomplished by an irresistable will, indomitable energy, and aggressive spirit. He was an ardent advocate of the protective tariff and wrote many able articles upon this subject for leading newspapers and magazines which attracted wide attention. The greatest statesmen of the day had not more thoroughly mastered the science of political economy, and of government, than he had. Judge W. D. Kelly, ("Pig Iron" Kelly) said of him: "Sam'l Noble's knowledge of statistics transcends anything I have ever heard." Mr. Noble was only fifty-four years of age and was cut down in the very zenith of his greatest successes,and leaves unconsummated some of the greatest plans of his life. Southern industry looses one of her greatest chieftains, and the labor of the south one of its truest friends. John Temple Graves, the greatest orator of the south, wrote of Samuel Noble: "He was the pioneer of southern development; while others were dreaming and waiting, he was at work. For thirty-four years he had lived and moved among the people of north Georgia and Alabama an inspiration to energy, hope and determination; his brave spirit knew no discouragement. his iron energy sought no rest. He was always a positive force, and always progressive. He led without question, and by right of superior qualities the great advance of southern interests. The south to-day owes no deeper debt of gratitude then to the heroic pioneer of in-

dustrial developement who sleeps to-day with folded hands on the hillside overlooking the notable city which they built. No human hands that we wot of have accomplished more."

William Noble, one of the leading iron men of Alabama, was born in England in 1836, and came with his parents, James and Jenifer Noble, to America in 1837. They first settled in Reading, Pa., where James Noble built a foundry and machine shop, which were destroyed by fire. He rebuilt the works and remained there until 1855. In consequence of shipping most of his products to North Carolina and Tennessee he decided to transfer his business to Rome, Ga., where he built a foundry and machine shop. In 1860 he built a rolling mill. Here he manufactured guns, cannon and shot for the Confederate army. In 1858 he built the first locomotive ever built in the south. Immediately after the war, he began the manufacture of car wheels, axles, etc. Mr. William Noble was president of the Georgia Car company, which was located in Cartersville, Ga. In 1885 he moved the plant from Georgia to Anniston, also their car and wheel works from Rome--which is now the United States Car company. He is also one of the incorporators of the Woodstock Iron company, which was formed in 1877. He also built a charcoal furnace in Cornwall, Cherokee county, Ala., which was destroyed by the Union army in 1864. Mr. Noble is a member of the order of Elks, and an uncompromising democrat. Mr. Noble owns one of the handsomest residences in Anniston, with beautiful grounds, with artificial lakes which contain gold fish and beautiful water lillies.

J. B. Palmer, commissioner of Calhoun county, was born in 1837, son of Seborn and Mary (Blake) Palmer, both natives of South Carolina who came to Calhoun county in 1831, and at that time there was not a white man between Piedmont and Jacksonville. Seborn Palmer was a great friend with Indians, and at one time he left his family with them and went back to Georgia. He helped to gather up the Indians and was a great help to the government in getting them to leave without any trouble. Mr. Palmer was the first to bring white (or Irish) potatoes to Calhoun county. He lived to be one of the wealthy men of Alabama, although he came to Alabama about $1,000 in debt. Mrs. Mary Palmer was a daughter of William and Charlotte Blake, natives of Virginia, and the former a soldier in the war of 1812. J. B. Palmer was reared in Calhoun county and here attended the common school. In October, 1860, he married Emma, Graham, daughter of John R. and Elizabeth (Callaway) Graham. This union resulted in the birth of nine children, of whom only three are living: Mary, James P., and Fannie. Mrs. Palmer was born in this county in 1846. In 1861, Mr. Palmer enlisted in company E, Thirtieth Alabama regiment, under Capt. McBee, and served until close of the war with the rank of orderly sergeant. He was wounded at Baker's Creek, in 1863, was then captured and paorled. After the war he beagn farming, followed it three years, and then began merchandising at Ladiga and con-

ducted business at this point until 1886. In 1888 he was elected by the democratic party as commissioner of Calhoun county and at the last election was again elected by a good majority. He is a member of the Masonic order, is one of Calhoun's county's best citizens, and he and wife are members of the Baptist church.

B. F. Peacock, general manager of the United States rolling mill of Anniston, which was built in 1863, but which was not very successful until Mr. Peacock was made manager in 1887, is an Englishman by birth, and in his native country acquired his knowledge of the iron working trade. He was manager there in some of the largest rolling mills in the country. Beginning at the age of eleven years he grew up in the business and learned it thoroughly both in theory and practice. After coming to the United States, he located in Pittsburgh, Penn., and then came to Anniston, Ala., and since this time has been connected with the United States rolling mill in that city. He married Anna E. Port, by whom he has had nine children, viz Francis, Edward, Benjamin H., Frederick A., Emily F., Anna L., Adelaide, Ethel S., and May. Francis, the eldest son is a draughtsman and civil engineer. He made all the drawings for all the extensions of the United States works in Anniston. He is now leading draughtsman and assistant engineer at the Maryland Steel company near Baltimore; Edward, the second son, now holds a position in a ship building company and is the engineer draughtsman of the company. The mother of these children was born in England. Both Mr. and Mrs. Peacock are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Peacock is one of the most skillful workers in wrought iorn in the state of Alabama, his education in that line having been obtained in England, where skill in all trades is required. He prepared for the Anniston meeting of Alabama Industrial and Scientific society, which met in 1891, a valuable paper on "The Future of the Iron and Steel Industry in Alabama," which is full of information and close reasoning, and in which Mr. Peacock states his belief in the direct production of iron and steel from the ore without the interventon of the blast furnace and puddling furnace, in view of the fact that a direct process was practiced by certain of the ancients. His son, Francis L. Peacock, is one of the most skillful draughtsman in the United States, developing the faculty while very young, in England, where he produced a drawing which took the leading prize.

G. W. Phillips, a prominent citizen of Calhoun county, is a native of Union district, S. C., and was born in 1842, a son of Joseph and Jane (Presley) Phillips, also natives of South Carolina. The father was a son of Peter Phillips, who was a native of Ireland. Peter Phillips was a son of Gabriel Phillips, also of Ireland. The grandfather and great grandfather were both soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and the father was in the war of 1812. Joseph Phillips first married Sallie Presley, and after her death, married Jane Presley—sisters. He has six children

by the first marriage and eight by the second. He came to Alabama in 1854, and was one of the wealthiest men of Calhoun county. He settled on the farm where his son, G. W. Phillips, now lives, and erected a flour and grist-mill, the running gear of which is still in use. He was a Quaker in religious belief. His wife was a native of South Carolina and was of the old Huguenot stock. She was a daughter of Charles Presley and of French descent. Chalres Presley was a member of one of the royal families and on account of his religious belief had to leave his native land. G. W. Phillips was reared on the old farm where he now lives. He had the advantages of but little education, the late war depriving him of a good schooling. In March, 1861, he enlisted in company B, Seventh Alabama infantry, under Capt. R. W. Draper, and served twelve months; and in 1862, enlisted in company D, Second Alabama cavalry, under Capt. J. J. Pigues, and served until the close of the war, taking part in some very hard-fought battles in the Georgia campaign, acting as courier for Gen. Joe E. Johnston and going with that general in front of Sherman's army to Savannah. On the 9th of October, 1861, he received a gun shot wound in the back of the neck, when they attacked Col. Wilson's Sixth New York Zouaves on St. Rosa island, Fla. He never went into the hospital, and after coming around all right he went on with the fight and captured one of the artillery men by name of Col. Vogoes. After leaving Georgia he went with the army through North Carolina and South Carolina and later on, in 1865, at Greensboro, N. C., his company was detached as an escort and guard for Pres. Jefferson Davis, and went with him to Abbeville, S. C.; on the 9th of May, 1865, his brigade surrendered at Forsythe, Ga. He served through the entire war as a private, refusing to accept a promotion. After the war had ended he returned to the old farm and began to restore his lost fortunes by farming and has continued at that occupation, running for twenty-three years in connection with the old mill that his father built. He received what knowledge he has of milling in this same old mill while yet a youth. His father owned a tract of land six miles square before the war and during the war it was all swept away, but since then Mr. Phillips, determined to own a portion of the old homestead, by close economy has acquired means sufficient to purchase 120 acres of the old homestead. In October, 1865, Mr. Phillips married Jane Hickman, daughter of William P. and Louisa C. (Roebuck) Hickman. Five of the eight children born to this union are living: Willie, Gertrude, Addie, Mattie, Maggie E., and Ida. Mrs. Phillips was born in Tuscaloosa county in 1848. Mr. Phillips and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while he is a member of the Masonic order, and has been a member since 1865. He is one of the true-blue democrats and a worthy citizen of the county.

J. H. Price, an old pioneer of Calhoun county, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., October 18, 1832, a son of James and Sarah (Shields) Price, natives of South Caorlina. The father was a son of William and

Mary Price. The grandfather was a native of Ireland, and came to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. James Price was in the war of 1812, and moved to Tennessee with his father in 1818. Mrs. Sarah Price was daughter of Medy and Mary Shields. The father of Medy Shields was a native of Scotland and came to America during the Revolutionary war and was at Braddock's defeat. J. H. Price came with his parents to Alabama in November, 1832. They first settled at Jacksonville, on an Indian reservation, which they improved, but which was afterward taken from them by a land company, and then they entered land on Ohatchee creek, where James Price remained until 1858, when he bought the land where Piedmont now stands, and lived to be one of the leading citizens of the county. J. H. Price was reared on the farm—a vocation he had always followed excepting four years that he worked at carpentering. He attended school but three months in his life, but through the avenues of books and papers he is well posted on subjects of general interest. In 1861 he was married to Mary M. Garrett, daughter of Edward and Millie (Putman) Garrett, natives of South Carolina. In 1861 he enlisted in company E, Capt. Magby, Thirtieth Alabama regiment, under Gen. E. W. Pettus, and served until the end of the war. He was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, but was with Gen. Joe E. Johnston in his wonderful retreat. After the war he returned to Calhoun county, and has followed farming since that time, but serving as coroner four years. He is a member of the Masonic order and he and wife are members of the Baptist church.

G. B. RANDOLPH, postmaster of Anniston, was born in Kentucky in 1844, a son of William and Sarah C. (Crane) Randolph. The father was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1765, and was with St. Clair at the time of his defeat and was afterward with Anthony Wayne. His duty was to keep the soldiers supplied with powder. He removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1818, and cleared the ground on the corner of Fifteenth and Broadway, and the log house he there built stood until 1862, when it was torn away to make room for a fort built by the Union forces to repel the expected advance of Bragg's Confederate focres on his Kentucky invasion in 1862. He was a son of John Randolph, a native of Loudoun county, Va. Mrs. S. C. Randolph was a native of Maryland. G. B. Randolph was reared on the farm and received a common school education. In 1861 he enlisted in company M, Twelfth Kentucky cavalry, being then seventeen years of age, and served through the entire war. His brother, William Randolph, came to Alabama in 1856, and at the breaking out of the late war entered company E, Forty-fourth Alabama infantry, as second lieutenant, while George B. was in the Union army. William was subsequently, transferred to company C, of the Forty-fourth Alabama, and was killed at Gettysburg, Pa., with the regimental colors in his hands. After peace was declared, George B. remained in Alabama and first located at Montgomery, where he remained until the fall of 1878 in the mercantile busi-

ness, and also deputy United States marshal, under Gen. R. W. Healy, for seven years; in 1878 he went to Bibb county, where he was connected with the timber business until 1881, then he went to Birmingham and bought forty acres, on which a part of the city is built, but remained a short time only, when he was appointed agent for the Alabama Mineral Land company, and then removed to Talladega, where he kept up his connection with this company until 1883, when he located in Anniston, Ala., and was appointed postmaster in 1889, a position he now holds. He is also a member of the school board of the city of Anniston. September 11, 1872, he married Elizabeth R. Lewis of Cincinnati, O., daughter of John and Adelia Lewis. This happy union ahs been blessed with seven children, six of whom are living: Ethel, George H., Raymond, Arthur A., William and John. The mother was born and reared in Cincinnati. He and wife are members of the Episcopal church, while he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R. He is one of the leading republicans of the state and wields a great influence in his party. Mr. Randolph is one of the same family of Jonn Randolph of Roanoke.

Walker Reynolds was born in Warren county, Ga., in 1799, and came to Alabama in 1832, settling among the Indians in Talladega county, buying his land from them, with whom he was on very friendly terms, though on one occasion he came unexpectedly on and Indian who had killed, and was butchering, an ox of his. The Indian jumped for his gun—Mr. R. fired first—the Indian, down, with one leg broken, leveled his rifle at Mr. R., who stood behind a small tree reloading. The Indian's bullet cut the bark of the tree and hit Mr. R. a glancing shot in the abdomen, after which he captured the Indian and had him punished by law for his misdemeanor; neither wound proved serious and both recovered. Walker Reynolds was a son of Reuben and Margaret Reynolds, both of whom were natives of South Carolina; he was reared on a plantation and followed the vocation of a planter through life. In 1850 he was elected to represent Talladega county in the state legislature, and while thus serving, secured the passage of the charter of the old Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad, now the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia. He at once took the lead in the construction of this road, made liberal and large subscriptions thereto, and to him is due most of the credit of its having been built. In 1826 he married Epsey Gibson of Georgia, who died in 1838, leaving of this marriage one child, Thomas H. In 1841 he married Hannah E. Welch a native of Virginia, and left at his death in January, 1871, of this union, six living children, viz.: Epsey A.; Jane P.; Bessie.; Mary W.; O. M.; and Maud. Epsey A. died in 1878, she was married twice, first to S. N. McCraw, and next to Dr. I. T. Tichenor, leaving one child by each marriage—Miss Newton McCraw and Walker R. Tichenor. Mrs. Hannah E. Reynolds died in October, 1890. Mr. Reynolds was a Union man before, but went with his adopted state after she seceded; on account of his old age he did not enter the service of the Confederate States, but he

fed the wives and children of those who were fighting for the cause and also the widows of those who fell. Although he came to Alabama a poor man he succeeded, by untiring energy and excellent judgment, in accumulating a large property. Both Walker and Hannah E. Reynolds were lifelong members of the Baptist church, kept open house in their hospitable and elegant mansion and were known far and wide for their charity and kindness to those in distress.

O. M. Reynolds, a prominent citizen of Calhoun county, was born in Talladega county in 1854. He is a son of Walker and Hannah E. Reynolds, was reared on the plantation, received a common school education and then atttended the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, Va., entering in 1869 and graduating in 1873, standing fifth in a class of fifty-three. His father having died while he was in college, he at once, upon graduating, returned to the old homestead and engaged in planting, and assisting his mother in setting up the affairs of the estate. He remained on the plantation until his mother's death in October, 1890. He then removed to Anniston in Calhoun county, Ala., widely known as the Model City. In 1879 he was married in Frankfort, Ky., to Miss Eliza Talbot Smith (daughter of Col. E. R. and Margaret E. Dudley Smith, who was one of the most popular and charming of the then reigning "Blue Grass Belles" of Kentucky. To this marriage there have been born four children, viz.: Randolph; Margaret D.; Walker and Hannah E. Both she and her husband are members of the Baptist church. In 1882 he was elected by the democratic party to the legislature from Talladega county and served one term of two years in the same, but having accepted only as a matter of public duty, he declined to stand for election to a second term.

Peyton Rowan, one of the pioneer business men of Calhoun county, was born in South Carolina in 1816. He is a son of James and Sarah (Fullen) Rowan, the former of whom was a son of William and Nancy (Gorman) Rowan, both natives of South Carolina. Sarah Fullen, wife of James Rowan, was a daughter of William and Mary Fullen, the former of whom was a Revolutionary soldier and an officer of Gen. Nathanael Greene. James and Sarah Rowan moved to Alabama in 1820 and located near the present site of Birmingham, remaining there until the land sales occurred in 1823, when he purchased land in St. Clair county and remained there until his death at ninety-three years of age. In 1823, when he located in St. Clair county, he located in the woods and cleared the farm upon which he lived the rest of his life and upon which Peyton Rowan was reared. The latter attended school in the old fashioned log school houses, with the puncheon floor and seats and plank desks fastened to the wall. In 1837-8-9 he attended the academy at Bingham, and one year at Ashville, which completed his education. Previously to this time, however, he had accepted a position as clerk in a store, and after his education was completed he returned to that occupation. At the end of five years his employer,

Almeth Byers, gave him a half interest in the business and from that time he conducted it for twenty years. When the war came on they sold out their entire stock of goods for Confederate money and a few bales of cotton, which latter they divided among the women to spin into articles for their own use, and in this way never realized any benefit from the goods they sold. At the end of the war, neither one of them having any property, they decided to dissolve partnership. Mr. Rowan removed to Jacksonville in 1866 and soon afterward opened a general store there. Since that time he has been in business in this place. In 1890 he was instrumental in establishing the Tredegar National bank at Jacksonville, and was elected president of the institution, a position he still retains. He is also a large stockholder in the Jacksonville Mining and Manufacturing company and owns a large part of the stock of the Broken Arrow Coal company, of which he is president. He has but little to do with politics, but in 1842, he was elected treasurer of St. Clair county and held the office by successive re-elections for fourteen years. He has been a Mason since 1847. In 1856 he was married to Miss Annie B. Forney, sister of Gen. W. H. Forney, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work. By this marriage he had four children. Of these, John F. is a graduate of the university of Virginia and of the medical department of the same university. He afterward graduated in medicine from the university of the city of New York and then took a quiz course for one year. He then passed a rigid examination preparatory to enter the city hospital, in which he became assistant physician for one year and afterward had charge of the hospital one and a half years. After this he established himself in the practice of his profession in New York city, remaining there until 1890, when the boom struck Jacksonville, Ala., and his father pursuaded him to return home. His father was so deeply interested in business that he gave up his medical practice and joined him in business. The next child was Sallie L., then Emma and George A. The latter is also a graduate of the university of Virginia When the bank was organized he was elected its teller, but soon afterward his assistance being needed by his father in his large business, he retired from the position of teller in the bank to assist him and his elder brother. Both Peyton Rowan and his wife are members of the Episcopal church.

A. B. SCARBROUGH, a leading farmer and citizen of Calhoun county, Ala., was born January 19, 1838. His parents, Lemuel and Nancy P. (McCrae) Scarbrough, were both natives of North Carolina, came to Alabama in 1837 and settled in Rabbit Town valley, where they remained until the father's death, in 1851, at the age of fifty-one years. Lemuel Scarbrough came to Alabama with but one negro girl and about $800, with which he began life in the then wilds, among the Indians, but by close economy and good management he was very prosperous, and at one time he owned about 550 acres of fine lands in Cheekeleeke valley. A. B. Scarbrough was raised on the farm, and what little education he has was

obtained between crop times, in the old log school house, with but one door, one log cut out to give light, a plank put on pins which were driven in a log, and a stick and mud chimney. After his school days were over he took charge of the farm, which he conducted until 1862, when he enlisted in company A, Thirty-first Alabama regiment, under Capt. Elijah Thompson, and served until the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, with whom he fought through all his campaigns. After the war he returned to the farm, and has since then devoted himself to that vocation, except six years that he was engaged in mercantile business at Choccolocco. In 1874, he married Miss Hattie Weaver, daughter of Lindsay and Lucy (Pace) Weaver. They were early settlers also in Calhoun county. Of the six children born to this union, four are still living; Lindsey, Abby, Lucy and Anna. The mother was born and reared in Calhoun county. Mr. Scarbrough is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mrs. Scarbrough is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Scarbrough also served as justice of the peace one term in his beat. He is now engaged in farming and in the ginning business. He is one of the substantial citizens of the county, and a man that stands very high in the community where he lives.

Algernon L. Smith, president of the Barbour machine works, was born in Prattville, Autauga county, Ala. in 1868. He is a son of B. F. and Sarah A. (Holt) Smith, the former of whom was a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds at Prattville, Ala. B. F. Smith was a son of Daniel and Hannah (Tuck) Smith. Mrs. Sarah A. Smith was a daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Pratt)Holt. Algernon L. Smith was raised in Pratt ville, and attended Howard college two years, but was compelled to leave college on account of ill health. He then traveled in the interest of the Prattville cotton gin from 1886 to 1889, when he settled down in Anniston and became connected with the Barbour machine works at that place. These works were established in 1882 at Eufaula, Ala., with a capital of $50,000, but were removed to Anniston in 1888. Robert J. Woods was then president of the company: William Petry was made secretary and treasurer and Algernon L. Smith vice president, but in 1892 Mr. Smith was made secretary, treasurer and general manager, and in 1893 was made president, which position he still retains. These works employ about forty hands, and manufacture cotton gins, cotton presses, feeders, condensers, cotton seed crushers and the perfect cotton elevator systen, and one of the most valuable industries in Anniston. Mr. Smith, for so young a man, has developed admirable business qualifications, and his services are properly appreciated.

Rev. E. T. Smyth, one of the oldest and most prominent Baptist ministers of Calhoun county, Ala., was born in Laurens district, S. C., June 3, 1828. He was a son of John and Mary (Teague) Smyth, the for, mer of whom, a farmer by occupation, was a son of James and Mary Chandlier) Smyth. James Smyth was a native of Ireland, but came to

the United States when fourteen years of age, and in New York learned the jeweller's trade. He then wandered west and lost all trace of his Irish relatives. Miss Sarah Teague, the mother of Rev. E. T. Smyth, was a daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Williams) Teague, both of whom were natives of Ohio, and the former of whom was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Rev. Mr. Smyth removed to Calhoun county with his parents when he was seven years old, and has ever since been a citizen of the county. His early education was irregular and incomplete, but he never had the opportunity of attending college. He, however, did obtain a partial academic education, teaching and attending school alternately as best he could for some time, having W. C. Garnsey for his preceptor. In 1848 he was ordained a minister, and from that time until 1890 he devoted his whole time to the Baptist ministry, retiring then only on account of ill health. It is said of him that he has performed more marriage ceremonies than any other man in Calhoun county, and in fact more than all the ministers of other denominations put together. In November, 1846, he was married to Miss Nancy M. Andrews, daughter of Allen and Luranah (Yeagar) Andrews, who came from South Carolina to Alabama in 1833. She is still living on the farm upon which she and Mr. Andrews then settled in Calhoun county. Both she and her husband were members of the Baptist church, in which church she still retains her membership. To this marriage of Rev. Smyth and Miss Andrews, there have been born three children, two of whom are living; Margaret, wife of Davis A. Long and John A. Mrs. Smyth was born in South Carolina, March 10, 1831, and has been connected with the Baptist church since 1847. Rev. Mr. Smyth, on September 3, 1861 was elected captain of company C, Fifth Alabama battalion, known as the White Plains rangers. After serving one year he was taken sick with the typhoid fever and was discharged. He had been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1851, and has taken the royal arch and council degrees. He is at the present time and has long been, one of Calhoun county's most substantial citizens and is highly respected by all.

Horace Ware, who died in Birmingham July, 1890, was a pioneer in the manufacture of iron in Alabama. He was born in Lynn, Mass., April 11th, 1812, and was the only son of Jonathan and Roxana (Howe) Ware. He was reared in Boston, and New York state until about thirteen years of age, when his parents moved to North Carolina. In that state his father was engaged, in a primitive way, in the manufacture and working of iron. After about five years thus employed, they came to Alabama, and located first in Bibb county, where Jonathan Ware erected one of the old-fashion forges, run by water power, and began the work of making wrought iron —called forge blooms. He operated this forge for several years, when his son, Horace Ware, purchased the property and continued the business. In 1840 he bought the iron ore beds, where the Shelby Iron Co., now have in operation two of the best equipped charcoal furnaces in the south.

This property was wholly unimproved when he bought. A few years after he purchased the Shelby ores, he erected a cold blast furnace for the manufacture of pig iron. This was one of the first furnace plants built in Alabama—probably one in Calhoun county antedated this a short while. He operated the Shelby works as sole proprietor until March, 1862, when he organized a stock company and sold six-sevenths interest, and retired from the active management. The early operation of this furnace was prior to railroad facilities in Shelby county, and he got his product to market by wagoning to Coosa river six miles and boating the iron in flats to Montgomery, Prattville and Mobile. In 1859 he began, and in 1860 he completed the first rolling mill established in Alabama. This mill was of large capacity, manufacturing all sizes of merchantable bar iron, and turning out the first cotton ties from iron ever made in Alabama. The product of this mill was from the Shelby pig iron, and at once took the highest rank in the market for strength and malleability. Ever since, the Shelby iron has maintained, in every market, the superiority accorded it by Mr. Ware when he first examined and smelted the raw ore. In 1865 this property was destroyed by Federal troops under General Wilson. They were rebuilt by northern capitalists two or three years after the war, and have been in operation ever since. Mr. Ware sold his interest in the property in 1881, after a connection of more than forty years. In 1858 Mr. Ware sent some of his pig iron to Sheffield, England, and had it converted into steel, and then manufactured into pocket knives and razors. The cutlery was pronounced most excellent, and the manufacturer presented one of the knives to Mr. Ware, with name engraved on same. This knife was taken from him by a federal soldier in 1865. Early after the war, he became owner of iron properties in Talladega county, and in 1872, he formed a partnership with Col. S. S. Glidden, of Ohio, and organized the Alabama Iron Co., which was operated under Col. Glidden's management until 1881, when Mr. Ware associated with himself Messrs. A. L. Tyler and Samuel Noble, of Anniston, who purchased the Alabama Iron Co. property, and other iron properties, and organized the Clifton Iron Co. This company now has two well-appointed charcoal furnaces at Ironaton. Mr. Ware was not actively connected with Clifton, but was a large stockholder until 1888, when he sold. In 1884, he became largely interested in Sheffield, Ala.—a stockholder in the first furnace there, and, for a short while, president of the furnace company. In 1881, he bought the Kelly furnace. near Jefferson, Texas, giving it his personal attention and management, making first class car wheel iron, until he sold it in 1883. In connection with his production of pig iron at Shelby, years before the war, he manufactured all kinds of hollowware, cooking utensils, heating and cooking stoves, etc., and marketed them throughout the surrounding counties. No man at that early day, or even up to the time of his death, was more familiar with the mineral resources of Alabama, and no one prophesied more clearly and strongly of our great

mineral wealth that would some day place the state in the lead as a coal and iron producer. He was early and late an enthusiast on the subject of enterprise and development, and it was satisfaction unbounded to see the full fruition of his early foresight, hopes and energies, in the successful blast of fifty furnaces operated in his adopted state, by the great developers of her hidden stores. Alabama today is ripening into a grand mining and manufacturing development, just what Horace Ware saw for her, and labored and planned for her from his early manhood. Through changing fortunes, with varying success, undazzled by prosperity, undaunted by adversity, he calmly and diligently persevered in his chosen line of work, and his final triumph was a positive illustration of what may be achieved by concentrating steady effort on a single purpose. Mr. Ware was married June 24th, 1840, to Martha A. Woodruff, a member of an old, influential family of South Carolina. By this marriage, he had seven children, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Ware was born in Spartanburgh, S. C., in 1822, and died at Shelby Iron Works in 1862. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and she left an indelible impress for the highest good to all those who came in touch with her gentle influence. In September, 1863, he was married again; this time to Miss Mary Harris, of Columbiana. She still lives and occupies his late home on the North Highlands, in Birmingham. Aside from the sterner faculties which made him a leader in the world of progress, he possessed and gave evidence of those softer traits which irradiate the heartstone and make the home-circle happy. And all through his long and busy life, he was the friend of the poor and needy, and many are those who were the recipients of his beneficence. His character was strong, noble and symmetrical. He was modest and reserved in his bearing towards his fellow-men, yet brave as a hero in standing for a principle, or contending for a right. He was firm as the granite mountains of his native New England, yet gentle as the breezes that fan the magnolia groves of his adopted southern home. He was a broad-minded, clear-sighted philanthropist, wide-awake on all the vital issues of the day. He was a stanch advocate of temperance, an examplary member of the Methodist church, and, withal, his was a well-rounded character in all that makes life useful and beautiful. He left his impress for great good, and the influence of his life-work will abide with those who knew him. Industrial Alabama is his monument.

W. H. Weatherly.—The Anniston Mercantile company was organized in August, 1887, with $50,000 paid up capital. The stockholders are J. W. Lapsley, W. G. Ledbetter, W. H. Weatherly, T. A. Turner of Anniston; A. W. Bell of Lincoln; W. A. Scarbrough of Iron City; W. C. Scarbrough of White Plains; Mrs. Anna E. Draper of Oxford; A. M. Weatherly and J. J. Weatherly of Munford, Ala. They employ several traveling salesmen and do a large business in Alabama and Georgia. W. H. Weatherly, secretary and treasurer of this vast mercantile concern,

was born in Talladega, in 1864, a son of J. J. and Margaret (Smyth) Weatherly. The father was a native of Alabama and was in the post-office service at the time the war came on, and in the latter part of the struggle enlisted in the Confederate army. He was born in Talladega county, in 1833 and was a son of Martin and Martha (Ball) Weatherly. The grandfather was a native of Virginia, but early came to Alabama and settled in Madison county, thence removing to Talladega county, sometime in the twenties. The grandmother was a daughter of Moses Ball, who was a son of Spencer Ball, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Margaret Weatherly was born in Belfast, Ireland, came to the United States sometime in the fifties, and was first married to a Presbyterian minister—Thomas Howell—and after his death married Mr. Weatherly. W. H. Weatherly was reared in Munford, Ala., and attended the common schools of his county. In 1888 he married Alice Stone, daughter of H. Clay and Saille (Baker) Stone. The union has been blessed by the birth of one child—Mary. The mother was born and reared in Talladega county, and both she and husband are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Weatherly is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the K. of P. He is alderman of the city and is one of Anniston's foremost citizens. Mr. Weatherly is a deacon in the Presbyterian church, a Knight Templar Mason, past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, director in the Woodstock Iron company, South Anniston Land company and Anniston Building and Loan association. He is a member of the democratic executive committee and takes great interest in the party.

D. F. Weaver, who is now, and has been for the past twenty years, postmaster, railroad and express agent, and proprietor of the cotton gin at Weaver's Station, was born in Calhoun county, Ala., September 28, 1838. His parents were Lindsey and Lucinda (Pace) Weaver. The father was a native of Georgia, born in 1809 and came to Alabama in 1837, and settled in Calhoun county. The paternal grandfather was a native of Virignia. Mrs. Lucinda Weaver was a daughter of Richard and Annie (Bussey) Pace. The maternal grandfather came to Alabama in 1837, and was one of the prominent Baptist ministers of the state. D. F. Weaver was reared in Calhoun county, and attended school in the old log school house, with a long hole cut in one side to give light and planks loosely laid for the floor. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself. He went to Jacksonville, Fla., and accepted a position as clerk for a Mr. Woodard, one of the largest merchants of Jacksonville at that time, and remained with him until 1861, when he enlisted in the late war in company A, Second Alabama infantry, under Capt. D. P. Forney, and served one year. This company was then disbanded and organized into a company of cavalry under Gen. John T. Morgan, and served until July 27, 1864, when Mr. Weaver had the misfor-

tune to lose his left foot in battle, while acting as orderly sergeant, which rendered him unfit for further service. After the war he returned home and conducted the farm for his mother, his father having died July 5, 1862. January 26, 1869, he married Lucinda Snow, daughter of Dudley and Priscilla (Munger) Snow. Three children—Robert E., David D., and Clementine L.—are the fruit of the union. The mother was born in 1839, and both parents and children are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Weaver joined the church when fourteen years of age and was clerk of Mt. Zion eighteen years; and is now deacon of Weaver's Station church. He has always been a democrat in politics, and as a business man is one of the most upright and most active in the county.

JAMES H. WHETSTONE, of the firm of Stringfellow, Whetstone & Co. of Anniston, Calhoun county, Ala., was born in Autauga county in 1853, a son of Lewis M. and Mary (Herrman) Whetstone. The father was a native of South Carolina, born in 1808, and came to Alabama in 1820 and settled in Autauga county and followed farming all his life. He was a son of William H. Whetstone. Mrs. Mary J. Whetstone was a daughter of John G. and Maria Herrman. The garndiather was a native of Switzerland, but drifted into France while quite young and espoused Napoleon Bonaparte's cause and fought with him at Moscow and the battle of Waterloo, and was also present at the time Napoleon returned to France from the Isle of Elba and fought with him till the last. After the battle of Waterloo he came to the United States and landed at Mobile, and then moved to Vernon, where he remained many years. He lived to be eighty-six years of age. James H. Whetstone attended the university of the South one and a half sessions and then began agricultural pursuits, and in 1876 he went to Montgomery and accepted a position as salesman in a store, where he remained until 1882, when he removed to Anniston and engaged in mercantile business, and in 1886 formed a partnership with W. W. Stringfellow and engaged in the lumber and building material business, and since that time has conducted a large trade; they also run a large planing mill and turn out all kinds of building material; they also deal in coal. In 1882, Mr. Whetstone married Mary Beasley, daughter of Joseph and Carolina Beasley. Mrs. Whetstone was born in Lowndes county, Ala. Mr. Whetstone is one of the leading and wide awake business men of the city, and he and wife are members of the Episcopal church.

J. J. WILSON, a prominent citizen of Randall, Calhoun county, Ala., was born September 4, 1834, a son of Craven and Lucinda (Langston) Wilson. The father was a native of North Carolina and went to Georgia in 1827, at the age of twenty-five, remained there five years and came to Alabama in 1832, and settled on Terrapin creek, in Calhoun county, among the Indians and opened up a farm, and there raised a family of seven children. He was a son of Joseph and Mary (Denton) Wilson. The grandfather was a native of North Carolina and was always a farmer. He came to Alabama about 1836, where he remained till his death. Mrs.

Lucinda Wilson was a native of South Carolina and a daughter of Levi and Nancy (Billings) Langston. J. J. Wilson was reared in Calhoun county on the farm. He never had the advantage of much schooling, but by observation and through the means of books and papers he is a well informed man. In 1861, in February, he volunteered for Capt. Peter Forney's company, but was not admitted. He then returned home and organized a company and drilled several months, but this company was not admitted, and they disbanded. In 1862, he enlisted in company A, and was with Brewer's battalion a short time, when it was organized as the Eighth Confederate regiment, in which Mr. Wilson served until February, 1865, when he was wounded in Cumberland county, N. C., at the time Kilpatrick's surprise, and was retired from the army. He was placed with Gen. Wheeler just after the battle of Shiloh, and was with him until he was wounded. He was with Gen. Bragg all through his raids, and until Johnston took command; was then with Johnston until he was wounded while attached to Wheeler's regiment. After the war he returned home and began farming and for a year or two worked on "half rations." In 1866, he married Mary R. Dugger, daughter of Hiram and Zang (Nolen) Dugger. This union brought forth five children, four still living: Allie G., Lucy, Richard and Anna. William died in infancy. The mother was born in 1847 in Calhoun county; she died in 1882, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1884, Mr. Wilson married Mary Simmons, daughter of P. D., and Permelia (Courier) Simmons. This union has been blessed with two children—Rempson and Pauline. Mrs. Wilson was born in Talladega in 1853. Mr. Wilson has served as justice of the peace of beat No. 9 three years, and has been a member of the Masonic order since 1859. In 1879 he engaged in mercantile business at his home place and has conducted a fairly good business since that time. He has always been a true blue democrat, and is one of the leading citizens of the county. When he first began business he went to Jacksonville and remained three years, then removed his store to his farm. He and wife are consistent members of the Methodist church. J. C. Wilson, of Calhoun county, was born May 18, 1844, a son of Craven and Lucinda (Langston) Wilson. He was reared on the farm and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1861 he enlisted in company I, Nineteenth Alabama infantry, under Capt. James Savage, and served until 1863, when he came home, enlisted in the Twelfth Alabama cavalry under Capt. James Maxwell, of Gen. Joe Wheeler's command and remained with Gen. Wheeler till the close of the war. After the war he returned to Calohun county and then attended school about one year. He married Permelia Harbrow, daughter of P. W. and Rebecca (Coats) Harbow. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; he has been a member of the Masonic order twenty years. He now owns 300 acres of the old homestead farm that his father settled in 1832, and, like all the rest of the family, holds the respect of the entire community.

CHAMBERS COUNTY.

Rev. William Carey Bledsoe, D. D., is pastor of the Baptist church at La Fayette, Ala. The Bledsoe family came from England in colonial times and settled in Virginia. After the Revolution, in which several of the family actively participated, William Bledsoe, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed from Virginia and settled in Edgefield district, South Carolina. His eldest son, also named William, married in the last mentioned state, and among the children of this marriage was John F. Bledsoe, the father of Rev. William Carey Bledsoe, who was born in 1823. While yet a boy, the family in the early part of the thirties, removed to Chambers county, Ala.. John F. Bledsoe was educated at Brownwood institute, La Grange, Ga., and shortly after he left school was married to Miss Mary U. Birdsong in 1846. He soon entered the ministry of the Baptist church, and as long as he lived was an able and faithful preacher. He was for many years one of the leading educators in east Alabama, and was president of the La Fayette Female college during its brightest history. He devoted the last twenty years of his life almost exclusively to preaching, and died in October, 1885, while on a preaching tour, at Marble Valley, in Coosa county, Ala. His wife, a woman of many excellent qualities, survives him. Rev. John F. and Mary U. Bledsoe had nine children—two died in infancy, the others are yet (1893) living, to-wit: Wiliam Carey, Fannie S. Ramsey, widow of John Ramsey; Camp Hill, Ala.; Robert H., farmer, Camp Hill, Ala.; Bettie D., wife of W. M. Dozier, farmer, Quitman county, Ga.; Charles W., railroad contractor, Greensboro, Ga.; James O., farmer, Camp Hill, Ala.; J. Frank, who graduated at Howard college in 1892, and holds a fellowship in the university for training teachers for the deaf and dumb, Washington, D. C. William Carey Bledsoe was born at the old homestead near La Fayette, Ala., October 11, 1847. He was attending a select school at Dalton, Ga., when the war between the states broke out, and when the school disbanded, most of the pupils joining the army, he returned to his father's home at La Fayette and entered the office of the Chambers Tribune and learned the printer's trade. In 1864, in his seventeenth year, he enlisted in the Confederate service, joining company F, Sixty-first Alabama regiment, Battle's brigade, Gordon's division of the army of Virginia, and served until the close of the war, surrendering with Lee at Appomattox. During a short furlough spent with the Bledsoes of Fluvanna county, Va., in the fall of 1864, he was converted and united with the Old Fluvanna Baptist church. After the surrender he was employed by Mr. John K. Spence and issued the initial numbers of the Greensboro Herald at Greensboro, Ga. In the winter of 1866–67 he entered the university of Mount Lebanon, La., but after one session, entered Georgetown college, Ky., where he graduated with the

class of 1888. During the last year of Mr. Bludsoe's college life he determined to devote himself to preaching the gospel, and in the spring of 1888 he was ordained by the Baptist church at Georgetown and the following October took charge of the Cane Run church near Lexington, Ky. In August preceding he was married to Miss Rena L. Cason, a lovely and gifted lady, well suited to be a helpmate in his life work. In one brief year, however, she died, leaving an infant daughter, Rena L., who is now (1893) the wife of Mr. W. E. Riordan, a merchant of Dawson, Ga. Failing health forced Mr. Bledsoe to a more temperate climate, and in 1870, he removed to his old home in Alabama, locating in La Fayette where he at present (1893) resides. On October 11, 1871, he married Miss Sallie E. Higgins, daughter of Col. Harvey J. Higgins of La Fayette county, Mo. She is a woman of sterling worth, possessing many noble quailties of mind and heart. Four children are the fruits of this marriage; two died in infancy and two survive. The elder, a son, John Harvey, who is (1893) a cadet at the Marion Military institute, Marion, Ala. the younger, a daughter, Mary Susan, is a member of the graduating class of 1893 at La Fayette college. In 1890, Howard college conferred upon Mr. Bledsoe the degree of D. D. Since 1889, he has been vice-president for Alabama of the Foreign Mission board of the Southern Baptist convention. He served his denomination, also, for some years as a member of the state board of missions, and of the Bible and Colportage board. Dr. Bledsoe has been pastor of the Baptist church at La Fayette sixteen out of the twenty past years. In 1890, he succeeded in building a new house of worship, which is one of the prettiest in the state. He is greatly loved by his flock and is one of the prominent ministers of the Baptist denomination in Alabama; he is an eloquent preacher as well as a popular gentleman. Dr. B. is a stanch friend of the cause of education, having been for a number of years superintendent of education for his county. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, having been for more than a dozen years grand chaplain of the grand lodge of the state.

THOMAS BOAZMAN, a farmer of Chambers county, is a son of Bainbridge and Rebecca (Rudd) Boazman. The former was a native of South Carolina, was reared and married there. In 1838, soon after his marriage, he came to Alabama, locating in Lee county, and afterward removing to Chambers county, eight miles southeast of Opelika, living there from that time until his death, which occurred April 22, 1891. He was a planter by occupation, and was very successful, but seldom took much interest in politics. He was a member of the Christian church at Shady Grove, Lee county, Ala. The Boazmans are in all probability, of Irish descent. Thomas Boazman was born February 20, 1839, near the old homestead in Lee county. He enlisted in company A, Fourteenth Alabama infantry, as a private soldier, in July, 1861, and served in that regiment until December of the same year, when he was discharged on ac-

count of ill health. In August, 1862, he again entered the army, and in the battle of Sharpsburg, just one month after his second enlistment, he was wounded, having all the fingers of his left hand shot away. He was again discharged, and did not again enter the active service of the Confederacy, although he did some service as a member of the conscription corps. Upon returning from the war he lived on a part of the old homestead until 1884, when he removed to Talladega, and lived there one year. In 1886 he removed to his present farm near Marcoot postoffice, where he owns a plantation of 400 acres of land and runs six plows. he was married November 1, 1864, in Lee county, to Sallie Lewis, by whom he had eight children, viz.: B. M., who lives near his father; John L., salesman of Sycamore, Ala.; Mark, who farms with his father; James B., who lives at home; Stella, wife of W. J. Meadors, of Wise postoffice, Ala; Sallie, Thomas and David. Politically Mr. Boazman is a democrat, he is a Mason and a member of the Christian church of Shady Grove, Lee county. Mr. Boazman also runs a store in connection with his farm.

F. P. Brock, merchant of La Fayette, Ala., is a son of J. T. and Sarah (Baugh) Brock, the former of whom was born in South Carolina in 1820. When he was a child his mother died, and he was taken by an aunt, named Mary Crayton, and reared by her. She at the time lived at Greenville, and shortly afterward moved to Augusta, Ga. When he was twelve years old she removed to McDonough, Ga., and about this time he began attending the university of Georgia at Athens, where he was educated. When about eighteen or twenty years of age his aunt moved to La Fayette, and here he studied law in the office of Robert Baugh. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at that place. He was married in 1843 at the age of twenty-three, in La Fayette, to Sarah Baugh, of an excellent family which was among the early settlers in this region. Mr. and Mrs. Brock had a family of eight children, viz.: Mary, now Mrs. Meador of Atlanta, Ga.; Annie deceased wife of W. H. Pope, of Macon, Ga.; J. T., cotton broker of San Antonio, Texas; W. L., merchant of Montgomery, Ala.; Sallie, wife of W. L. Jeter, Atlanta, Ga., and Lucia, wife of W. C. Rawson, of Atlanta, Ga. The father of these children died in 1864, but the mother still lives in La Fayette. F. P. Brock was born November 15, 1853, in La Fayette, Ala., and received an academic education. He began business for himself, in 1881, as a partner of Dr. F. A. Trammel, the firm name being Trammel, Brock & Co., which kept a general store. That firm continued two years, and in 1883 Mr. Brock withdrew from it and formed a partnership with J. M. Tucker and William Ratchford, under the firm name of Tucker, Brock & Co. This firm also ran a general store. In 1892 Mr. Brock sold his interest in this business, and he is not now engaged in any business. He was married April 18, 1888, in La Fayette, Ala., to Sallie Frederick, daughter of Dr. A. H. R. Frederick. To this marriage two children have been born, viz.:

Lillian, and an infant, deceased. Mr. Brock and his family are among the best people in the county.

N. D. DENSON is a son of Augustus R. and Elizabeth (Ivey) Denson. Augustus R. Denson was born in Franklin county, N. C., and reared in Hancock county, Ga., and when yet a young man came to Alabama, locating in Russell county. He first settled on a plantation near Uchee, married in 1838 and lived there until his death, which occurred October 16, 1871. By occupation he was a planter, in politics he was an ardent whig, and he was a member of the Baptist church. His father was John E. Denson, a native of North Carolina, but of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Iveys were from Georgia, Miss Elizabeth Ivey having been reared in Oglethorpe county. Augustus R. Denson and wife reared a family of ten children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Mary J., unmarried and living in Etowah county; Julia F., wife of John R. Walker, of Etowah county; William H., lawyer of Gadsden; Eugenia Ivey, wife of John B. Ivey, of Etowah county; Robert H., of Grundy county, Mo., and N. D. Denson. This gentleman was born June 20, 1856, in Russell county, Ala., and moved to LaFayette, Chambers county, in 1871, where he has resided ever since. In 1873–74-75 he attended Auburn college, leaving the institution in his junior year. He then studied law in the office of his brother, William H., in Lafayette, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar by the chancery court. He first formed a partnership with J. J. Robinson, under the firm name of Robinson & Denson, which remained intact until 1882, when it was dissolved on account of the appointment of Mr. Robinson as judge of probate. In 1883 Mr. Denson formed a partnership with J. R. Dowdell, under the firm name of Dowdell & Denson, which continued until 1885, when it was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Denson has practiced alone. In 1881 he was elected mayor of Lafayette and was thrice re-elected. In 1884 he became the nominee of the democratic party for the state senatorship, to represent the ninth senatorial district composed of Chambers and Randolph counties. He was opposed by Rev. Henry R. McCoy, an independent standard bearer, and defeated Mr. McCoy by a large majority. Mr. Denson was then but twenty-eight years old, and as the Rev. McCoy was an old "war horse" in politics, very popular individually, and conceded to be one of the best campaigners in eastern Alabama, the victor very naturally felt a high degree of satisfaction at the result of the election. Mr. Denson served one term in the state senate. The most important legislation during that period was that concerning the powers of the railroad commission, and what is known as the "strangulated county" legislation. Upon the expiration of his senatorial term in 1888 he was nominated by his party without any solicitation on his part for representative in the legislature, was elected and served one term. In 1992 he was nominated by the straight democracy for judge of the fifth judicial circuit. In the convention, he had three opponents for the honor, but was nominated on the fourteenth ballot,

the opposition considering it useless to nominate a candidate to oppose him. He was elected at the August election, and is now serving in that position. Judge Denson was married December 19, 1883, at Cusseta, Ala., to Miss Carrie Vernon, daughter of John N. Vernon. To this marriage there have been born three children, John V., Nimrod D., Jr. and Carrie L. As has been already stated Judge Denson is a democrat, and he is a master Mason, a Knight of Pythis and a member of the Baptist church. He is a deacon of his church and superintendent of the Sunday-school. Judge Denson is one of the strong men of his county, an able lawyer, an upright judge and a highly esteemed citizen.

J. R. Dowdell, judge of the fifth judicial circuit, is a son of James F. and Sarah (Render) Dowdell. James F. Dowdell was born in Harris county, Ga., November 26, 1818. His father was a Virginian of Irish descent, and a wealthy planter, and his mother was a distant relative of Henry Clay. The Dowdell ancestors came from Armagh county, Ireland, in colonial times, and its history can be traced back more than five hundred years. It was often prominent in governmental positions. Judge J. R. Dowdell has a family tree complete extending back into the thirteenth century. Upon coming from Ireland the Dowdells settled near Spottsylvania, Va., and became connected with the best people of the state. Lewis J. Dowdell, father of James F. Dowdell, was born in Virginia, removed to Jasper county, Ga., with a brother, returned to Virginia, and there married a Miss Elizabeth Farley, returned to Georgia, settled permanently in Harris county, and there lived the remainder of his days. He reared three sons and one daughter, and died in 1848. James F. Dowdell was reared to manhood in his native county. He graduated at Randolph-Macon college, at Ashland, Va., and read law in the office of General Hugh Haralson, in LaGrange, Ga. He was married in Menriwether county, Ga., and lived there from that time, in 1841, to 1845, when he removed to Chambers county, Ala. Here he lived some years and then removed to Auburn, Lee county, for the purpose of educating his children. Here the family lived until it was broken up by the scattering of the children and by death. James F. Dowdell was a prominent democrat in his day. In 1851 he was a candidate for the legislature, but was defeated. The next year he was an elector on the Pierce and King ticket and in 1853 he was elected to congress, defeating the Hon. Thomas G. Garrett of Calhoun county, by a majority of 3,115. In 1855 he was again elected to congress, defeating the Hon. Thomas H. Watts, and in 1857 he was once more elected, defeating the Hon. Thomas J. Judge. He then voluntarily retired and took no further part in politics until 1861, when he represented Chambers county in the secession convention and voted for the ordinance of secession. In the winter of 1861--62 he raised the Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, and led it to the field as its colonel. He served in the western army until 1863, participating in the battles of Corinth, of Iuka, the siege of Vicksburg, and other battles. The expo-

sure was however too severe on his constitution; his health gave way and he was compelled to retire just before the Georgia campaign, and did not again actively participate. He however refused to resign, thinking it a bad example to set, but he was retired by a medical board. He was a man of fine education and in 1866 he was elected president of the East Alabama Male college at Auburn, which position he held until 1870, when he was compelled to resign on account of feeble health. His death occurred in September, 1871. In 1858 he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and after the war he was regularly ordained. He then devoted much of his time to preaching the gospel. He reared a family of seven, four sons and three daughters, viz.: A. G., of Opelika, Ala.; Elizabeth, wife of A. H. Reed, of Opelika, Ala.; J. R.; L. A., of Houston, Texas; Susan A., deceased wife of Harry Brown; M. C., wife of George E. Driver, of Opelika, Ala.; Joshua S., of La Fayette, Ala. The mother of these children died in December, 1887. J. R. Dowdell was born April 2, 1847, in Chambers county, four miles south of La Fayette. He entered the university of Alabama in June, 1864, and participated in all the exciting events connected with the burning of the institution by the Yankees. The cadets were in the service at times during the war at Mobile and northern Alabama. His education was completed at the Auburn school in 1867. The next year he entered the school room as a teacher in a private school at La Fayette, and afterwards at Opelika, for a period of two and a half years. During this time he read law and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1869, at Opelika. He began practice the next year at that place. In 1876 he was elected solicitor of the ninth judicial circuit, which office he held four years. In 1878 he removed to La Fayette, and when his term of office expired in 1880, he resumed the practice of law which he continued until appointed judge of the fifth judicial circuit in 1888. Since then he has devoted himself to the performance of the duties pertaining to his office. He was married in La Fayette, in 1878, to Miss Ella Ware, daughter of Jonathan Ware, a member of a prominent family in the county. Jonathan Ware represented the county in the legislature several terms. Two children have been born to their marriage, Annie Love and Sarah. Politically Judge Dowdell is a democrat. He is a master Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of Honor, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. The Render family, to which Mrs. Dowdell belongs, is an old Georgia family, Mrs. Dowdell being a daughter of Judge James Render, county judge for many years of Merriwether county.

Thomas H. Grimmett, a farmer of La Fayette, Ala., is a son of William M. and Martha (Hester) Grimmett, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, born in Butts county, in 1810. He was reared there and went to Troup county when a young man. He was married in 1830, and lived in Troup county a short time and then moved to Chambers county, Ala., settling seven miles east of La Fayette, where he lived the

remainder of his life, dying in 1864, his wife having died in 1863. He was a man of great energy and industry, and accumulated considerable property. In politics he was an old line whig, though he did not take an active part in politics. In religion he was a Methodist. To him and his wife were born ten children, only two of whom are now living, viz.: Thomas H., and Artemisia, widow of Whitmel H. Williams, who now lives eleven miles east of La Fayette. Thomas H. Grimmett was born in Chambers county, Ala., July 24, 1838. He enlisted as a private soldier in Bell's battalion of cavalry in 1862, and served in the western army until the surrender. He was in the battle of Corinth, where Albert Sydney Johnston was killed. He was also in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, and the Atlanta campaign, and in an engagement during the latter campaign, was badly injured by his horse falling on him, incapacitating him for further active service. He, however, did perform detailed duty, and after the war he returned home and found every thing had been turned into Confederate money, except the slaves, and they were, of course, free. His father and mother had both died since he was away, and besides all this he had on his hands to support a widowed sister with three small children. He farmed for a while on rented land but finally, in 1870, purchased the place where he now lives. He has 400 acres of land two miles south of La Fayette. He was married December 5, 1863, in La Fayette to Miss Louisa Towles, of an old Alabama family. She is a daughter of John C. Towles, a prominent citizen of the county. Col. Towles was a leading politician, and frequently served in the legislature. By this marriage Mr. Grimmett has six children, viz: Kate, wife of J. J. Robinson, of LaFayette, Ala.; Dora T., single and living at home; Georgia Key, single; Elizabeth Diamond, single; Mary Jane, single; and William Ely. Politically Mr. Grimmett is a democrat, and he is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Grimmett is a practical and substantial farmer and is well informed on all practical subjects. He is an industrious and thrifty man and a good manager. He is well connected, of high standing as to character, and is highly esteemed by the whole community.

James M. Oliver, a prominent lawyer of La Fayette, Ala., is a son of Florence M. and Hannah K. (Banks) Oliver. The former was a farmer, born, reared and married in Elbert county, Ga. In 1838, the family moved to Chambers county, Ga., settling ten miles west of La Fayette, and living there until the death of Mr. Oliver, which occurred in 1854. Mrs. Oliver had died in Elbert county, Ga., when James M. was two years old. Mr. Oliver was a quiet, energetic and thrifty farmer, a whig in politics and a Methodist in religion. The Oliver family are of English origin, came to this country and settled in Virginia about 1700. Dionysius Oliver was the first representative of his family in this country. The Olivers were prominent people in government affairs, and a great grandfather of James Oliver served in the Revolutionary war. Grand-

father McCarty Oliver was a boy at that time. He married a Miss Clark of a prominent Virginia family. Dionysius Oliver was one of the early settlers in Elbert county, Ga., was an extensive planter, and assisted to survey the counties of the state. Mrs. Hannah K. Oliver was born and reared in Elbert county, Ga., and her family was a very prominent one in the state. The first annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church met at the house of Ralph Banks, the grandfather of Mrs. Oliver. Florence M. and Mrs. Oliver were married about 1829, in Elbert county, Ga., and reared a family of two sons, Samuel C., and James M. After the death of the mother of these children, Mr. Oliver married a Miss Glenn, by whom he had five children. Mrs. Glenn belongs to the family after whom Glennville, Russell county was named. James M. Oliver was born May 12, 1831, in Elbert county, Ga. His parents removed to Chambers county when he was but a small boy. He received but a common school education, and read law, in 1855 and 1856, under the direction of Pascal M. Allison, of La Fayette, and was admitted to the bar by Judge John G. Shorter in March, 1856. He settled down for the practice of the law at Dadeville, Ala., in January, 1857, and remained there until the war. He was commissioned colonel in April, 1862, raised the Forty-seventh Alabama infantry, and led it to the field, joining Stonewall Jackson's command in Virginia. On account of ill health he resigned his commission after a few months' service, and returned to the practice of the law at Dadeville. He has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since, removing, however, from Dadeville to La Fayette in 1887. While he has always been active in politics, yet he has never sought office. He was for many years chairman of the executive committee of Tallapoosa county, and has frequently been a delegate to state conventions. He was married in Chambers county in 1850, when but nineteen years old, to Matilda Allen, by whom he has had six children, viz: Aurelia, wife of Dr. John M. Watkins, of Camp Hill, Tallapoosa county; Florence, wife of Col. Henry A. Garrett, Dadeville, a prominent lawyer of that place; Olivia, wife of James S. Herren of Atlanta, Ga.; Woodson, deceased; James M., Jr., merchant of Dadeville, and Samuel J., merchant of Dadeivlle. The mother of these children died in 1882, and Mr. Oliver married in February, 1884, Catherine V. Cater, of Perry, Houston county, Ga., by whom he has had no children. She was at the time of her marriage corresponding secretary of the Woamn's Board of missions of the South Georgia Methodist conference, and she is now superintendent of the juvenile department of the Woman's Board of missions of the North Alabama Methodist conference. Mr. Oliver is himself a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is a democrat. He is now a council Mason, and has been worshipful master of the Blue lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor. He is one of the leading lawyers in Chambers county, and a man of great value as a citi-

zen. For his worth of character he is very highly esteemed and his influence is always exerted for good.

B. F. Rea, a leading physician of La Fayeette, Ala., is a son of Robert and Jane (Smith) Rea, the former a native of Pennsylvania, born in Cumberland county in 1775. He is a farmer by occupation. The family removed to Greene county, Ga., when he was but a small boy. He married in Greene county in 1818, and lived there until 1845, when he moved to Alabama, settling at La Fayette in Chambers county. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in 1852. His wife survived him until 1878. He was a man of fine education, which he acquired mostly by private study. He was especially well versed in astronomy and was qutie an authority on that subject, and as a mathematician few excelled him. He was prominent in politics in his own state, representing Greene county for twenty-three years in the legislature, serving during that time in both branches. He was for many years one of the judges of the inferior county court. He was a prominent member of and an elder in the Presbyterian church, and in politics a whig. The Rea family are of Scotch-Irish extraction, Samuel Rea, the grandfather of Dr. B. F. Rea, coming to this country a few years before the Revolutionary war. He took an active part in the struggle, and after it was over settled in Cumberland county, Penn. The Smith family is also of Scotch-Irish ancestry, William Smith, grandfather of Dr. Rea, having come from near Dublin, Ireland, to this country with grandfather Rea. William Smith also took part in the war of the revolution as an officer of high rank. The Smith family also resided for a number of years in Greene county, afterward went to Tennessee. The parents of Dr. Rea reared a family of four, three sons and one daughter, viz.: B. F.; William S., deceased; Frances E., deceased wife of Rev. William H. Moore, Presbyterian minister; Cornelius, of Lockesburg, Ark. Dr. B. F. Rea, was born in Greene county, Ga., in November, 1819. He was reared in that county in Greensboro and given a liberal classical education. He began the study of medicine with Dr. T. W. Grimes of Greensboro, Ga., and remained a student there two years, when he entered Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, and graduated in 1842. During his two years in Jefferson college he was also a private pupil of the great Dr. Robley Dunglison, one of the most renowned physicians of any age. After his graduation he located for the practice of his profession at his home in Greensboro, where he remained until 1852, when he removed to his present location, La Fayette. During the war he was a surgeon in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. He was married in 1847 to Laura V. Gresham, who was born in Georgetown, D. C., and reared in Greensboro, Ga., by whom he had no children. She died of consumption in 1853, and Dr. Rea married, in 1855, Sarah Williams, who was born and reared in Tuskegee, Ala. By her he has had the following children: Ida, deceased; Carrie Lee, wife of Charles Schuessler of La Fayette, Ala.; William R., salesman of Ro-

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anoke, Ala., Frances M., deceased; B. Franklin, a physician of La Fayette, Ala., and Sarah, deceased. The mother of these children died of typhoid fever in 1865. Politically Dr. Rea is a democrat. He is a master Mason, and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He has served as president of the Chambers county Medical society several years, and at the same time, president of the board of censors. He has always been fond of languages, and has never given up, or neglected, his Latin and Greek, as is too frequently done by professional men, and he has devoted much time to the study of some of the modern languages, and has given as much time to speaking and writing them correctly, as to his own lan guage.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

JAMES F. BURNETT, a prosperous young business man of Cedar Bluff, Ala., is a son of W. E. J. and Mary (Brandon) Burnett, and was born in Thomasville, Ga., March 28, 1856. W. E. J. Burnett was born in Alexandria, De Kalb county, Tenn., but in 1837, while yet a lad, was brought to Alabama by his parents, who settled at Gaylesville, in the eastern part of Cherokee county, where John S. Burnett, father of W. E. J., carried on mercantile business for a number of years, and thence moved to Cedar Bluff, and then to Rome, Ga., where he continued in business until his death. W. E. J. Burnett grew to manhood in Cherokee county, was married, in 1850, near Chattoogaville, Ga., and immediately thereafter took up his residence in Cedar Bluff, where he carried on merchandising until 1855, and then moved to Thomasville, Ga., for the improvement of his health, but where he died a year later, leaving a family of three sons and their mother to mourn his loss. The children are John L., a lawyer of Centre, Ala.; W. H., in charge of and a large stockholder in a cotton factory at Spring Garden, and James F., who was but three months old when his father died. The mother now lives with this, the youngest child. James F. was reared in Cherokee county, was educated at the Gaylesville high school and at the Nashville Business college, and began his business life, in 1880, as a member of the mercantile firm of R. Law rence & Co., at Cedar Bluff. In 1886 in partnership with his brother, John L., he started his present general merchandise business under the firm style of James F. Burnett & Bro., and in February, 1891, the other brother, W. H., was taken into partnership and the firm name changed to that of Burnett Bros. The firm have been very successful and now do a business of about $30,000 per year, and keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of assorted merchandise, valued at $6,000. James F. Burnett is the secretary and treasurer of the Cedar Bluff Land, Mining & Manufacturing company, and he is personally interested in valuable mineral lands near the town. In politics he is a democrat and is zealous in his devotion to the party. He was delegate to the last two state conven-

tions and also to the congressional convention, and his influence is felt thorughout the political circles of his county. He is a master Mason and is treasurer of Cedar Bluff lodge, No. 486; also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a steward, and in the Sunday school of which he is an earnest worker. The mother of this family is a fine-looking lady, and, having been left a widow in their infancy, has done a noble work in rearing them to a ripe maturity and useful citizenship. His son, John L., is considered to be one of the best lawyers of his section and has twice been a member of the house of state representatives and once of the senate, while W. H. and J. T. are filling substanial and respectable positions in the walks of life.

Reuben T. Ewing, an experienced and extensive farmer of Cherokee county, Ala., is a descendant of an old English family that made settlement, in the persons of two brothers, in the Old Dominion, in its early colonial days. The descendants of these two brothers scattered in later years, and among them were ten brothers who went to Tennessee, and an eleventh, Samuel Ewing, the grandfather of Reuben T. Ewing, chose Newton county, Ga., as his place of residence, where he married a Miss Whaley and reared his family. Of this family, one son, Green B. Ewing, married Miss Rhoda Martin, and continued to reside in Newton county until 1852, when he came to Alabama and located in Cherokee county, where he resided until 1867, and then removed to Colbert county, Ala., where his death occurred in 1869. His widow then returned to Cherokee county, where she died in 1883, the mother of five sons and four daughters, of whom two are now living in Texas and five in Alabama, the other two being deceased. The father of Mrs. Rhoda (Martin) Ewing was George Martin, who was born in Abbeville district, S. C., served seven years in the Revolutionary war and was an early pioneer of Newton county, Ga. Reuben T. Ewing was born in Newton county, Ga., June 24, 1824. When a young man he had resolved to make his home in Texas, and was on his way thither when he stopped in Coosa county, Ala. Being charmed with the country, he decided to make it his home, and there was married, in 1851, to Miss Mary S. White, who died in 1857, leaving four children: Nancy C., Martha M., Rhoda A., and Mary T. When the Civil war broke forth, Mr. Ewing took his children to Cherokee county, and placed them in the care of his mother, and then enlisted in company C, Seventh Alabama infantry, for twelve months; most of which time was passed at Pensacola, Fla. His term of enlistment expired just before the battle of Shiloh, and his regiment was disbanded; but he, with others of his late regiment, took part at Shiloh, without being a member of any company, but simply as an independent volunteer. Returning to his home, he enlisted in company C, Forty-eighth Alabama infantry, and was sent to Virginia as a private, was soon after appointed captain, and then elected first lieutenant. He saw service in the seven days' fight around Richmond at Slaughter Mountain,

second Manassas, Sharpsburg, the Wilderness, Gettysburg, in the second series of battles around Richmond and in the trenches at Petersburg; was at the surrender at Appomattox. Throughout all these engagements he sustained but one serious injury—a wound in the left hip at the second battle of Manassas. Finally returning to his home in Cherokee county at the conclusion of hostilities he married, in December, 1865, Mrs. Mary E. Bishop, née Tate, but no children have blessed their union. Mr. Ewing has confined himself almost exclusively to farming since residing in Cherokee county, taking no particular active part in politics until 1892, when he was elected representative of Cherokee county, to the state legislature, on the reform, or Kolb ticket, by a majoirty of 1,064. He has always been, however, a Jefferson democrat. He has served several times as worshipful master of A. F. & A. M. lodge at Centre, and is a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church. His farm comprises 640 acres of good land, located about three and a half miles from the town of Centre, and he is regarded as one of the useful and substantial citizens of the county.

Hon. John Lawrence, one of the most extensively known and respected residents of Cherokee county, Ala., was born in Jefferson county, Tenn., November 2, 1825, and is a son of James and Chelnessa (Doherty) Lawrence. Chelnessa Doherty was a granddaughter of Gen. George Doherty, who served in the Creek war of 1812–15, as the history of that period will show. The Lawrence family is an ancient one of England, and the progenitor of the American branch came to this country early in the colonial days and made his home in Virginia. Several members of this family took part in the Revolutionary war, and on the return of peace Thomas Lawrence, the great-grandfather of the gentleman whose name is at the head of this sketch, settled in North Carolina, where he reared a family. In due course of time the descendants of Thomas Lawrence scattered, two of his sons going to Georgia, one to South Carolina, and the one named James, settling in Jefferson county, Tenn. The James last mentioned married a Miss Cate of Tennessee, and reared a large family, among whom was James, the father of John Lawrence above named. In the year 1839, James Lawrence came to Alabama and settled near Cedar Bluff, his son John being then fourteen years of age, and here James died in 1856. John Lawrence was reared on the farm. His literary education was acquired in the common schools and at a college in Jefferson county, Tenn.; after leaving college he taught school for a short time, then read law and was admitted to the bar, but never entered into practice. He preferred a mercantile life, and carried on business at Gaylesville, Ala., from 1851 until 1854, when he removed to Cedar Bluff and remained there, and on a farm on the Chattooga river near there until the fall of 1862. He then located on his present farm of near 600 acres, near Cedar Bluff in the Coosa valley, where he wields great influeucne in political matters, and is looked on as one of the best informed

men of his region. Not only does he have cultivated his home place of near 600 acres, but has a large interest in other farming lands, timber lands, etc., controlling, in all, about 1,850 acres. The first marriage of Mr. Lawrence took place in June, 1854, at Cedar Bluff, Mrs. Emily E. Watt (née Hampton) becoming his wife, and of the offspring two sons, James R., and George G., reside on the old homestead. Mrs. Lawrence departed this life February 18, 1887, and on the 22d day of December, 1887, Mr. Lawrence chose for his second companion Miss Martha A. Cate, daughter of the late William T. Cate, sheriff of Hamilton county, Tenn., the marriage taking place at Chattanooga, that county; Sheriff Cate had been in the employ of the Federal government at Chattanooga, but met a terrilbe death at the hands of a murderous gang of desparadoes in 1882. To the second marriage of Mr. Lawrence have been born two children—Nellie C., and Samuel Cate Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence is a sound democrat and holds the full confidence of his party. In its interests he was elected a member of the Alabama state convention of 1865, for the reorganization of the state government; in the fall of the same year he was elected to the state legislature to represent Cherokee county, and served two terms—1865–6, and 1866 7;–in 1872 he was again a candidate, but met with defeat by defections in the party organization; in 1878 he was elected and served one term. Mr. Lawrence is a Freemason, and has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church since 1849, and was chairman of the democratic executive committee for Cherokee county for twelve or fifteen years. The family is well known throughout northeastern Alabama and is highly respected.

Robert Lawrence, of Cedar Bluff, Ala., and next to the youngest of the family of fourteen children born to James and Chelnessa Lawrence, is a native of Cherokee county, Ala., born November 15, 1849. Notwithstanding the fact that his early educational training was interfered with by he outbreaking of the late war, he succeeded in acquiring a fair share of general knowledge. He began his business career in 1870 by starting, in company with his brother, a merchantile establishment in Cedar Bluff, which was carried on under the firm name of W. H. Lawrence & Co. until 1872, when the partnership was dissolved and Robert engaged in farming for two years. In 1875, in company with R. A. Russell, he again embarked in merchandising, under the firm title of R. Lawrence & Co., and with various changes of title, he still continues most prosperously in the business—Mr. J. F. Burnett having succeeded Mr. Russell in 1880 and retiring in 1886, since when Mr. Lawrence has done business on his sole account. He carried a general stock of an average of $5,000 and does an annual trade amounting to $20,000. He is also interested in farming land, 450 acres of which he rents out. He is full of enterprise and fully awake in increasing the prosperity of his town and county. In 1888 he was vice-president of the North Georgia and Alabama exposition, held at Rome, Ga. He himself worked up the exhibit for Cherokee county, of which

he made a grand success, taking a number of valuable premiums. To quote from a report published by the exhibitors: "The magnificent exhibit, especially of minerals and woods, from Cherokee county, Ala., attest the activity of Mr. Lawrence and his colleagues in trying to present his county to the world in its proper light." April 8, 1889, Mr. Lawrence, with others, organized the Cedar Bluff Land, Mining & Manufacturing company, with a capital stock of $200,000, the object of the company being the building up of Cedar Bluff and the development of the mineral resources of northern Cherokee county. In November, 1889, Mr. Lawrence took another active step toward bringing before the public the advantages of his county and town, purchasing at that time the Telephone, a Cedar Bluff journal, as a medium through which to proclaim the merits of the section. The following year he christened the paper The Industrial Free Press, and it now has a circulation of 600 copies. The policy of the paper has been such as to incur the enmity of the alliance leaders—nevertheless it is a flourishing newspaper. Mr. Lawrence was married May 27, 1884, to Mrs. M. F. Lawrence, née Watt, and is now the happy father of one child—Theodore Robert. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church, in which both take a deep interest. In politics, Mr. Lawrence is a straightout democrat, is a non-residing member of the New York Reform club, was for several years an active member of the Cherokee county democratic executive committee, and is altogether a diligent worker in the party's interests.

Dr. George D. W. Lawrence, son of James and Chelnessa Doherty Lawrence and brother of Hon. John Lawrence, was born in Jefferson county, Tenn., January 10, 1828, and in 1839 was brought to Alabama by his parents. After a proper course of educational training he taught school a few years, and then, in 1851, began the study of medicine under his uncle, Dr. George W. Lawrence, an eminent physician of Gaylesville, Ala. In 1853–4 he attended his first course of lectures on medicine at Augusta, Ga., attended his second course in 1855–6, and graduated in the class of the last named year. He located for practice in Gaylesville, but in 1859 removed to Cedar Bluff, where he still resides and where he has gained a most enviable reputation as a surgeon and physician. Anterior to the Civil war he had been surgeon-general of the state militia, but during the progress of the war ill health prevented his entering the field, and his services were confined to the performance of the duty of post physician. He has been a member of the county Medical society for a number of years and is now filling the position of county health officer. The doctor was married at Cedar Bluff, October 10, 1856, to Miss Sarah F. Hampton, seven children being the result, and named as follows: James, deceased; William J., a physician of Turkeytown neighborhood, Etowah county, Ala.; Fannie, wife William A. Barker of Cedar Bluff; Glenn, deceased; Waldo, of Cedar Bluff; Sextella, deceased, and Jere,

deceased. The parents are members of the Missionary Baptist church and are always preparad to aid in its works of charity and evangelism.

JOHN S. WATT, one of the thriving and intelligent farmers of Cherokee county, Ala., is a son of W. B. and Emily E. (Hampton) Watt, and was born at Cedar Bluff, November 16, 1844. W. B. Watt was a native of Georgia, but when a young man came to Alabama and settled in Cherokee county about the year 1840. He was one of the founders of Cedar Bluff, and furnished the money for entering the town on the official records. He was a merchant, and, although he was comparatively a poor man when he started in trade, he realized a competency through his business tact, thrift and energy. Shortly after locating near Cedar Bluff he married Miss Hampton, with whom he lived most happily until called away by death in 1853. He was a member of the Baptist church and was universally respected by his fellow-citizens. His three children are named Mary F., who is the wife of Robert Lawrence, of Cedar Bluff; John S., whose name opens this sketch, and Emma, married to G. L. Hardwick, also of Cedar Bluff. When the recent civil war broke out John S. Watt was a student at Union college, Murfreesboro, Tenn., and there was but one more term to pass before graduation. The school was closed in consequence of the oncoming hostilities. Mr. Watt returned to his home, where he passed a year and then enlisted in company H, Forty-eighth Alabama infantry, and served until the battle of Sharpsburg, when his health failed and he was discharged for disability. Returning to his home once more, his health was restored and he entered Tansill's cavalry brigade, with which he served until the surrender at Kingston, Ga. While in the infantry he fought at Cedar Run, second Manassas, Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg; his cavalry duty was chiefly that of scouting, but in this arm of the service he attained the position of adjutant. Since the close of the war he has followed his vocation of farming in Cherokee county, settling in 1880 on his present farm of 500 acres. The marriage of Mr. Watt took place Nov. 1, 1872, in Cedar Bluff, to Miss Emma C. Williamson, and two children now gladden his home—Lillie L. aged eighteen years, and Nellie, aged seven. In politics Mr. Watt is an ardent democrat, but is no office seeker, although he has served his party as delegate both to state and congressional conventions. He is a master Mason, and has filled the office of secretary of his lodge. A sincere Baptist, he so conducts himself as to merit the respect of his fellow citizens. His farm is well tilled and is a model of neatness, while his roomy dwelling is delightfully situated in a beautiful grove.

COL. D. N. WILLIAMSON was born at Cedar Bluff, April 7, 1848, and was reared in Jefferson county, but, before he was fifteen years of age, he enlisted in 1863, in company E, Nineteenth Alabama infantry, and thus served his time in an heroic endeavor to serve his country, while other lads were at school. He was assigned, with his company, to the Tennessee army, took part in the Atlanta campaign, and at Jonesborough was

wounded in the right arm. After having passed a short time at home on forlough he joined the army at Tupelo, Miss., went with it to the Carolinas, and took part at Bentonville and in several minor battles. After the restoration of peace he returned to the old homestead in Cherokee county and has been employed in farming every since. The farm comprises 320 acres of fertile land, beside which Mr. Williamson is the owner of other land nearer Cedar Bluff, the home being about a mile and a half from the town. He is also a stockholder in the Cedar Bluff Land, Mining & Manufacturing company, and also runs a cotton-gin and mill at Cedar Bluff. Mr. Williamson was united in marriage at Cedar Bluff, in December, 1875, to Miss Mary J. Camp, who died in June, 1890, the mother of seven children, named as follows: Josie, Charlie, Belle, Bertha, David, Clifton and John. The second marriage of Mr. Williamson took place at Cedar Bluff in February, 1891, to Miss Alice J. Smith, to which union no children have yet been born. The parents of D. N. Williamson were George J. and Martha J. (Daniel) Williamson—the latter being the widow of a gentleman named Langston at the time of her marriage with Mr. Williamson, to whom she bore three children, viz.: Thomas J., now of Rome, Ga.; Emma C., wife of J. S. Watt, of Cedar Bluff, and D. N. Williamson. The father of George J. Williamson came from Rutherford county, N. C., to Alabama in 1836, and settled in Cherokee county, where he ended his days. George J. was born in Georgia, but was married in Cherokee county in 1840, and died in 1859. D. N. Williamson is a master Mason, in politics is a democrat, and as a citizen is looked upon as being one of the best in the county.

B. F. Wood, the eldest of the family of eight children born to Richard W. and Ludicia (Tucker) Wood, is a native of Cherokee county, Ala., and was born December 13, 1843, at Round Mountain. The father, Richard W., was born in Spartanburg, S. C., but when a young man went to Newton county, Ga., where he passed several years. In 1840 he came to Alabama and taught school in Cherokee, Tallapoosa and Talladega counties, but finally settled near the place where his son B. F., now has his residence. He was first married in Talladega county, Ala., to a Miss Childers, who bore him two children—one of whom, Georgia A., is now Mrs. Prince, of Bell county, Tex. His second marriage took place in Cherokee county Ala., to Miss Ludicia Tucker, and this union was blessed by the birth of eight children, in the following order: B. F., with whose name this paragraph is started; Mary C., married to William Arthur, of Lookout Mountain, Cherokee county, Ala.; Sarah A., wife of James Vaughn, also of Lookout Mountain; Reuben T. Wood, Cherokee county, Ala.; James W., of Gaylesville, Ala.; Malvina, now Mrs. Henry Cox, of Lookout Mountain; Alabama C., wife of John McEnery, of the same place, and John Forrest, deceased. The father of this family followed school teaching as a vocation and was well known throughout the county; he was a whig in politics

and in religion a Methodist, in which faith he died in June, 1870; his widow still resides in Cherokee county. B. F. Wood was quite a young man when the Civil war broke forth, but, fired with patriotic ardor, he at once enlisted in company B, of Forrest's cavalry, and served throughout the conflict until taken prisoner. His first engagement was at Greenville, Ky.; he was also in the Fort Donelson fight, but made his escape when the garrison surrendered; he was accidentally shot in the foot just before the battle of Shiloh opened, and on recovering joined Gen. Joe Wheeler's cavalry at Columbia, Tenn.; took part in the battle of Shelbyville, where with 1,000 others, he was taken prisoner and sent to Louisville, thence to Camp Chase, Ohio, to Fort Delaware, to Point Lookout, and finally to Elmira, N. Y., where he was confined until after peace had been declared—his detention lasting from the date of his capture, June 27, 1863, until his release June 18, 1865. Since the close of the war Mr. Wood has resided on his farm of 340 acres, three miles northwest of Ceder Bluff, and the tidiness and general appearance of the place give evidence that he knows how to manage it. In politics Mr. Wood is a solid democrat and is active in his work for the welfare of that party and has the full confidence of its members. In 1884 he was elected county tax collector and served one term of four years; in 1892 he was the nominee on the straight democratic ticket for probate judge, but was defeated by a coalition. He is a master Mason, a member of Gaylesville lodge, No. 256; he is also a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Wood was happily married, November 22, 1868, to Miss Sarah E. Dean, who has borne him nine children, of whom five are living, viz.: Florence E., John F., Dora M., Minnie H., and Hoyt Mc.

CHILTON COUNTY.

Benjamin J. Baldwin was born in Montgomery county, Ala., November 3, 1822, and attended school in his neighborhood until he was about eighteen years old, when he entered the university of Virginia, where he remained two years, after which time, he returned to Montgomery, Ala., where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He practiced law only about one year, when his health became bad, and he moved to the country, abandoned the practice of law and engaged in farming. Mr. Baldwin has considerable landed interest in Montgomery, Bullock and Chilton counties. He has proven himself a skillful and successful farmer. In 1874, he moved from Bullock county to Verbena, Chilton county, where he has resided ever since. He is a public spirited citizen, has been a delegate to many state and county conventions. He was married first in February, 1845, to Antoinette L. Alford, daughter of the late Julius C. Alford of Georgia. She died in 1849, leaving no living children. He was married the second time, in 1854, to Mrs. Martha J. Jones, whose maiden name was Barnett, and by her he had five children,

of whom, but two survive, to wit, Dr. B. J. Baldwin of Montgomery and Frank B. Baldwin of Verbena. Mr. Baldwin's father was named William and he married Celia Fitzpatrick, sister of the late Governor Fitzpatrick, of Alabama. Mr. B. J. Baldwin, the subject of this notice, is the only one of his father's family now living. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN G. FARLEY, capitalist, of Verbena, was born near Hayneville, Ala., January 25, 1835, and was educated at the schools of Lowndes county. Leaving school at the age of sixteen he worked two and a half years at blacksmithing at Hayneville, Ala., and then entered the office of the Watchman in Hayneville, remaining six months, and then went to Benton, Ala., where he and I. A. Pruitt edited the Young American for a year; he then sold his interest and commenced clerking for Greenwood & Co., at Benton, Ala., and remained six years, and then in the spring of 1862 entered the Confederate service, enlisting in company A, Forty-fourth infantry, and served as a private six months, and was detailed as secretary to Gen. E. M. Law, and acted as such until the spring of 1864, and acted in the same capacity to Law's successor, Gen. W. F. Perry, until the close of the war. He then went to merchandizing at Benton, Ala., and carried on business until January, 1883, when he retired, but remained at Benton until March, 1885, and then moved to Verbena, Ala., and has since 1885 traded in real estate in Birmingham and Montgomery. Mr. Farley was married, first, in June, 1861, to Jodie M. Goff, by whom he had five children, all now deceased. He married for his second wife, October, 1877, Annie C. Dulany, by whom he had six children, of whom three survive, as follows: Viola C., John G. and Annie D. Mr. Farley is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

ROBERT H. KNOX, the famous lawyer of Clinton, Chilton county, was born in Montgomery, Ala., July 23, 1845, and was educated in the private schools of that city, taught by William H. Wilkinson and Prof. R. H. Ford. Leaving school at the age of sixteen, he entered the Central bank of Alabama in Montgomery as clerk, and remained there a year, and then entered the Confederate service, enlisting in the Washington artillery of New Orleans, and served as a private until November, 1864, when he was promoted to be a cadet in the regular Confederate army, and served as such until the war closed. He was in many battles and was wounded slightly once. After the war he returned to his home in Montgomery, Ala., and commenced to study law, and in 1870, was admitted to the bar; he practiced in Montgomery, until 1881, and then moved to Clanton, Ala., where he has since resided and practiced with flattering success. He was elected alderman of Montgomery in 1870, and in 1871 was elected to the legislature from Montgomery county; in 1872 he was elected solicitor of Montgomery county and served as such four years; in 1875 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1876 was elected to the state senate from Montgomery. In 1877 he was

appointed United States consul to Hamilton, Ontario by President Hayes, and held that office one year, when he returned to Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Knox was a delegate to the republican convention held in Cincinnati in 1876, which nominated Hayes.

K. Wells, a prosperous farmer of Verbena, Ala., was born January 27, 1828, in that part of Bibb county now known as Chilton county, and was educated in the common schools of Shelby county, Ala. He has led a very active life and has had a large share in the public affairs of his county, having served as justice of the peace, postmaster, commissioner of roads and revenues, of Chilton county, and as member of the state legislature. March 18, 1862, he enlisted in company K, Fifty-fourth Alabama volunteers, served until May 8, 1865, and was then mustered out with the rank of second lieutenant—his term of service lasting three years and two months. After returning from this faithful service he engaged in farming and merchandising and has prospered well in his undertakings. His marriage took place July 15, 1847, to Miss Sarah A. Price, and the children born to this union are named James D., William L., John T., Andrew; and Marian, wife of J. T. Mullens; Jane, married to John I. Cook, and Alice, wife of William I. Mullens.

CLAY COUNTY.

Wyatt Heflin Blake, B. S., M. D., physician of Lineville, Ala., is a son of John and Marietta (Heflin) Blake. The Blake family came originally from Hall county, Ga. Thomas Blake, the father of John Blake, left Hall county and removed with his family to Randolph county, Ala., about 1833. He was the first representative in the legislature of Alabama from Randolph county. He reared his family in that county, and was a planter and stock raiser by occupation. John Blake came to maturity in Randolph county, and married in 1852. He lived at what is known as Blake's Ferry. He was a merchant and planter, a man of thrift and energy, and accumulated considerable property. He was not a public man. His family consisted of six children, viz.: Wyatt Heflin; Young, of Roanoke, Ala.; Henry W. of Anniston, Ala.; Stell, of Wedowee, Ala.; Marietta, wife of James B. Steed of Lineville, Ala.; Rogers M., a minor. The mother of this family died in 1876, and the father in 1885. Wyatt Heflin Blake was born June 21, 1856, at Blake's Ferry. The old homestead was originally the site of an Indian village, on a reservation owned by a Creek Indian. The doctor has the original Indian deed in his possession at the present time. Dr. Blake was educated at Lineville in early life. In 1874 he went to Newnan, Ga., and there attended an academy one year. In 1875, he went to the A. & M. college at Auburn, Ala., and in 1879 graduated from that institution with the second honors of a class consisting of nineteen young men. He was captain of company A, corps of cadets. While at college he gave considerable attention to oratory,

and has since leaving school delivered a number of addresses which have been highly spoken of. He delivered an address before the alumni association of his school in 1891, on the Aborigines of Alabama, and in this address made a strong plea for a school history of the state. This address was highly spoken of by the critics of the day. After graduating he taught at Roanoke during the years 1880 and 1881. He then went to Vanderbilt university, where he graduated in the spring of 1883 in the medical department of that institution. He then secured the appointment of assistant to the chair of chemistry in that institution, and remained there a short time. His father's illness called him home, and for some time he managed his father's mercantile business, and at the same time practiced his profession. In 1888 Dr. Blake moved to Lineville, Ala., where he still lives. He was married July 26, 1885, at Roanoke, Ala., to Mattie L. Shaffer, daughter of Dr. J. P. Shaffer of Dadeville, Ala., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. By this marriage he has three children, viz.: John, Jephtha H. and Margaret E. Politically Dr. Blake is a democrat, and is the Clay county member of the democratic executive committee of the fifth congressional district of Alabama. He is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity of the state medical association, being a counselor in that body of the Clay county medical society, and he is one of the censors for the county. He graduated with the degree of bachelor of science at the A. & M. college of Ala., and with the degree of doctor of medicine at Vanderbilt university. He is an excellent physician and a man of considerable merit in literary matters. His address before the alumni association of his college in 1891 has already been referred to. The following extracts from that address are here introduced: "I have recently examined a number of the popular school histories in use throughout our country, and I find that the greatest space devoted to a history of our own state in any of the books examined is ten lines." "Should our children be taught of Salem witchcraft, the Acadians in Nova Scotia, the Pequod war, or the prosecution of the Quakers, to the neglect of the history of our own state? I think not. Our children are taught of the adventures of John Smith in Virginia, but are told nothing of the equally romantic life of Samuel Dale of Alabama." They read of the patriotic eloquence of Patrick Henry, but know nothing of the equally eloquent and no less patriotic appeals of William Lowdnes Yancey. What citizen of Alabama does not feel a keener sense of state pride when he remembers that William Rufus King, Jabez L. M. Curry and J. Marion Sims, together with scores of others whose names would honor the pages of a nation's history, were Alabamians either by birth or adoption? Is it justice to these men whose lives have given character to our state to allow their names to be forgotten? What is more cruel than neglect? And in addition to the crime of ingratitude we are losing the greatest possible influence known in developing in our youth a feeling of state pride, that element so essentially important to a higher order of citizenship. An indi-

vidual without personal or family pride, a professional man without professional pride, or citizen without state pride is an inferior product of his kind, and can we expect to develop a feeling of state pride among our youth when they are ignorant of the history of our state?"

R. D. Evans, dentist of Lineville, Ala., is a son of William and Susan (Knowles) Evans. William Evans was born in Newton county, Ga., and was reared in that and Harrison counties, Ga. He was married in Harrison county and lived there until 1847, when he removed to Alabama, locating in Elmore county. After the war he removed to Coosa county, near Rockford, and died there in 1868. His widow died in 1887. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living. The father of William Evans was David Evans, who was reared in Georgia. The father of David Evans came from England, but was a native of Wales. Mrs. Susan Evans was a daughter of Daniel Knowles, an Irishman. R. D. Evans was born January 6, 1838 in Newton county, Georgia, and was brought to Alabama by his father when eleven years old. He received but an ordinary literary education, was married in 1861, in Coosa county, to Amanda C. Parish, by whom he had two children, M. C., deceased, and Claude L., single. He was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in 1868, and preached for ten years. He then studied dentistry and has since been engaged in that profession. During the war he performed service in the mechanical department,. In 1892, he was elected by the people's party, a member of the legislature, belonging, of course, to that party. He is a royal arch Mason and has held all the offices in Masonry. He is now high priest of the chapter, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a genial gentleman and is highly popular with the people of his county.

L. B. Gibson, a farmer and merchant of Gibsonville, Ala., is a son of Col. L. A. and Rebecca (Sample) Gibson. Abel Gibson, the father of Col. L. A. Gibson, lived in Fairfield district, S. C., until 1834 when he moved with his family to Troup county, Ga., settling near La Grange, where he lived until his death. His son, Col. L. A. Gibson, was born July 3, 1820, and was consequently fourteen years old when he was taken to Troup county, Ga. He grew to manhood and married in that county, his marriage occurring October 23, 1845. In 1850 he came to Alabama and settled in the southern part of Talladega county (now Clay county), in what is now known as the Bluff Spring neighborhood. He lived there until 1870, when he moved to and settled on the place upon which Mr. L. B. Gibson now lives. Here he died January 13, 1888. He was a farmer and a merchant and was industrious, energetic and thrifty. He accumulated considerable property and represented the county in the legislature in 1876, having been nominated and elected without any effort on his part. He was a man of strong religious convictions, and a deacon of and an active member of the Missionary Baptist church. He was also a Mason. He reared a family of eleven children, seven of them to maturity, and five of whom

still survive, viz.: Annie, single and living at home; Sarah, wife of Dr. J. L. Simpson, of Anniston, Ala.; L. B.; Lauritis, wife of E. J. Smith, merchant of Sylacauga, Ala.; Joseph A,. a physician of Olive, Texas. The mother of these children is still living on the old homestead with L. B. Gibson. Both the Gibsons and the Samples are of Irish decent. Mr. L. B. Gibson was born April 1st, 1863, in Tallapoosa county, Ala. He received a liberal education, and at twenty-one years of age, bought his father's interest in the store he was then managing and has since conducted it. He was married October 7, 1890, at Lineville, Clay county, Ala., to Miss Mittie Nichols, of an old and highly respected family. Politically Mr. Gibson is a democrat and he is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He and his family have always been highly esteemed by the community in which they have lived. To show the estimation in which Col. L. A. Gibson was held at the time of his death, the following short obituary notice, taken from the Clay County Watchman, of February 17, 1888, is here introduced. "Thus to the grief of all has passed away one of the best, truest and noblest of men. No eulogy can enter the still, cold ear of death; but we would fain say something in praise of one who so quietly and unostentatiously shed an influence for good over every life he touched. As a husband he was faithful and true; as a father, devoted and tender; as a friend upright and stanch, and as a Christain, conscientious and truthful." The first child born to L. A. and R. E. Gibson was Mattie Elizabeth, a woman of superior mental endowments who was married to Mr. J. R. Gilbert, a merchant of Pinckneyville, Ala., in 1866. She was the mother of eight children, six of whom survive her: Minnie wife of Dr. A. L. Harlan of Alexander city, Ala. Cora wife Prof. J. M. Leverette of Waverly, Ala.; Annie wife of J. R. Irvin, a merchant of Millerville, Ala; Albert E. who is still with his father; Georgia B., wife of Byron Bryant of Reagan, Texas; Pearl, single and still at home.

W. M. Lackey, lawyer of Ashland, Ala., is a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Wiley) Lackey. Adam Lackey, the father of James M. Lackey, emigrated from South Carolina to Tennessee when a young man, and settled near the Alabama line. He married and moved to Tallapoosa county, Ala., in 1835 and there reared his family. In 1866 he moved to Jackson county, and thence to DeKalb county, where he died in 1891. James M. Lackey was reared in Tallapoosa county, married in Talladega county, and returned to Tallapoosa county, but soon moved to what was then Talladega, now Clay county. Here he enlisted in Hilliard's legion and served about a year, when he contracted a fever and died in a hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn. The family consisted of but one child, W. M. The mother afterward married Judge Hiram M. Evans of Clay county, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work. W. M. Lackey was born March 31, 1856, in Tallapoosa county, Ala. His literary education was received at Lineville, Clay county. He began the study of law under W. J. Pierce, and in 1880 graduated from the university of Alabama in the law department. He

has been practicing in Alabama since that time. In 1890 he was elected to the senate from the eighth senatorial district, composed of Talladega and Clay counties, and is now serving in that position. Politically Mr. Lackey is a democrat, and is a leading lawyer and politician.

THOMAS NORTHEN, M. D.—Dr. Thomas Northen, a practicing physician, of Ashland, Ala., was born in Chambers county, Ala., on the 17th day of February, 1845. His father, William S. Northen, was born in Georgia, emigrated to Alabama and settled in Chambers county, about 1840. About 1842, he was married to Mrs. Vicy Anne Bunch (née Wilson), from which union were born six children, viz.: Amanda C., deceased; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Margaret A., deceased; Sarah E., who was married to Samuel E. Whitlow, and now resides at Bartlett, Texas; Ephraim D., deceased, and George W., now of Holland, Texas. When William S. Northen first came to Alabama, he was engaged in farming. Later, he became interested in the mercantile business, in which he was finally unsuccessful, losing almost his entire fortune. He afterward became the victim of disease and died on the 29th of May, 1855. From this time, Thomas assisted in the care and support of the family, and was thus deprived almost entirely of the privileges of attending school. At the age of seventeen, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate army, joining company I, Thirty-seventh Ala. His first service was under General Price, in Mississippi. He participated in the battles of Iuka and Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg. He was surrendered at Vicksburg and returned home, remaining until the Vicksburg prisoners were exchanged. He then joined his command at Demopolis, Ala., and was there selected as one of the color guards of his regiment. His command was soon ordered to Chattanooga, and he was present in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. On Missionary Ridge he received a wound in the right hand, which disabled him for active service in the field. In May, following, he was retired from active service for six months. This gave him an opportunity to attend school, of which he availed himself. At the expiration of this time, he rejoined the army at Mobile and was assigned to duty in the commissary department of Baker's brigade. He went with this command to North Carolina and was present at the surreuder of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, at Greensboro. He then returned home and attended school for a short time, after which he began to teach. He soon became prominent as a teacher, and his services were solicited by the leading schools of the section at that time. After ten years, he abandoned teaching and began the study of medicine under Dr. M. J. Eley, of LaFayette, Ala. He graduated with distinction from the Atlanta medical college, in February, 1878. He moved from his home in Chambers county, to Lineville, Clay county, Ala., where he soon built up an extensive and profitable practice. He remained here ten years, after which he moved with his family to Oxford, Ala. In 1889, he returned to Clay county and settled at Ashland, where he still practices with devotion

his profession. Dr. Northen was married on December 13, 1866, to Miss Josephine C. Wilson, who became the mother of ten children, viz.: Charles S., a physician of Ashland; Arthur A., a druggist; Cora; Ola; Cressie W.; Eva, deceased; William L.; Vicy A. O.; Allen G. Thurman and Pattie, deceased. The mother of these children died on the 29th of July, 1891. Politically, Dr. Northen is a democrat, is a master Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a member of the state medical association, and was at one time one of the counselors of the association. He is president of the Clay county Medical society, and health officer for the county.

S. W. Owens, M. D., a physician of Bluff Springs, Ala., is a son of Sebron W. and Nancy L. (Tate) Owens. The father of Sebron W. Owens came to this country from Wales when a young man, was a school teacher by profession, married and reared his family in Wilkes county, Ga. Sebron W. Owens was born in that county, was a mechanic by trade, and died in Wilkes county, in 1855, when Dr. S. W. Owens was one year old. His mother married again, the second time to Sebron Jones. Dr. Owens was the only child by the first marriage, but by her second marriage his mother had two children, Alice T., now the wife of Dr. A. J. Nolen, of New Site, Ala., and Robert O., a physician at Fish Pond, Ala. Dr. S. W. Owens was born April 11, 1853, in Danburg, Wilkes county, Ga. He was reared on a farm in the eastern part of Coosa county, Ala., and his early education was received at the country schools. At the age of eighteen he went to Texas, and lived five years in Smith county, working on a farm. In 1875, when in Texas, he began reading medicine with a cousin, Dr. H. L. Tate, and after reading medicine there a year he moved back again to Coosa county, and there continued the study of medicine with Dr. A. J. Nolen. In 1882-3 he took lectures at Louisville Medical college, and in the following year he passed an examination under the examining board of Clay county. He has been practicing medicine since 1883 in the immediate vicinity of his home. He was married January 22, 1880, in Coosa county, to Eliza T. Nolen, daughter of Hon. R. S. Nolen, of Coosa county, by whom he has six children, viz.: Arthur Hazelton, Sebron Jackson, Estin Talula, Robert Battey, Victoria Bell, Darsey Nolan. Politically, Dr. Owens is a democrat. He is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and he is steward of his church. He is a member of the State Medical association, and is vice-president of the Clay County Medical society. Besides his professional practice the doctor is interested in real estate and farming lands, and has a farm of 120 acres. He is an excellent physician and a genial gentleman, lives in a fine home at Bluff Springs, and is very popular with all classes of people.

E. A. Phillips, probate judge of Clay county, is a son of John B. and Martha J. (Avery) Phillips. The Phillips family came originally from Virginia, but removed to Georgia at a very early date. Both the grandfather

and great-grandfather were Georgians. The grandfather, Edmund Phillips, reared his family in Newton county, Ga., with the exception of the years 1856–7, when he lived in Monroe county, Mississippi. John B. Phillips was reared in Newton county, Ga., with the exception of two years in Mississippi, and lived there until 1868, when he removed to Clay county, Ala. He served in the late war in company B, Fifty-third Georgia infantry, and was in Cobb's Legion and Longstreet's corps during the entire war. He now lives two miles east of Ashland, Ala. He reared a family of five children. E. A. Phillips, the eldest son, was born November 9, 1859, in Newton county, Ga. He was married November 13, 1884, in Clay county, to Martha E. Blackstocks, and has only one child living, John La Fayette, who was born in Ashland, Ala., September 17, 1892. He was educated in the common schools, and then taught school four years. In 1886 he was elected circuit court clerk and served one term of six years, or until 1892, when he was elected by the populists probate judge of Clay county. He is very enthusiastic in the new movement, and was a delegate to the first populist convention ever held in Alabama, which was held in Birmingham in June, 1892, where he was chosen a delegate to the National convention at Omaha, Neb. He was an excellent circuit court clerk, and it is confidently anticipated of him that he will be at least equal in the performance of his duties as probate judge. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is highly esteemed by all.

J. W. Rozell, planter of Hatchet Creek, Ala., is a son of Enoch and Mary (Sawyer) Rozell. Enoch Rozell was a native of North Carolina, and was brought to Madison county, Ala., about 1820, by his parents. He arrived at mature years in that county, married and had one child by his first wife, but both mother and child died. He then married Miss Mary Sawyer, at Mardisville, Talladega county, Ala. in 1837, and lived there a short time, when he removed to the neighborhood where his son, J. W. Rozell, now lives. The second wife died in 1866, but the father still lives. He married again some time afterward, Margaret Monroe, who also still survives. By his second wife he had nine children, six of whom now live, viz.: J. W., of Clay county; Samuel and Ashley, both of Clay county; Mary, wife of E. C. Thompson of Clay county; Frank W. and Drewry. William Rozell, the father of Enoch and Solomon Rozell, the brother of William, were orphan boys and removed to North Carolina from Maryland. Solomon afterward removed to Tennessee, where he became quite wealthy and prominent. The Sawyer family came from Edgefield, S. C., and settled in the Cahawba valley in Alabama. J. W. Rozell was born at Mardisville, July 9, 1838. In 1861 he enlisted in company D, First Alabama heavy artillery, as a private soldier. This was the first company mustered into the service of the Confederate States. His first years' service was at Pensacola, Fla., and he went thence to Island No. 10., where he was captured and remained prisoner about nine months at Camp Butler, Ill. He was then exchanged and rejoined his

company at Vicksburg. A short time afterward he was again captured at Port Hudson. He was here paroled and after three months was exchanged. He again entered the army and was stationed at Mobile several months, and went thence to Dauphin Island. When Atlanta was threatened by Gen. Sherman, he was ordered to support Gen. Johnston and reached that general in time to participate in the battle of New Hope church. He was in all the rest of the battles before Atlanta fell, and then he went back to Tennessee with Hood. He was not in the battle of Franklin, and was too sick to take part in the battle of Nashville, or of any subsequent important battles. He was at Hamburg, S. C. when the final surrender was made. He returned home from the army and lived for three years within seven miles of Talladega. He then removed to where he now lives. This is eight miles north of Good Water, Ala. Here he has two hundred and fifty-five acres of good farming lands and has his own cotton gin upon it. He was married in 1866, January 3, to Elizabeth C. Chandler, of an old Alabama family, by whom he has had seven children, viz.: Mollie, wife of Sebron Pearson, of Hackneyville, Ala.; Albert, living at home; Drury, Edward, Marvin, John and Annis, the last two deceased. Politically Mr. Rozell is a democrat and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a steward of his church. Mr. Rozell is a very active and prosperous farmer, gives attention to party politics and is always alive to whatever tends to benefit the community.

CLEBURNE COUNTY.

W. H. Howle, a prominent business man of Edwardsville, Ala., was born in Cleburne county, in 1849, and is a son of William A., and Sarah E. (Armstrong) Howle. The father was a native of South Carolina, who came to Alabama in 1834 and settled in the wilds of Cleburne county and cleared up a farm, and underwent all the hardships known to a pioneer life. The mother was a daughter of William Armstrong, a native of Georgia, who also came to Alabama about 1834. W. H. Howle was raised on the farm, but never had the advantages of much schooling, as William A., died while W. H. Howle was quite young, and the latter had the care of the family on his hands; the war came on at this time and shut off all chances of further advantages. In 1870 he married Inus E. Rusk, daughter of James T. and Sarah P. (Clemens) Rusk, natives of Georgia. This union has been made happy by the birth of nine children, as follows: Ewell A., William T., Sarah E., Susan C., Beulah, Newton A., Robert H. John C., and an infant. The mother was born in 1854 in Georgia. Mr. Howle served as postmaster at Edwardsville under Grover Cleveland's administration—and has received other marks of public favor. He is a member of the Masonic order, also. He remained on the farm until 1882, when he settled in Edwardsville and engaged in general merchandising

business; in 1887 he took in his brother, P. A. Howle, in partnership and since that time they have been extensive cotton dealers and also do an exchange banking business. They are the leading business house of the town, and do a large volume of trade. W. H. Howle is also one of the most prominent democratic politicians of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Howle are members of the Baptist church.

J. B. Merrill, attorney of Edwardsville, was born in Georgia in 1843, a son of Joseph and Susan (Lamberth) Merrill, both natives of Georgia. The father was a son of Joseph and Maria (Bell) Merrill, both natives of South Carolina. The mother was a daughter of John and Permelia (Garrison) Lamberth. The grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Tallapoosa county, Ala., and served as tax collector of that county for many years. J. B. Merrill was raised on the farm and attended the common schools of his county, and in the winter of 1860 he entered Irwin college, Tenn., but when the war came on he, in company with about sixty other students, in May, 1861, enlisted in company B, cavalry, under Capt. Wilcoxon. He served as a private until 1862, when he was elected second lieutenant and as such served about one year, when he was made first lieutenant and served eight months, when he became captain of the company and served in that capacity till the close of the war. The first fight of the company was at Cotton Hill, and he also took part in several others among which may be mentioned Sharpsburg, Wilderness, Yellow Tavern, Jack Shop and Gettysburg; he was also with Stuart at the time he went around the Federal forces. After the war he returned home to Georgia and followed the plow for two or three years; in 1866 he began reading law, was admitted to the bar in 1872 and began practice at his old home, where his ability was at once recognized, and where he built up a large practice; in 1886, having by this time large interests in mineral lands in Alabama, he came here to look after the same and settled in Edwardsville, where he now stands at the head of his profession. In 1867 he married Mary Faver, daughter of Sanders and Caroline (Davis) Faver, both of French descent. This union has been blessed with five children: Walter B., a graduate of Oxford college and now a practicing attorney with his father; Rosa, wife of John W. Abercrombie, and the mother of one child, Myrl; Hugh, Myrtle and Clyde. The mother was born in Georgia. She is a member of the Baptist church and he is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Merrill has served three years as mayor of Edwardsville, having been elected without any solicitation on his part. He has lately prepared, at a cost of $13,000, to mine gold, owning a large tract of land which is underlaid with a rich vein of the precious metal.

Dr. W. A. Neal, a rising young physician of Heflin, was born in Georgia in 1858, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Ash) Neal, both natives of Georgia. The father was a soldier in the late war. He was a son of William and Evaline (Conley) Neal. The mother was a daughter of Alex. and Miss (McCracklin) Ash, also of Georgia. The doctor was

reared on the farm and received a common school education, but in 1878 entered the Augusta Medical college and graduated in 1881; he located at Banksville, Ga., and remained until 1883, when he came to Alabama and located at Heflin, where he began the practice of his chosen profession and has since that time built up a large and lucrative practice, to which he added in 1890, the hotel and livery business. In 1886, he married Ella Pinson, daughter of Mark and Jane (Dianold) Pinson, the father a native of South Carolina and the mother, of Ireland. The father was also a soldier in the late war. To this union, three children were born: Pinson, Clifford and Harrold. The mother was born in Alabama. The doctor is a member of the Presbyterian church and his wife a member of the Baptist. The doctor was once also a member of the I. O. O. F. Grandfather Ash was a soldier in the war of 1812 and the Indian war, and was once a representative of Franklin county, Ga. The doctor came to Alabama with but little money, but has succeeded well and now owns good property and is one of the leading and representative citizens of the county.

Bartlett Owen, one of the old pioneers of Cleburne county and ex-probate judge, was born in Spartanburg district, S. C., December 3, 1814, son of Tadens and Jane (Tomison) Owen, both natives of South Carolina. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a son of James and Nancy Owen, of Welsh descent. The mother was of English descent. The judge was reared on the farm. His parents removed to Georgia while he was quite young and he grew to manhood in Franklin county; being of poor parentage he was forced to leave Georgia and seek a new home. He said to himself "If I remain in Georgia I will be a slave all my life," and in 1835 he came to Alabama to seek his fortune among the wilds of the unbroken forest. He settled within four miles of Edwardsville, and the first year cleared up about six acres, which he planted in corn, and made his little crop with nothing but the hoe. When he landed in Alabama he had only $1 left, and this dollar he gave to "boot" between an old ax he had for a good one. While making this crop, all kinds of reports were in circulation about the Indians going to kill all the whites, and he, in common with all other pioneers, would carry his rifle into the field ready for an attack at any time, and in May, 1836, the Indians had become so ferocious that it was unsafe for the whites to sleep in their cabins, and they would gather a few families together and lie out in the woods during the night and work their little crops during the day. It was by enduring these hardships and facing the dangerous redskins around him that he made his start in this world. After he had his crop made he traded some of the corn, of which he then had an abundance—for he made fifty bushels to the acre with nothing but the hoe—for an Indian pony, the first horse that he had ever owned. He then entered forty acres of wild land, here cleared up a spot and gave out the word that he wanted to build a house, and his

neighbors came for miles around to help their brother-pioneer erect the cabin, and it was here in the little log hut, surrounded by Indians and wild game, that the golden moments of his life were spent. February 5, 1834, he married Charlotte Watkins, daughter of John G. and Charity (Davis) Watkins of South Carolina. This union was prolific in the birth of thirteen children, of whom twelve are still living—Charity J., Mary A., Sarah A., Charlotte J., Elizabeth, Nancy, James O., William J., Bartlett D., John T. and Buchanan. The mother was born in South Carolina and both parents are members of the Baptist church. They have in all—children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, 141. Mr. Owen is a man that had but little education, but has been in pulbic office several years. In 1854, he was tax assessor of Calhoun county, and served continuously seven years, and in 1861 he was elected sheriff of Calhoun county, but resigned after serving one and a half years only. In 1874 he was elected probate judge of Cleburne county and served six years; in 1886, he was again elected to the same office, his time expiring November 1, 1892. The judge has been a father to Cleburne county. He is one of the solid old citizens and has the entire confidence of his constituents. Although he is an uneducated man, but few of his decisions have been reversed.

COFFEE COUNTY.

JOSEPHUS D. BLUE, M. D., physician and surgeon, at Elba, Ala. was born here 1856. He is the son of Dr. Josephus P. and Eva (Grimes) Blue, the former of whom was born in North Carolina in 1824, and the latter in 1832. Both received a liberal education, and when quite young came to Alabama with their respective parents, and settled in Pike county. After marriage they came to Elba in 1850, where Dr. Blue practiced medicine until his death in 1851. He obtained his medical education in Charleston, S. C., was one of the successful physicians of his day, was very much devoted to his profession, stood high in society and was a very prominent man. His father was Archibald Blue, a native of North Carolina, but who came to Pike county, Ala., and lived there a good many years. Later he removed to Coffee county and died there in 1856. Josephus D. Blue was the eldest of a family of three sons and four daughters, by his father's first marriage, viz.: Josephus D., Fannie, widow of Jordan Brooks; John, died in infancy; Margaret, wife of W. M. Farris; Kate, Mollie and Eva K., died when young. The mother of these children died in 1868, and the father married again, having by the second marriage one son and three daughters Jennie, Willie, Robert, and Gipsey. Dr. J. D. Blue began life for himsels at the age of twenty, by working on a farm. He then became a clerk in a store in Elba, then at Troy. He was then in business with Parker Bros. one year, then he and Jordan Brooks were together in business one year,

after which he continued business on his own account. He had, during these years, read medicine to as good an adavntage as possible and in 1882-3 attended Louisville medical college, and has, since leaving that institution, practiced medicine with success among the people with whom he was raised. He has now an extensive practice, is a member of the State Medical association and is president of the Coffee County Medical society. Beside his medical profession he has planting interests and gives considerable attention to the raising of corn, cotton, etc. He was married in 1885, to Miss Lela, daughter of Benjamin D. Lee of Elba, a farmer who served in the late war. Mrs. Blue was born in Elba and died in 1886. The doctor was married the second time in 1889, to Miss Ada Harper, daughter of James W., and Kate Harper of Bullock county, and by this marriage has two sons. Dr. Blue has been engaged in the drug business, and been burned out several times. He belongs to Elba lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M., has served as senior warden, and belongs to one of the best and most highly respected families of Elba.

DANIEL T. BOWDOIN, planter of Beat No. 6, Coffee county, Ala., was born in Stewart county, Ga., in 1840. He is a son of Turner and Rebecca (Maddox) Bowdoin, natives probably of Monroe county, Ga., where they were reared and educated and whence they removed to Stewart county. About 1855, they moved to Coffee county, Ala., and lived there until about 1880, when they removed to Texas, where they both died in 1890, aged about ninety years. They were both Methodists. Mr. Bowdoin was a blacksmith, wood worker, etc., and also a farmer. He was very industrious and accumulated a good deal of property, but lost heavily in slaves on account of the war. He was one of a large family reared by William Bowdoin, who died in Georgia and who was one of the early settlers. Daniel T. Bowdoin was the fifth of eleven children, viz.: Emeline S., widow of S. W. Stevson; Eli O., of Crenshaw county, who served in company K, Twenty-fifth Alabama infantry, from 1862 until the close of the war, being wounded once; John and William, twins, were both in the same company in the army; John lost an arm at Chattanooga, and William died after the war; Benjamin, deceased; Octavia, deceased, wife of William H. H. Donelson; Laura, deceased; Dora, wife of William Taylor of Texas; Trambrona; Robert; and Jane, wife of William Brown of Texas. Daniel T. Bowdoin, was reared on a farm, received a limited education, and married at eighteen years of age, in 1858, Miss Tempa A. Mills, whose parents were in all probabilty South Carolinians, but who died at Memphis, Tenn., when Tempa A. was a girl. She was born in Pike county, Ala., where her parents lived a short time. She is the mother of ten children, viz.: James Thomas, died in infancy; Sarah Victoria, died while young; General Washington; John C.; Daniel Theodore; Josephus; Turner Monroe; Rebecca; Francis, and one that died in infancy. Mr. Bowdoin has lived near Elba ever since he has been in Ala-

bama. In August, 1862, he joined company K, Twenty-fifth Alabama infantry, and served with Gen. Bragg in the Kentucky campaign, and was in the battle of Murfreesboro, the only general battle in which he was engaged, but he was in many skirmishes. He was struck by a shell at Murfreesboro in the left leg, and at Chattanooga he became so afflicted that he was furloughed home. He did no more active service in the war, and from the wound he has never recovered. He has, however, since returning home performed considerable labor on the farm, and has followed farming all his life. He now resides three miles north of Elba, where he has a farm of nearly 2,000 acres, of which about 1,000 are in the home tract, the rest being scattered and some of it being pine timbered lands. He has acquired it all by hard labor and good management. Upon this farm he is engaged in raising general supplies and cotton. Mrs. Bowdoin is a Methodist Protestant. Mr. Bowdoin is not a politician, but he liberally supports the democratic party, notwithstanding he was reared a whig.

J. Pinckney Brunson, general merchant and postmaster at Victoria, was born in Lincoln county, Ga., April 23, 1839. He was a son of Matthew and Sarah (Blanchard) Brunson, also natives of what is now Lincoln county, Ga., where they were liberally educated, were married, and whence they removed in 1842 to what is now Lee county, Ala., locating near the present site of Auburn. Mr. Brunson was one of those who named the town. He improved a good farm, upon which he lived until 1853, when he removed to Coffee county, for the purpose of purchasing more land for his children. He bought a long tract on the Pea river, about nine miles above Elba, where he opened up a good farm upon which he spent the rest of his life, dying in 1877 at the age of seventy-two. His widow is still living and is now seventy-two years old. Mr. Brunson was a very progressive and prosperous man. He was a man of rare attainments, cultured and courteous and was very prominent in local matters. He was extremely well informed, was a great reader, and profound thinker. He belonged to a very prominent family and was very retired in his habits. One of his brothers, Dr. T. W. Brunson, now of Society Hill, Macon county, is one of the most distinguished physicians of the state, and has been in active practice in Macon county for more than forty years. Another brother, Rev. L. H. Brunson, who came to Coffee county, before the late Civil war, was a prominent Baptist minister for many years. He died in 1877. Their father was from Edgefield district, S. C., but removed to what is now Lincoln county, Ga., at a very early day, and died there before J. Pinckney's recollection. He was of French ancestry and served in the Revolutionary war. Grandfather Blanchard died in 1857, at Union Springs, Ala., while on a visit. His wife died in Lincoln county, Ga., aged ninety years. J. Pinckney Brunson is the eldest of five sons and two daughters, viz: the subject; Matthew, who served for about two years on the Florida coast, during

the late war; Anna, deceased wife of La Fayette Morgan; Silas, who served in the Home Guards about a year; E. G., Sallie, wife of La Fayette Morgan; John F. Mr. J. P. Brunson was reared on the farm with a good English education. When quite young he left school to take charge of his father's affairs which he managed until the war. In April, 1862, he joined company K, thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, organized at Auburn, spent a few months in drilling at Columbus, Miss., and then fought at Iuka, Corinth and in the Mississippi campaign with General Van Dorn. He was in the defense of Vicksburg and remained there about a month after the surrender as ward master and took away the last of the sick and wounded, going via New Orleans to Fort Morgan, and turned them over to the Mobile hospital and then went home. He soon after rejoined his command and was one of the first to open fire on Lookout Mountain. Here he was captured, but made his escape and the next day was wounded in the battle of Missionary Ridge. He was taken to the Montgomery hospital, where he remained two months, after which he rejoined the regiment at Dalton and fought all through the Alabama campaign except the last few days, when he was ordered to Mobile and there built Spanish fort, where he remained until a short time before the final surrender, when he went to North Carolina in time to participate in the battle of Bentonville and to surrender with Johnston. After the war he resumed farming and in 1867 he married Salome R., daughter of James F. and Patience Coleman, natives of Georgia, near Atlanta, whence they removed to Bullock county, and in 1857 came to Coffee county where Mr. Coleman died in 1868, his wife dying at Fort Gaines in 1892, both being members of the Baptist church. Mr. Coleman was a wealthy planter and of a very aristocratic and cultured family. They had two sons in the late war—Thomas, who was with Gen. John Morgan and S. D., now a wealthy planter and merchant of Ft. Gaines, Ga. Mrs. Brunson was born in what is now Bullock county and has eight children, viz: Thaddeus W., Anna, Eula, wife of John Faust, Patience, Willie, James, Gurtie Lee and John Franklin. About four years after the war Mr. Brunson located in Victoria, where he has since been engaged in merchandising and during a considerable portion of the time has been postmaster. He owns about 500 acres of land in different tracts. He has spared neither pains nor expense to educate his children, and, in order that he might the more thoroughly educate them and keep them at home, he erected a school house at his own expense at Victoria. While Mr. Brunson is not a politician he is an active supporter of his party. Both he and his wife have been members of the Missionary Baptist church for many years. He has the first piano that was brought to Coffee county, hauling it from Montgomery in a wagon. From this brief sketch, it is evident that Mr. Brunson's family is among the prosperous and prominent ones of Coffee county.

JOHN HENRY CARMICHAEL, general merchant and farmer, of Enterprise, was born in Sumter county, Ga., in 1847. He came with his parents to Coffee county when but a child, was reared on the farm, and remained with them until he was twenty-six years old. He then, in 1873, married Josephine E., daughter of James L. and Eliza (Brown) Carmichael, natives of Georgia, whence they moved to Coffee county in 1854, where they are still living. Mr. Brown is now a merchant at Haw Ridge, Ala. He served in the home guards during the war. Mrs. Carmichael was born in Coffee county and has six children, all living. After marriage, Mr. Carmichael lived in the vicinity of Haw Ridge until 1882, when he settled where he now resides. He was the first to settle in the neighborhood, the land having been previously considered unproductive, but he soon established a contrary opinion and was followed by others from different parts until now this part of the county is one of the most populous portions. Mr. Carmichael has now a fine farm of some 680 acres, mostly valuable timber lands. In 1885 he established Enterprise post-office and was made postmaster. Since 1887 he has conducted a general store and is now doing a good business. He is one of the foremost business men of this county and, though somewhat retired in disposition, takes considerable interest in public affairs. Mr. Carmichael is the fourth of six sons and two daughters, viz.: Mary; Daniel and Joseph, both in company K, Thirty-third Alabama, and both killed in the charge on Atlanta, July 22nd, 1864; John Henry; Norman, deceased; Gilbert, deceased; Charles and Nancy J., deceased wife of Simeon Fields. John M. Carmichael is the father of these children. He was born in Marion district, S. C., in 1817, and was a son of John C. and Margaret (Morrison) Carmichael, the former born in Scotland in 1785 and the latter in North Carolina. Mr. Carmichael was brought to this country by his parents when he was seven years old, was married in South Carolina, and afterward removed to Sumter county, Ga., where he died in 1857, aged seventy-two years. His father died in South Carolina. Daniel Morrison, the maternal grandfather of John Henry Carmichael, was probably a native of North Carolina and died in that state. Mr. Carmichael, father of our subject, came to Georgia with his parents and married in 1839, Sarah, daughter of Palmer and Mary Hayes, natives of South Carolina, but who died, the former in Georgia and the latter in Florida. Mrs. Carmichael is the mother of eight children, of whom two sons and one daughter are living. In 1853 Mr. Carmichael came to Coffee county and settled upon the farm upon which he has since lived. He has been a Mason for more than fifty years, and they have both been prominent Methodists nearly all their lives. The latter has always beeu in delicate health. Mr. Carmichael served in the home guards during the war and was once county commissioner for four years. He is universally esteemed for his honesty of purpose and general good character.

WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, M. D., retired physician and surgeon, living near Elba, was born in that portion of Pike county that is now Crenshaw county, April 19, 1852. He is a son of Hon. John D. and Mary H. (Anderson) Chapman, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of South Carolina. They each received a liberal education, and married in Georgia, and in about 1847 removed to Alabama. They lived a few years in Wetumpka and then in what is now Crenshaw county, where Mr. Chapman died, March 11, 1884. When he removed to Crenshaw county he settled in the woods and improved his farm. For some years he lived in Covington county, which he represented in the legislature in 1866-67, and introduced the measure which established Crenshaw county and in which county he spent the rest of his life. He was quite a prominent and active citizen. He was very popular and was a general adviser and counselor in his neighborhood for many years. For some years he was justice of the peace and was a great church and temperance worker. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church for many years and a prominent Mason. His father, Benjamin Chapman, died in Georgia many years ago, when the family separated, some of the children going to Arkansas. Supra Anderson, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Chapman, was probably born in South Carolina, whence he removed to Georgia and came with Mr. Chapman to Alabama, dying in Crenshaw county about 1868, his wife having died about 1852. Both were members of the Baptist church, and reared a family of five sons and one daughter. Mrs. Chapman is still living, aged sixty-six. She is the mother of seven children, viz.: John Henry, who served in the Home Guards during the latter part of the war, operating in southern Alabama and Mississippi; he now lives in Andalusia; Sarah E., wife of Dr. E. H. Johnson, of Troy; William H., Dr. Robert B., a dentist, of Troy, Ala.; Anna, wife of Judge Malachi Riley, probate judge of Covington county, Ala.; Mary, wife of P. N. Hickman, attorney, of Elba; Dr. Abner R., a practicing physician of Geneva, and a graduate of Vanderbilt university, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. William H. Chapman received his early education in the schools near the farm upon which he was raised. He afterward attended Auburn college, and then read medicine with Dr. E. H. Johnson, then at Rutledge, in 1871, and 1872 he attended the medical department of the Washington university at Baltimore, graduating in 1873 from Mobile college. His first year's practice was at Leon, Crenshaw county, then in Butler county until 1878, and then he removed to Elba, where he had an extensive practice until 1884, when he retired on account of ill health. He then lived two years at Troy engaged in the milling business and has since lived on his farm, five and a half miles northeast of Elba, where he owns 440 acres of good land. Here he does a neighborhood practice in connection with farming. He is a member of the State Medical association and of the Coffee county Medical society, of which he was secretary for some years. He is a member of Elba lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M.,

and was worshipful master three years, and he is also a member of the farmers' alliance. In March, 1877, he was married to Miss Belle Reynolds, daughter of Charles and Mary (Rhodes) Reynolds, who are natives of Georgia, but who removed to Coffee county, Ala., before the war. Mr. Reynolds died in February, 1864, a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Ohio. He belonged to the Thirty-third Alabama infantry and was captured at Dalton, Ga. Mrs. Reynolds is still living. Mrs. Chapman was born in Twiggs county, Ga., and was educated at Macon, in that state, and at Elba, Ala. Dr. and Mrs. Chapman are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and belong to the best families of the county.

Elder William G. Clark, minister of the Primitive Baptist church, and planter, was born in Lowndes county, Ala., in 1840. He is a son of George and Lela (Ryals) Clark, the former of whom was born near Richmond, Va., and when quite small was taken with his mother to Edgefield district, S. C. When eight years old he came with his mother to Montgomery county, Ala., where he grew to manhood, and came to Coffee county in 1835. During the Indian war of 1836 he retired to Lowndes county, but returned to Coffee county in 1841. Here Mr. Clark died in February, 1882, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a hard-working, industrious man, somewhat retired, and took but little interest in politics. His father, John Clark, died in Virginia, when William S. was an infant, and his mother died in Coffee county before the war. Mr. and Mrs. George Clark were members of the Primitive Baptist church, and he was a deacon of the church. Mrs. Clark is still living, at the age of seventy-seven. William S. Clark was the fifth of nine sons and eight daughters, of whom four sons and five daughters are still living. Five sons served in the war: Samuel, spent a short time in conscript camp, was taken sick and sent home, and has since died; William S., whose military record is given below; Gardner, in the service from July, 1862; served in the following winter at Tunnel Hill, Ga., and has since died; George W. served in the cadets a few months toward the close of the war, at Mobile and at Fort Blakely; William S. enlisted January 19, 1862, in company K, Twenty-fifth Alabama infantry, was mustered in at Mobile, and fought in the battle of Shiloh. He then served in the Mississippi campaign, and with Bragg through Kentucky to Murfreesboro, at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, the Atlanta campaign, and in the battle of Atlanta was wounded in the left knee, and spent about twenty days in the hospital at Griffin, Ga. He was then at home for sixty days, and rejoined his command in northern Alabama, and was with Hood at Franklin, at Nashville, and into Mississippi, whence he went to the hospital on account of disability, soon afterward coming home and not again entering the service. In December, 1866, he married Mary A., daughter of Henry and Mary King, natives of North Carolina, who came with their respect-

ive parents first to Lowndes county, Ala., and thence moving to Coffee county, where they married, and where Mr. King spent the rest of his life, dying in 1886, at the time of his death being county treasurer. He was a member of the Elba lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M. His wife is still living. Mrs. Clark was born in Coffee county, and is the mother of eight children, viz.: Martha E., wife of William J. Parish, of Covington county; William Wyatt, deceased; Marietta, George H., Margaret M.; Florence Ala; Fannie Lana, and John Curtis. Mr. Clark has spent all his life in Coffee county, and on his present farm since 1881. It is four miles west of Elba, and contains 570 acres in three tracts, and 200 acres in Geneva county, all of which he has acquired by his own efforts. Since 1891 he has been engaged in merchandising at Hayman, and for fifteen years he has been engaged in the ministry. At the present time he is pastor of three regular charges. In 1888 he organized Pine Level church, and has been its pastor ever since. He is a member of Pea River lodge, No. 272, and taken all in all he is a worthy and influential man.

JUDGE PIERRE D. COSTELLO, deceased, was born in New York city in 1829; he was a son of Daniel Edmund and Anna Costello (his mother's maiden name was McNamorrow), who were natives of Ireland, were reared and married there and emigrated to the United States, locating in New York city, where Mr. Costello died when Pierre was a small boy, and his mother married again. Domestic surroundings not being congenial to young Pierre, he left home, and acquired a good education in New York. He then came south, and served on the steamer Tortoise in the Mexican war, doing gallant service; after the Mexican war he came to Alabama, and when but nineteen years old was appointed probate judge of Conecuh county and served in that capacity for several years. Afterward he spent some time at Greenville, Ala., and in 1850 taught school at Elba, Ala. In 1852 or 1853 he went to Geneva, Ala., and engaged in bookkeeping for a few years; in 1854 he removed to Elba and was married, in 1855, to Cordelia Lee, an accomplished young lady, a graduate of LaGrange college, daughter of Col. Charles S. and Elizabeth M. Lee, and born in La Fayette, Chambers county, Ala., in 1835. Soon after coming to Elba, Judge Costello was made probate judge, which position he continued to fill with universal satisfaction until the breaking out of the war, when he was one of the first to offer his services to the Confederate cause. He organized company K, of which he was made captain and assigned to the Twenty-fifth Alabama infantry, which regiment operated in the Tennessee army, fighting at Corinth, at Shiloh, in the Mississippi campaign, in the Kentucky campaign, at Perryville, and at Murfeesboro, where he was mortally wounded, while leading his men through showers of missels of death to the charge on that almost impregnable battery, being shot through the lungs, January 1. He expired January 4th, 1863. Though in great pain, and fully aware of his impending fate, from the time he received his wound until he expired, he bore it all in that manly way that betokened

his great fortitude and greatness of soul, having been carried to a residence near by, where he was kindly cared for. His remains were buried on the battle field. Nothing but a simple board marks his resting place. He needs no monumental tomb to mark the place of his remains; his worthy deeds will render him immortal; he will live when monuments will have crumbled into dust and be forgotten. During this battle he was acting as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Alabama, leading his men to victory in the charge. He was as brave a man as there was in the Confederate army and beloved by all his comrades, and his death was a great loss to the regiment, and indeed to the entire command. He was well known for his fearlessness, although he was not reckless or even careless of his life in battle. He was a prominent Mason, holding membership in Elba lodge, No. 170, of which he was once W. M., and one of its most active and worthy members. He was the only son, but had four sisters, all of whom remained in New York. He was the only one of the family that came south. When he was taken away in the untimely manner which has been narrated, he left a wife, devoted and cultured to the highest degree, and four children, one son and three daughters, all deceased, as follows: Elizabeth Mary, died in infancy; Mary Agnes, was accidently shot while at play in the yard, by some parties practicing shooting at Elba during the war, aged seven years; Daniel Edward, died at eighteen, a promising young man, and Camilla, died at the age of sixteen, all of them bright and promising children—idols of a fond and doting mother's heart. By the death of the son the name became extinct, so far as this family is concerned. Too much could not be said in praise of Judge Costello, as his character was above reproach in his private as well as his public affairs. In military life he was equally distinguished, that career being noted for its valor, fimness, fidelity and devotion to the cause he had at heart. He was everybody's friend and was exceedingly popular. He was a very brilliant and scholarly gentleman and a leader in both social and public affairs. He had been wounded on the field at Shiloh, being shot through the right thigh by a minie ball. He was carried to a residence near by, where he was carefully attended until next day, when after the army had retreated from the field of carnage Captain C. M. Cox, a brother-in-law of Judge Costello, made inquiries about him, only to learn that he was left behind severely wounded. Upon the matter being presented to the brigadier-general commanding, that officer ordered his entire company, consisting then of only sixteen able-bodied men, the rest having been either killed or wounded in the battle, to carry him to Corinth, as it was too dangerous to haul him in an ambulance. They constructed litters of their blankets and carried him safely to Corinth, a distance of more than twenty miles across the country. After sufficient recovery he went home, and while yet on crutches returned to his command; he was allowed a horse, the only instance in which a line officer was allowed that favor. At Perryville he was shot through the left

thigh, but was not so severely injured. He was very unfortunate, being wounded in every important engagement in which he participated. Mrs. Costello is still living, and has not married again, remaining true to the memory of her deceased husband. She is a lady of great culture, and is polished and refined in manner. Beside all this she has borne all her numerous misfortunes with more than christian fortitude.

CHARLES M. COX, planter and proprietor of the Elba hotel, was born in Upson county, Ga., in December, 1831, son of Charles and Mary (O'Neal) Cox, born in North Carolina in 1792, and in Putnam county, Ga., in 1800 respectively. Charles Cox came with his parents to Georgia when he was four years old. He received a fine English and classical education and became a civil engineer. He surveyed nearly all of southern Alabama under the auspices of the government of the United States. He married in 1817 and the next year moved to Alabama, settling near Columbia, Henry county, and in 1821 moved to where Clayton now stands in Barbour county, while the Indians were still there. He surveyed and laid out the town, and in 1830 returned to Georgia, and there taught school twelve years. In 1848 he removed to Russell county, Ala., engaging in farming and milling for eight years. He then removed to Coosa county, where he followed the same occupation till his death, which occurred in 1872. He was a man of great ability, energy and perseverance. He was tax assessor and collector of Pike county. He served in the war of 1812 and also in the Indian war. He was very active in public affairs, was a great politician and was widely known. His widow died in 1878. His father, William Cox, was a native of North Carolina, served in the Revolutionary war during the last four years, when he was only a boy, and died in Clayton, Ala., about 1842. The father of William Cox was a Welshman, andh is mother an English lady. Edmond O'Neal, the maternal grandfather of Charles M. Cox, was a native of Virginia and removed from that state to Georgia, followed the occupation of a farmer and died there. He served in the war of the Revolution while quite young and was hanged by the tories several times to make him divulge some secret which they supposed him to possess. His parents were of Irish extraction, but were born in New York and it is believed died in Virginia. Mr. C. M. Cox was the seventh of a family of three sons and five daughters, he and his sister being all that are now living. He received a liberal education at West Point, at Crawford, Ala., and then at La Grange, Ga. He began life for himself at twenty years of age by farming and has raised a large crop every year since that time. In 1851 he came to Coffee county and opened up a farm, and also established a grist milling business. In 1853 he built the hotel he now occupies. In 1855 he married Luticia, daughter of Charles Stephen and Elizabeth Lee, natives of Georgia; but they removed to Chambers county, then to Macon county, and in 1852 to Coffee county, where they both died. Mrs. Cox was born in Chambers county and is the mother of nine children, all of whom sur-

vive, viz.: John M.; Edmond William; Charles Stephen; Pierce C.; Mary E, wife of Albert J. Porter; Lena Davis and Rena Lee, twins; Anna Kyle and Luticia. In February, 1861, Charles M. Cox joined company D, Eighteenth Alabama infantry, as captain of the company, which was organized at Auburn, and spent the first year on the coast at Camp Memminger, and at the end of the first year re-enlisted and joined the Tennessee army. His first battle was at Shiloh, after which he started for Kentucky and was afterward sent to Mobile and spent several months at Camp Beulah. He was however in the battles around Chattanooga, and in the Atlanta campaign, and after the fall of Atlanta he resigned on account of illness and came home. He was never absent from a battle in which his regiment was engaged, yet he was neither wounded nor captured. After the close of hostilities he returned to Coosa county and was engaged in farming until 1887, when he returned to Elba and has since conducted the hotel at that place. He owns about 500 acres of land and has 100 under cultivation. He is a member of the Elba lodge, No. 170; F. & A. M. He has a very retentive memory; has had a great deal of experience; is an entertaining conversationalist; is hospitable and courteous. He has never aspired to political honors but performs his duty in the selection of men to fill the offices in his county and in his state.

John W. Garrett, M. D., physician and surgeon, a merchant and farmer of Clintonville, was born in Coffee county, Ala., April 4, 1851. He is a son of Joshua E. and Tempa (Wilkinson) Garrett, the former a native of Virginia and the latter a native of Coffee county. Mr. Joshua E. Garrett came to Coffee county with his parents when a lad and was brought up in the wilderness, with but limited educational advantages. He was married three times, his first wife being the mother of Dr. John W. Garrett. Mr. Garrett was a farmer and mechanic and served in the late war, in the service of the state, two or three years. He was the father of nine children and died March 26, 1876, aged fifty-six years. His father, Robert Garrett, was a Virginian by birth, an educated gentleman, and possessed a very choice and valuable library. He was one of the pioneers of southeastern Alabama, coming here in 1827, but spent some years in Coosa county, and also in either Montgomery or Lowndes county. He was an active business man, and possessed of considerable ability. He was a stanch democrat but took very little interest in politics. He died about 1853. Grandfather Wilkinson was one of the pioneers of southeastern Alabama and may have been born in that part of the state, for he lived here when the Indians yet occupied the country, and had a son killed by them. He was married several times and died here. He was very familiar with the Indians, and could understand their language. The mother of Dr. Garrett died when he was about six years old, he being the eldest of four children. He was reared on the farm with meager advantages for acquiring an education, attending school not to exceed ten months in all, and five months of that ten after he had attained his majority. He then

took up the study of medicine, borrowing books of Dr. F. M. Rushing, and receiving his instructions mostly from the late Dr. John G. Moore. He then attended Louisville Medical college during 1874 and 1875, and in 1881 graduated from the Kentucky school of medicine at Louisville; but in the meantime had passed a thorough examination by an examining board, and had practiced to some extent. His first year's practice was at Elba, and since then he has been located at Clintonville, where he now has a very extensive practice. For some years he has been engaged in farming, and for the past four years he has also been engaged in merchandising. He has been a hard student and has kept up with the progress of his profession. He also pursued other studies under the instruction of his first wife, who was a talented lady. He is now one of the examining board of Coffee county, and a member of the State Medical association. On October 21, 1878, he married Miss Mattie B., daughter of James R. and Sallie E. Gaines, of Ga., who moved to Barbour county, Ala., after the war, and to Coffee county in 1875, but since then Mr. Gaines has resided at Snow, Ga. He resided near and was the originator of and one of the managers of Andersonville prison. Mrs. Garrett was born in Georgia, received a fine education, was the mother of three children and died in 1883. Dr. Garrett's second marriage took place in December, 1883, to Anna Lee, a sister of his first wife, also born in Georgia. She is the mother of six children, four of whom are living. In 1882 and 1883 Dr. Garrett represented Coffee county in the legislature and served on several committees, among them the military committee and the committee on education. He has since served as justice of the peace four years. He was until recently a member of the Coffee county democratic executive committee, having served on that committee sixteen years. In 1880 he was census enumerator of Coffee county. He became a Mason at Elba in 1872 and is now dimitted. His first wife was, and his present wife is, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Dr. Garrett began his career with but little knowledge of the outside world, but being actuated by a strong desire for knowledge, he has been a hard student all his life and has become one of the best informed men of the county. He is well informed on national and state politics, and has a large fund of general information.

Philip Jefferson Ham, planter of Elba, Ala., was born in Crawford county, Ga., in 1841. He was as on of James and Susan (Matthews) Ham, natives probably of Edgefield district, S. C., but who came to Georgia at an early day, were moderately well educated, married in Georgia, lived in Talbot county, then in Taylor county, and in 1858 removed to Coffee county, Ala., settling five miles northwest of Elba, and improved a farm, where Mr. Ham died very suddenly in June of the same year, aged about fifty-five, leaving a widow and eleven children. He was always a hard worker, and an industrious man, but was in moderate circumstances when he died, which made it difficult for his widow to bring up her children

and educate them as she would have liked to do. He had two brothers who settled in other parts of Alabama. Philip Matthews, the father of Mrs. Ham, died near Knoxville, in Georgia. The mother of P. J. Ham died in Coffee county in 1882. She was very persevering and industrious, was possessed of great endurance, strong will and noble character. Mr. Ham was seventh in a family of four sons and eight daughters, all of whom are now living but one son and one daughter. Three of the sons served in the late war, viz.: James W., who enlisted in company F, Thirty-third Alabama infantry, and was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky.; William W., who was in Company A, Thirty-third Alabama, from 1863 until the close of the war, and who now lives in Coffee county; and Mr. P. J. Ham, who was reared on a farm and who, on account of the early death of his father, received but a limited education. In March, 1862, he enlisted in company A, Thirty-third Alabama infantry, for one year and spent the first few months at Pensacola, was at Corinth soon after the battle there, and was then sent on the Kentucky campaign and back to Murfreesboro, Tenn., which was the first general engagement in which he participated. At Chickamauga he was wounded in the foot and thereby disabled for six or seven months, during which time he was home. He rejoined his command at Dalton, in 1864, and fought on to Peach Tree creek, where he lost his left arm, by reason of which he came home for a short time, and after a few weeks he was taken to the hospital at Atlanta. After his recovery he spent about two years overseeing and has since lived near and at Elba. He has become one of the largest land owners in the county, owning some three thousand acres, a large portion of which is under cultivation. He has been a man of great energy and industry and possesses good business ability, and what property he owns he has obtained through his own efforts. He has always produced his own supplies, thus making his cotton to a great extent a surplus crop. He owes a large share of his success to his wife, who is a very industrious woman and good manager of his domestic affairs. He was married in 1868 to Mary, daughter of Noah and Elizabeth Carroll, natives probably of South Carolina, but raised for the most part in Covington county, Ala., to which county they came when the country was full of Indians, and where they suffered many hardships and privations. They afterward removed to Coffee county, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Ham was born in Covington county, and is the mother of ten children, viz.: Frances E., wife of A. J. Bryan; James Noah, Philip Jefferson, Jr., Mary Elizabeth, Ada, William W., Trudy, Russia, Stephen and Carrie, all living. The mother of these children died in 1888. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Ham has at various times been connected with mercantile business for short periods. Some twenty years ago he was county treasurer for three years. He always takes a reasonable amount of interest in politics, but is not himself a politician. In 1890 Mr. Ham married Miss

Jessie Woodward, daughter of the late ex-Governor James Woodward and Mary Ann Hall, natives of Tennessee and Florida, respectively. The former was for many years a prominent physician at Pensacola, Fla., practicing there in the hospital. He was in the late war and was at one time lieutenant-governor of Florida. He died at Geneva, Ala., in 1886 and his widow now lives at Anniston, Ala.

Hon. P. N. Hickman, solicitor of Coffee county, was born in Upson county, Ga., in 1856. He is a son of Joseph M. and Sarah A. (Smith) Hickman, both born in Upson county, Ga., in 1825, the former in August and the latter in February. In 1861 they removed to Butler county, Ala., where Mr. Hickman died in December, 1887, and where Mrs. Hickman still lives. Both were members of the Baptist church for many years. Mr. Hickman was a man of great energy and physical endurance and strength, and by his industry and economy he accumulated a fine property. From 1862 until the close of the war he served in the Seventeenth Alabama infantry, company F, and in the army commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston. He was never either wounded or captured. He was a prominent Mason, and an active worker in church matters. He was one of a family of nine sons and three daughters, and eight of the sons, all that were then living, served in the Confederate army. Their father, Aaron Hickman, was probably a native of one of the Carolinas, and died upon a farm in Georgia. Leonard Smith, the mother's father, was with General Jackson in the war of 1812. He assisted in cutting the old Three Notch road, which passes through Bullock, Pike, Coffee, and other counties in Alabama. He was a farmer, and died in Upson county, Ga. P. N. Hickman was the third of a family of three sons and four daughters, viz.: Samuel A., a prosperous farmer and miller in Butler county; Elizabeth, widow of Leander Wood; McDonald, died when young; P. N.; Mary E., wife of Henry L. Huguley, a well-to-do farmer of Butler county; Virginia, deceased, and Annelier. Hon. P. N. Hickman was brought up on a farm, received but little education in his youth, but after reaching manhood applied himself diligently to study and reading during his spare moments, and in this way attained far more than the average amount of knowledge possessed by mankind. At the age of twenty he began life for himself as clerk in the office of the probate judge at Greenville. In the meantime he read law with Gamble & Bolling, and in 1879 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court. He then practiced law in Covington county until 1882, when he returned to Greenville and served as county solicitor until 1884, when he removed to Sumter county, Fla., remaining there until 1886 engaged in building up a profitable practice, and at the same time planted five acres in orange trees, which he still owns; they are now bearing, and the plat is a handsome piece of property. Since 1886 he has resided at Elba, and is now the leading lawyer of Coffee county. Since 1888 he has been county solicitor. In November, 1885, he was married to Mary B. Chapman, who was born in what is now Crenshaw

county. She is a sister of Dr. R. B. Chapman of Troy, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. She was educated in Crenshaw county, and at Greenville, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Hickman is a member of the Baptist church, and W. M. of Elba lodge, F. & A. M., No. 170, and is junior grand deacon of the grand lodge of Alabama. While he is not a politician nor an aspirant for political honors, yet he works for the success of his party. He was a delegate to the state convention, in 1880, that nominated Governor O'Neal. He is a man of good practical ideas, and a man of judgment and influence throughout his county.

Benjamin A. Hill, M. D., physician and surgeon of Elba, was born in Greene county, Ga., in 1833. He is a son of Abner R. and Minerva H. (High) Hill, the former of whom was born in Brunswick county, Va., in 1808, and the latter in Greene county, Ga., in 1812. Abner R. Hill was reared on a farm and received but a limited education, while Mrs. Hill received no education at all. He came when a young man to Georgia, and married here, and in 1851 removed to Chambers county, Ala. He removed to Pike county in 1854, and to Texas in 1874, remaining there until his death in 1887, which occurred, however, while he was on a visit to Troy. He was a natural mechanic and a wealthy farmer until the war, when he lost his property, which consisted mostly in slaves. He served in the Indian war in 1836, and was a Mason for many years. Both he and wife were prominent members of the Missionary Baptist church. His father, Abner Hill, was a Virginian by birth, as also Abner Hill's wife. She died in Virginia, and after her death he came to Alabama and died here in 1855. He was a farmer by occupation, was of English and Scotch descent, and was of the same family as the distinguished Hills of Georgia. John High, the maternal grandfather of the doctor, was a native of Georgia, in which state he lived and died. He left a family of sons and daughters, some of whom are now prominent in Atlanta, Ga. The mother of the doctor died in 1844, and his father married again, and reared a family by his second wife. The doctor was the eldest of six children by his first wife; after him came Beverly, who died when young; Sarah, wife of Thomas K. Brantley of Troy; Mary, deceased; Susan, deceased; Virginia, deceased. The subject of our sketch was raised on a farm with good educational advantages. In 1851, when but eighteen years old, he married Adeline, daughter of Jefferson and Amanda Comer, natives of Georgia, whence they moved to Chambers county, Ala. Mr. Comer served two terms of enlistment in the Mexican war, and died from the effects of his service in that cause. His widow is still living. Mrs. Hill was born in Georgia and died in 1868, leaving four children, viz.: Abner R., deceased; Cassandra, wife of Lovaga Hill of Troy; Alberta C., wife of John E. Law of Texas; and James B. of Pike County. In 1868 Dr. Benjamin A. Hill married Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, née Vincent. She was a native of Coosa county, Ala., and died in 1871. The doctor then, in 1871, married

Mrs. Eliza Carpenter, daughter of James Turner. She was born in Stewart county, Ga. In 1855 Mr. Hill began the study of medicine with Dr. James M. Gunn, of Fredonia, Ala. In 1856 and 1857 he attended the Graffenburg Medical college in Tallapoosa county, now extinct. He then attended the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia in 1859–60. He graduated from Richmond, Va., Medical college, and practiced medicine in Chambers county one year, and then he removed to Montgomery county. In 1871 he went to Texas and remained there six years, when he returned to Troy and remained there until 1884, when he came to Elba, where he has since continued his practice. In 1878 he was admitted to practice law in Houston, Tex., and he has practiced that profession more or less, successfully, ever since. In May, 1862, he joined the Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, company K, as a private soldier, but was made assistant surgeon till his eye-sight failed in 1864, when he returned home. This regiment was commanded by Col. James F. Dowell, and served under Gen. Sterling Price. The doctor's first engagemnt was at Iuka, Miss., then he was in the Mississippi campaign, and from Grenada, Miss., he was sent to Mobile, Ala., with some invalid soldiers, he having been previously appointed assistant surgeon and inspector-general of the hospitals in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. He was on duty in that capacity in those states during the siege of Vicksburg, in the defense of which city the regiment was engaged. Upon his arrival home he was made colonel of the Pike county reserves and had charge of the hospital at Troy. Since the close of the war he has been notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace for many years. He has also been a druggist, hotel keeper, a farmer, etc. He is now secretary of the Coffee county Medical society and has been county health officer for many years. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and while he is an active worker in the democratic party, yet he is not a politician in the ordinary sense of the word.

Redin Holloway, planter of Beat No. 9, Coffee county, Ala., was born in Houston county, Ga., in 1833. He is the son of Charles and Mary J. (Sanderson) Holloway, the former a native of Georgia, the latter a native of North Carolina. Mrs. Holloway came to Georgia with her parents, where she and Mr. Holloway received a common school education. They married there, and in 1840 removed to Coffee county, Ala., settling in the woods near Elba, and there Mr. Holloway spent the rest of his life, dying in 1862. Mrs. Holloway is still living at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Holloway was a well-to-do farmer, and a hard-working and industrious man. He was one of twelve children born to Jeremiah Holloway, an Englishman, who came to Coffee county in 1841, and both he and wife died there before the war. Both were members of the Primitive Baptist church. One son, Griffin Holloway, was killed at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia. Dr. John Anderson, the maternal grandfather of Redin Holloway, was probably a South Carolinian by

birth, whence he removed to Georgia, and in 1842 to Coffee county, where he and his wife both died He was a physician and surgeon for many years, and raised three sons and three daughters, two of the sons serving in the late war, Shepherd and Benjamin F. Redin Holloway is the eldest of ten sons and one daughter, viz.: Redin, John, who served in the Virginia army all through the war, now deceased; Thomas, who served in the western army from the first until in 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability, and died at home; William, who served in an Alabama regiment all through the war in Virginia, and who was captured at Gettysburg, but who was not imprisoned, now deceased; Benjamin, deceased; David, who was in the western army all through the war, was wounded in his last fight in North Carolina, now living in Texas; Charles, of Texas; Jeremiah, of Texas; Joseph and Solomon, twins, both deceased; Abigail, died when young. Redin Holloway began life on the farm, with a good English education. At the age of twenty-one he began life on his own account, as a hand in the logging business in Florida, worked thus a short time, and then returned to Coffee county and engaged in farming and teaming, hauling from Montgomery, Eufaula, Columbia, Milton, Fla., etc., to Elba for several years. In 1859 he was married, in Covington county, to Amanda, daughter of William and Mahala Jones, natives of Georgia, whence they removed to Coffee county, Ala., where they both died. He was a prosperous farmer, raised a large family, and had four sons in the late war, all of whom survive. Mrs. Holloway was born in Georgia, and is the mother of seven children, three of whom are living. Those who are living are as follows: Mary E., wife of Alfred Seay; Nina Texarkana, wife of Augustus Wise, and Ida, wife of James Killcrease. Those who are deceased were: Charles F., Abigail and William, died in Morgan county, Ala., and Louler, died in Mississippi, all dying when young. In March, 1862, Mr. Holloway joined company A, Thirty-third Alabama infantry, fighting first in Perryville, Ky. He then fought at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and all the way down to Atlanta, and was captured July 22, 1864, and was imprisoned at Camp Chase from August 2, 1864, to March 4, 1865, during which time he was ward master of the sick and fared well. He reached home April 2, and has followed farming ever since. From 1865 to 1877 he lived in Morgan county, Ala., and then in Tate county, Miss., four years. He then traveled in Florida for one year, when he returned to Coffee county, six miles east of Elba, where he has 400 acres of land, all of which he has acquired by his own efforts since the war. He has been a Mason many years, and is a member of the Central alliance. Both he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

Captain Noah O. Hutchison, a prominent planter of Beat No. 12, Coffee county, Ala., was born here in 1841. He is a son of Hon. Lewis and Caroline (Cole) Hutchison, the former of whom was probably born

in North Carolina, and went with his parents to Georgia at an early day, and subsequently came to Coffee county, Ala. Before his marriage he settled on the place where the captain now lives, which he improved and made a good farm, and upon which he spent the rest of his days, dying in September, 1865. He was a successful farmer and accumulated a valuable property. He was a man of more than average enterprise and ability, and represented Dale and Coffee counties in the state senate with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. His father, Lewis Hutchison, was probably a North Carolinian by birth, whence he removed to south Georgia at an early day, while the Indians were still in the country. He was thus one of the first settlers in this county and became familiar with the customs and habits of the Indians. He was a prosperous farmer and died in 1868. Thomas Cole, the maternal grandfather of the captain, was also one of the first settlers in this county, spent his life here and died in the winter of 1865--66. He was a man of good reputation, was perhaps the wealthiest man in the county, and was married twice, the second time during the war. He was the father of five children. The mother of the captain was probably born in this county, was the mother of ten children, nine sons and one daughter, was a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and died January 2, 1876. Noah O. Hutchison was the second in the family, the names of the children being as follows: Missouri, wife of J. T. Knight of Greenville, Ala.; Noah O.; Julian P. was in the eighteenth Alabama, in the Tennessee army a short time and then on the coast for nearly two years; Thomas; William C.; Daniel C., died during the war; Lewis P.; Lorenzo R., and Costello Barto. In the summer of 1861 Noah O. joined company A, eighteenth Alabama infantry, as a private soldier. At Corinth he first had a taste of real war, and then went through the Kentucky campaign, fought at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, through the Atlanta campaign and back with Hood to Nashville; on the retreat to Mississippi was in the siege of Spanish Fort, but escaped to Mobile, the night before the surrender, and went to Demopolis and surrendered at Meridian, Miss. He was neither wounded nor captured during the war, although he was in many severe battles. He served as third sergeant, first sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and after the battle at Chickamauga, in which his captain died of wounds, he was promoted to the captaincy. Joseph Harper was his captain, and he was one of the bravest soldiers in the war. During the battle of Shiloh, Captain Harper was shot through the thigh, and although his regiment was not in the battle the second day, he fought in a Tennessee regiment. After the war Captain Hutchison engaged in farming, and in October, 1867, he married Fannie, daughter of William and Catherine Walker, who removed from Georgia to Coffee county a good many years before. They are both still living. Mrs. Hutchison was born in Georgia and is the mother of eight children, six of whom are living.

With the exception of about six years, two of which were spent at Clintonville, for the purpose of educating his children, Mr. Hutchison has spent his life on the farm upon which he was born, four and a half miles north of Clintonville. Here he has a fine farm of 409 acres. He is one of the foremost citizens of the county, and is widely and favorably known. He spares no pains nor expense in educating his children, and in furthering their social progress. He was formerly a Mason, and both himself and wife are members of the Primitive Baptist church.

William Jason Hutchison, planter of Beat No. 6, was born in Clintonville, Coffee county, December 27, 1848. His mother was Martha Hutchison, now Mrs. J. H. Walker, of Crenshaw county, and her father was William Hutchison, who was probably a native of Georgia, born in 1812, but who came with his parents to what is now Coffee county, where he married Hettie Mills, who came here about the same time. After his marriage he settled about twelve miles below Elba, in the woods, where he improved a farm, afterward removing to near Clintonville. After his children all married and established homes of their own he lived among them and died in Pike county about 1887, but was buried near Clintonville. He was a great stock man, and a good farmer, and a man of no little prominence in the community. He is believed to have been the first sheriff of Coffee county and was once clerk of the circuit court. He held other positions of honor, and was a man of a great deal of information. He was a public-spirited man, was well known and accumulated considerable property. He was one of three sons and one daughter. all of whom lived and died in Coffee county. Their father, Lewis Hutchinson, was porbably a Virginian and came to what is now Coffee county in 1827, being one of the first white settlers in the vicinity. Here he lived for nearly forty years, dying in 1866. He was married three times, his first wife being the mother of the children, and she also died here. The subject's grandmother, Mrs. Hettie Hutchison, is still living, aged eighty-three years. She lived for some years among the Indians, and became quite familiar with their customs, habits and language. She is the mother of ten children, viz.: Mahala, who was the wife of A. J. Simmons, and who died in 1892; Rebecca, wife of Josiah Snyder of Pike county; Martha, wife of J. H. Walker of Bullock, Crenshaw county; and the mother of our subject; Jefferson, a private soldier of the Eighteenth Alabama infantry, killed at the battle of Corinth; Dixon who served in the cavalry in the extreme south during the war, and who lives in Mississippi; Hettie, wife of Dallas Rudd of Texas; Edith, deceased wife of Henry Lightfoot; Sarah, wife of John Linsey of Texas; Mollie, wife of John Lewis of Texas, and Almira, deceased wife of E. W. Rusk. William J. Hutchison was reared on a farm with but limited education, and at nineteen began life for himself. The first year he worked on a farm, and then went into business at Clintonville. The next year, 1871, he married Rebecca, daughter of Greene Rowell, a

South Carolinian, who came to Tallapoosa county, Ala., many years ago, where he and his wife died when Mrs. Hutchinson was a little girl. Mrs. Hutchison was born in Tallapoosa county, and has eight children, viz.: Steiner L.; Horace N.; Lucy Hunter; Mollie Belle; Lena May; Mertie Lou; Willie Lee, and Minnie Pearl. Mr. Hutchison lived near Clintonville a short time, and in 1875 he moved to his present farm, five miles north of Elba, where he owns five hundred and eighty acres of land, about one hundred and sixty acres of which is cleared. Upon this farm he raises cotton and general supplies. In 1878 he was elected tax collector and served four years; during which time he lived at Elba. He is a member of White Water Alliance, No. 1053, of which he is business manager. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist church at Elba. Mr. Hutchison belongs to one of the oldest families of Coffee county, and is one of its most prominent and substantial citizens. He has never been known to shirk a duty because it was unpleasant. He is well known and highly esteemed by all.

Captain Moses J. Lee, planter of Beat No. 3. was born in Greene county, Ga., in 1830. He is a son of Charles S. and Elizabeth (Broughton) Lee, both of whom were natives of Greene county, Ga., the former born in 1804, the latter in 1802. They were both fairly well educated, married in their native county, and in 1835 moved to Chambers county, Ala., but the rest of the family crossed the river into Georgia to escape the ravages of the Indians. Mr. Lee remained and assisted in the Indian war. After a few years Mr. and Mrs. Lee removed to what is now Bullock county, where they remained until 1850 and then removed to Coffee county, settling about four miles south of Elba, and there owned a good farm. They afterward removed to Elba, where they spent the rest of their lives, Mr. Lee dying January 11, 1875, and Mrs. Lee in 1884. She was for many years a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Lee was an enterprising and progressive man, and accumulated a good deal of property, but he lost heavily during the war. He was very popular and often urged to accept office, but he as often refused. He was a jolly and genial gentleman, liberal and hospitable. He was one of a large family born to William Lee, a native of Virginia and belonging to the distinguished Lee family of that state. He removed from Virginia to Greene county, Ga., where he died when Moses J. was a small boy. He served in the Revolutionary war and was twice married, his first wife being the grandmother of Moses J. Lee. John H. Broughton, the maternal grandfather of Moses J. was a South Carolinian, where he married and whence he removed to Greene county, Ga. Here he died when Moses J. was a young man. He also served in the Revolutionary war, was a farmer and reared a large family. Moses J. Lee was the oldest of five sons and five daughters, viz.: Moses J.; Mary, deceased wife of James Larkins, also deceased; Captain Charles S. of Broughton, a merchant, who has

served as sheriff, treasurer and representative from Coffee county. He had served in the war as first lieutenant in the First Alabama cavalry and then as captain of a company in Clanton's cavalry until the close of the war; Cordelia, widow of Judge P. D. Costello, who was probate judge of Coffee county, which office he left to become captain of company A, Eighteenth Alabama. He was killed at Murfreesboro; Luticia, wife of Captain C. M. Cox; Dr. William J., of Abbeville, a practicing physician. He was capain of company K, Thirty-third Alabama regiment, and was severely wounded in the right arm at Perryville, Ky., which disabled him for ilfe; John H., a farmer near Greenville, was a lieutenant in his brother's Charles' company all through the war; Edward D., of Elba, was lieutenant of company K, Thirty-third Alabama regiment, and promoted on the field for gallant conduct, having served in the ranks; Victoria, widow of Captain J. E. F. Flournoy, who was a captain of cavalry in the war, serving about one year, and who held several prominent official positions, and was a prominent lawyer, of Elba, now deceased; Lena, deceased wife of Henry Armerine, of Montgomery, who is a merchant. Moses J. Lee was reared on a farm, given a common school education, and later studied at La Grange Male college. He began life for himself at twenty years of age as a clerk in what is now Bullock county. He was then in the collecting business for a short time after which he began farming, a vocation he has followed ever since. He has also at different times been in the mercantile business. In 1862 he married Georgia A., daughter of James M. and Patience Coleman, natives of Wilkes and Morgan counties respectively. When Mrs. Lee was still a little girl they came to what is now Bullock county, in about 1844, and in 1860 came to Coffee county, where Mr. Coleman died about 1868, his widow dying in 1892 in Gainesville, Ga. Mr. Coleman in his life was a merchant and later became a wealthy planter, losing heavily through the war. Mrs. Lee was born in Morgan county, Ga., but was educated and married at Union Springs, Ala. She has had ten children, eight of whom are now living. Their names are as follows: Charles S., Robert E., Moses J., Lillie, deceased, William J., Mary, John C., deceased, Jack D., Edward Lamar, and Anna. Captain Lee was anxious to enter the service of the Confederate states early in the war, but as all his brothers and several of his brothers-in-law were already in that service, he was persuaded to remain at home and look after the family, but later he was called into the state service and commanded a company which performed provost duty among other things. Since the war he has lived on a farm five miles north of Elba, where he owns some five or six thousands acres of good land, some of it very fine pine timbered land. This he has purchased in small pieces at different times, and has acquired it all by his own efforts. He is one of the largest land owners in the county. Notwithstanding that he has never aspired to political honors nor has taken an active part in politics in any way, yet he liberally

supports his party and is one of the most popular men of the county. His family is one of prominence and many of them have been and are of much more than ordinary ability and influence.

Barzilli H. Mixson, a prominent planter of Beat No. 9, was born in Monroe county, Ga., October 1, 1835. He is a son of William and Julia (Harris) Mixson, natives of Beaufort county, N. C. Mr. Mixson's parents died when he was a boy and he was in part reared by an uncle, but started out early in life for himself. He worked in Georgia for a few years and then returned to North Carolina, where he married, and afterward returned to Georgia, where he followed blacksmithing till 1853, when he came to Coffee county, settling near Pea river, in the eastern part of the county. Here he was engaged in farming till his death, which occurred about 1882, aged about seventy years. He was famous for his integrity and honesty. He was a liberal supporter of churches and schools and a hard worker in Sunday schools. His wife was a member of the Methodist church for many years. His great-grandfather was English, and came to this country at an early day, and fought through the Revolutionary war. The mother of B. H. Mixson is still living. She was the only daughter, but had two brothers who went west many years ago, since when she has never heard anything of them. Mr. B. H. Mixson is the fourth of ten children. He was reared on the farm and had a good academic education. At the age of nineteen he began life for himself as a farm hand, working by the year. In 1858, he married Melinda, daughter of Isaiah and Rebecca Stokes, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Georgia, but who came when very young to Alabama, where they spent the rest of their lives, he dying in 1874, and she in 1885. Mrs. Mixson was born in Coffee county, and died in 1883, leaving ten children, all of whom are still living. In 1886, Mr. Mixson married Mrs. Myron Beard, daughter of John W. and Martha A. Harper, natives of Clarke county, Ga., the former born in 1818, and the latter in 1819. He came to Coffee county as a pioneer and was one of the prominent men of the county. Mr. Harper died in 1888, and his wife in 1880. Mrs. Mixson was born in Georgia, and has had one son by Mr. Beard. In August, 1861, Mr. Mixson joined company H, Fifty-third Alabama mounted infantry, serving nearly through the war under Gen. Wheeler, mostly on detached duty. The first two years he operated in the Tennessee valley, then in the Georgia campaign, and at Atlanta, where he was cut off from his command. He and a comrade went to the house of the latter, in west Georgia, where they manufactured a bogus furlough for Mr. Mixson, and he came home, and, remaining but a short time, returned to his command, which followed Sherman to the sea. He fought at the battle of Camden. After the war, he lived some years in Dale county, working very hard, and accumulating a handsome property. He now has a good farm of eight hundred acres on Pea river, six miles above Elba. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Mixson are Mary, deceased wife of Pate

Edge; Nancy, wife of George Hayes, of Dale county· William C.; Jane, widow of Joshua Lee, of Texas; Caroline died when a young lady; Josephus; John, Marion, Julia, died young, and Sophia, also deceased.

William C. Mixson, a prominent farmer of Beat No. 12, was born in Monroe county, Ga., September 2, 1834. He is a son of William and Julia (Harris) Mixson, natives of North Carolina, in which state they were reared and where they married. They removed to Georgia about 1832, and in 1853 removed to Coffee county, Ala., settling on an improvement where Mr. Mixson died in October 9, 1880. His widow is still living, at the age of about eighty years. Both were Methodists from their youth up. Mr. Mixson was a farmer, a wagon maker, a blacksmith, etc. He was a hard-working, industrious and prosperous man. His father, Elijah Mixson, died when the former was a child, was of English descent and was probably a native of North Carolina. Grandfather Harris died in North Carolina. William C. Mixson was the third of five sons and seven daughters. Four of the sons were in the late war, viz.: William C.: Barzilli H., who served from 1862 in the western army, in the Fifty-third Alabama; Henry J., who was a sergeant in the Fifty-fourth infantry and in the Western army from 1861 to the close of the war. He was captured at Island No. 10, was imprisoned at Camp Douglas antil the fall of 1862, and rejoined his company when exchanged; John E., was in the Fifty-third Alabama mounted infantry all through the war. William C. Mixson was elected justice of the peace in 1858, was re-elected in 1862, and resigned in January, 1863, to join company G, Fifty-seventh Alabama infantry as lieutenant, but commanded his company most of the time, spending his first part of his service on the coast, at Mobile, Pensacola, Pollard, etc. He then joined the western army at Demopolis and fought at Resaca, on to the Atlanta and Jonesboro, back toward Nashville, but in northern Alabama he was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Montgomery, and rejoined his regiment at Corinth after the retreat from Nashville. He then went to North Carolina and fought at Kingston and Bentonville and surrendered with Johnston. He was neither wounded nor captured during the war. After the war he resumed farming and has ever since lived on his present farm, eight miles northeast of Clintonville, where he has a fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres, all acquired by his own efforts, upon which he raises his own supplies, corn, cotton, etc. He is considered one of the best farmers in the county. While his early education was somewhat limited, yet by his contact with the world he has acquired a great deat of practical experience and is a man of rare common sense and sound judgment. While not an active politician he is yet active in the support of his party, He is a member of Clintonville lodge, No. 188, F. & A. M., and is lecturer of Pea River farmers' allianee. He and his wife have been Methodists from their youth up. In 1891 he was instrumental in establishing Tabernacle post-office at his house and he is the postmaster. Mr. Mixson was married

January 19, 1860, to Miss Martha E. Law, daughter of Capt. Isaiah T. Law. Mrs. Mixson was born September 18, 1846, and has twelve children living. Captain Isaiah T. Law, is one of the pioneer farmers and one of the most esteemed citizens of Coffee county. He was born in Sumter district, S. C., in 1820; he is a son of Isaiah and Margaret (Washburn) Law, the former a native of Sumter district, born in 1784, the latter born in Rutherford county, N. C., in 1786. Mrs. Law died in South Carolina when Captain Law was eight years old. Isaiah Law married again, and in 1832 moved to Houston county, Ga., and afteawrrd to Macon county, where he died in 1840. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and was for some years associate justice of the inferior court of Macon county. His father, George Law, was a native of Ireland. Gabriel Washburn was propably a native of England and died in Rutherford county, N. C., at an advanced age. Mrs. Law was born in Williamsburg district, S. C., in 1821, is the mother of ten children and is still living. In 1849 Captain Law came to Coffee county and a few years afterward settled on his present farm six miles north of Clintonville, where he owns 775 acres of land in two tracts. He was a justice of the peace nine years from 1850; was tax assessor and collector during 1852 and 1853, and was county commissioner three years, 1872–73–74. No case tried before him was ever appealed to the circuit court. He performed faithful service during the war of the rebellion, first as lieutenant, of company F. Fortieth Tennessee, and as captain after the regiment was re-organized. He was taken prisoner first at Island No. 10, and served a time on Johnson's Island, and he was afterward captured when Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant. He was paroled and exchanged and rejoined his company. Before Atlanta he was again taken prisoner and was again taken to Johnson's Island, where he was kept until June 16, 1865, and reached home June 27. He has been a Mason since 1854 and is now a member of Clintonville lodge, No. 188. Both he and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, for many years, and stand deservedly high in the estimation of their neighbors and friends. On the first day of August, 1892, Mr. Mixson was elected to represent Coffee county in the state legislature of Alabama.

William H. Moore, planter of Elba, was born in Pike county Ga., in 1846. He is the son of Joel and Martha (Miller) Moore, also natives of Pike county, Ga., where Mr. Moore lived most of his life, dying, however, at Chattanooga, Tenn, during the war. Five of his sons also served in the Confederate army, doing honorable service. Both he and wife were Primitive Baptists. In 1865 after the war Mrs. Moore and the children removed to Coffee county, Ala.. where she died in 1876. John Moore, the paternal grandfather of William H., was a native of South Carolina, married there and then came to Pike county, Ga., where he reared a large family and died. He was a hard working and honest man and accumulated quite a fortune. William H. Moore is the sixth of eleven children,

eight sons and three daughters, viz.; Milton Oliver, who belonged to the Barnesville Blues of Georgia and was killed at Seven Pines; John, who served all through the war in the Virginia army, was once wounded and was killed at Ozark, Ala., in 1891; James, who was in the Twenty-seventh Georgia, was captured at Chickamauga, and confined at Point Lookout, Md., and is now deceased; Lewis Thomas, who was in the Twenty-seventh Georgia, and was also at Point Lookout as a prisoner and now lives in Chambers county; William H.; Mary J., wife M. C. Crocker; Perry Franklin of Florida; Boss; Sam Houston of Texas; Pellie, wife of Jesse Kemp, and Mary J., who died young. William H. Moore was reared on a farm and received but limited education. In 1864 he joined the Twenty-seventh Georgia infantry, and after a short service in that command served in Wheeler's cavalry till the close of the war, surrendering at Macon, Ga. In 1865 he came with the rest of the family to Coffee county, Ala., and in 1871 married Martha A., daughter of Thomas and Leonora Cleghorn, who were reared in Alabama. Mr. Cleghorn, is now a resident of Coffee county, where his wife died. He was in the late war. He had been justice of the peace and was once sheriff of Coffee county. Mrs. Moore is the mother of twelve children; Minnie Lee, Martha Elizabeth, John Milton Oliver, William Joel, Perry Franklin, James Horace, Amanda Lavinia, Phenie May, Ernest, Thomas Grover Cleveland, Lillie Belle, and Carrie Lenora. Mr. Moore lived some miles above Elba until 1891, when he removed to his present farm one and a half miles southwest of Elba, where he has three hundred and eighty-three acres of good land, about one hundred of which are under cultivation. He began life with nothing, settling in the woods when first married. He is a hard-working and industrious, honest man and both he and wife are members of the Primitive Baptist church.

Jackson LaFayette Prescott, planter of Beat No 6, Coffee county, was born in this vicinity in 1848. He is a son of Daniel and Harriet (Richburg) Prescott, natives of South Carolina, who came to Georgia while yet in their youth and soon afterward to what is now Crenshaw county, but then Butler county, Ala., where they married and after the birth of their first child, about 1834, they removed to what is now Coffee county, settling in the woods on Beaver Dam creek, where he improved a farm and spent the rest of his life. He died in 1880 and his widow in 1890. He was born in 1805 and she in 1812. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and they were among the very earliest settlers in Coffee county, when Montgomery, Ala., and Milton, Fla., were the nearest markets. He served in the Indian war of 1836, and was a hard-working man all his life, and by his industry and economy made a good living and a good home. He was one of the large family born to Rev. Ephraim Prescott, a native of South Carolina, whence he removed to Georgia, and later, but still at an early date, to Butler, now Chenshaw county. A few years later, probably in 1830, he removed to what is now Coffee county and was

one of the first settlers in that county. He settled on the Bullock and Elba road, where he followed farming and preaching for the Methodist church until his death, wkich occurred before Jackson L.'s recollection. His wife died at Mr. J. L. Prescott's father's house, while he was a boy. Prof. Hughey Richburg, the maternal grandfather of Jackson L. was born in South Carolina, whence he too removed to Georgia, then to Butler county, Ala., and still later to Coffee county, in which county he was one of the first settlers. He was married twice, his first wife being the grandmother of Mr. J. L. Prescott. He followed teaching many years and raised a large family. He died in Coffee county about 1867. Mr. J. L. Prescott was the tenth of a family of six sons and six daughters, as follows: William, died at Atlanta, during the war; James, died at Tupelo, Miss., during the war; John, killed at New Hope church, while serving as a member of Clanton's cavalry; Hughey, was in the war with William and James and now lives in Florida; J. L.; Calvin; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Henry Bedderton, of Tennessee; Rebecca, wife of John Lindsey, of Escambia county, Ala.; Saleda, wife of James Bedderton, of Lowndes county, Ala.; Susan, wife of William Bowden, deceased, of Tennessee; Ann, wife of Benjamin Robinson, of Texas; Mahala, wife of George Richburg. Mr. J. L. Prescott was reared on a farm, receiving but a limited education. During the latter part of the war he did some little service in the home guards, scouting, etc., but was not called into active service. He began life for himself at his majority, farming for a time. He was married in 1868, to Etta, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Clark, who were very early settlers in central Alabama, in Lowndes county, where they both died. Mrs. Prescott was born in Lowdes county and is the mother of nine children, viz.: John William; Eliza Ellafare; Narcissa, wife of Walter Compton; Jackson L.; Daniel; Gordon Moore; Georgia Lenori; Ola and Oscar. In 1879, Mr. Prescott lived in Crenshaw county, moved thence to Coffee county, and from 1872 to 1874 in Texas. He then returned to Crenshaw county, where he lived three years when he returned to Coffee county. He has farmed all his life but from 1884 to 1888 he was sheriff of Coffee county. Since then he has lived on his farm of six hundred and forty acres, of which he has about two hundred and fifty cleared. He is one of the best farmers and most popular men in the county. He is a member of Elba lodge No. 170, F. & A. M., and is an earnest and active participant in all public matters looking to the advancement and prosperity of the community.

Francis M. Rushing, M. D., physician and surgeon, at Elba, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., in 1833. He is a son of Malachi and and Telitha (Dykes) Rushing, native of Beaufort district, S. C., the former born in 1792, the latter a few years later. They were both liberally educated, married in their native state, and in 1818 removed to Montgomery county, Ala., when there were but two houses in Montgomery. They located first on the prairie and then moved to Dublin in the piney

woods, where they both died when Francis M. was a little boy, the mother when he was seven years old, the father a few years later. Mr. Rushing was a farmer, and served a short time in the war of 1812, as a substitute for his brother. His father, Matthew Rushing, was probably born and died in South Carolina, but his wife came to Alabama and died in Pike county. Grandfather Dykes died in South Carolina when the mother of Francis M. was a little girl. Francis M. Rushing was the sixth of a family of six sons and one daughter: Thomas A., died when a young man; Baron DeKalb, now of Knox Hill, Fla., was a sergeant in the Thirty-third Alabama regiment during the late war; Stephen Dykes Decatur, died in Texas after the war; having served in the Eighth Alabama; William McDonough died in Texas after the war; Andrew J., died when a young man; Rebecca, his isster, died when a young lady. Whan Francis M., was about twelve years old, being an orphan, he and a brother went to Pike county, Ala. He lived with an uncle until he was sixteen years old, working on the farm and attending school in the winter time. Becoming dissatisfied with his lot he began life for himself, working on a farm and attending school as he had means. He succeeded in obtaining a fair education, and in 1855 became a clerk in the office of Probate Judge. P. D. Costello, continuing in this place until 1857, when he became clerk in a store, and at the same time read medicine with Drs. Blue & Moore. In 1861 he graduated from the medical department of the university of Louisiana, and then practiced at Elba until 1862, when he was made surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Alabama, and spent some months at Corinth, Miss. His health failing, he resigned and returned home, and practiced his profession at Bullock until 1863, when he joined the home guards and served as first lieutenant at Pollard, Pensacola, and other places, participating in several minor battles and skirmishes. In 1859 he married Fannie V. Yelverton, daughter of Judge G. T. Yelverton, who came from Georgia to Alabama, finally locating at Elba, where Judge Yelverton is buried; Mrs. Yelverton is still living. Judge Yelverton was a prominent attorney and was a member of the legislature. He was also county judge of Dale and Coffee counties, and was a commissioner to Florida to negotiate for the transfer of West Florida to Alabama. He was also a member of the secession convention. He raised a regiment for service in the late war, but was not called into active service. Mrs. Rushing was born in Montgomery county, and died in 1877. She was a member of the Baptist church, and the mother of four sons and four daughters, viz.: Martha A., wife of John B. Harper, of Geneva; William M.; John B.; Grappa M., a physician at Nevada, Texas, a graduate of Mobile Medical college; Fannie M.; Tupp; Delia, and Minneola. Dr. Rushing is one of the oldest and most prominent physicans of Coffee county, and is both well and favorably known. He is a member of the State Medical association; and has been one of the counselors for six years, and is president of Coffee County Medical society. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1880

to the senate from Coffee, Henry, Dale and Geneva counties. He introduced several measures that became laws. In August, 1892, he was elected probate judge of Coffee county, Ala., without seeking the office. Since then he has been retired from politics. He has been a Mason since 1857, and is a member of Elba lodge, No. 170, A. F. & A. M. He has some farming interests, is popular with his people and is in all respects a self-made and successful man.

C. D. SAWYER, one of the leading farmers of Beat No. 9, was born in Morgan county, Ga., in 1838. He is a son of Carter and Elizabeth (Harron) Sawyer, who were probably born, the former in North Carolina and the latter in South Carolina. In 1845 they came from Georgia to Coffee county, Ala., and settled in the woods near where S. D. now lives, and improved a good farm, upon which Mr. Sawyer died in 1863. Both Carter and his wife, the latter of whom is still living, were members of the Primitive Baptist church, of which church Mr. Sawyer was a deacon. He was an honest, industrious man, and owned some twelve hundred or thirteen hundred acres of land at the time of his death. He served in the war against the Indians in 1836, was opposed to the civil war, but served in the home guards during the latter part of his life, at Pollard, where he died. His father, Charles Sawyer, was a Virginian by birth, was married there, and came with his son to Alabama, and died in this state at the advanced age of nearly one hundred years. He was a small boy during the Revolutionary war. His wife died in Georgia. Jefferson Harron, the maternal grandfather of C. D. Sawyer was drowned while running on Flint river in Georgia, while Mrs. Sawyer was a little girl. He was a South Carolinian by birth, served in the Indian war and in the war of 1812. His wife died in Georgia. The subject was reared on the farm near where he now lives and received but a limited education. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-third Alabama infantry, company K, and served a short time on the coast. He then went to Corinth, to Kentucky, and fought at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, to Atlanta and back with Hood to Nashville, on the retreat to Montgomery and to North Carolina, and surrendered with Johnston. He was slightly wounded in the hip at Perryville. He had frequently declared that he would never be captured by colored troops, and while on picket at Nashville one morning just before break of day he was approached by a regiment and ordered to surrender. He at once dropped his gun, but on the near approach of the regiment he saw they were colored troops, and at once picked up his gun, quickly dodged into the gully and crawled off in the darkness and made his way to camp. After the war he came home and engaged in farming. In 1867 he married Nancy, daughter of Tyre A. and Mary Goyaus, natives of Warren county, Ga., the former born in 1804 and the latter in 1812. In 1855 they came to Coffee county, where Mr. Goyaus died in 1883. Mrs. Goyeus is still living. Both were members of the Primitive Baptist

church. Mrs. Sawyer was born in Georgia, has had seven children, five of whom are living. At the time of his marriage Mr. Sawyer purchased one hundred acres of land in the woods near where he now lives, for which he paid $500. He has since added to his original one hundred acres as he was able, until now he has about fifteen hundred acres, and he is one of the most substantial farmers in the county. This property he has acquired by his own industry and economy. He is one of the hardest working men in the county at the present time. He devotes his entire attention to his work, pays no attention to public affairs, and it is to this undivded attention to his business that his success is in large measure due. Both he and his wife are members of the Primitive Baptist church. Mr. Sawyer is the eldest of the family; the others being Mary, wife of William Armour; Catherine, wife of Jacob Gunter; Warren Clark of Texas; Joseph; Edith, deceased, formerly wife of George Harris; Sarah: Martha, wife of Thomas King of Florda, and Noah. The family of Mr. Sawyer stands high in the estimation of the public, and is always interested in the progress of the community.

ANGUS VAUGHAN, planter of Beat No. 6, Coffee county, Ala., was born in Walton county, Fla., in 1826. He was a son of James and Nancy (Anderson) Vaughan, natives of South Carolina, the former being born in 1792. James Vaughan was reared on a farm with but limited education and was taken by his parents to Georgia at an early day. Here he married his first wife and removed to Dale county, Ala., about the time the state was admitted into the Union. Here he lived but a short time when he removed to Florida, where his wife died, and in 1825, he married again. In about 1830 he again removed to Alabama, settling in the woods in what is now Geneva county, on Pea river, and there on a good farm spent the rest of his life. He was a justice of the peace for some years, and in 1837 represented Walton county, Fla., in the legislature. He served in the war of 1812. Both he and his wife were Presbyterians, were among the first settlers of southeastern Alabama; and in the early days suffered many hardships incident to pioneer life. His father, Michael Vaughan, was a Virginian by birth He probably married in that state and moved thence to South Carolina, thence to Georgia, and later to Florida, where he lived the rest of his life. Angus Anderson, grandfather on the mother's side, of Angus Vaughan, was a Scotchman and came to this country when Mrs. Vaughan was three years old, settling in North Carolina, whence he removed to Florida, where he lived and died a farmer. The mother of Angus Vaughan died in 1876, and was the mother of ten children, viz.: Angus; David, died in 1859; Daniel, of Geneva, served in an Alabama regiment in the Tennessee army all through the war; James M., of Geneva county, served in the same command with his brother; Archibald, of Geneva county, was in the Virginia army for some time, spent eighteen months in the hospital as yard master part of the time, and afterward on the coast of Florida; John P., of Walton county,

Fla., served with his brothers in the Tennessee army; William P., of Florida, served in an Alabama regiment on the Florida coast about eighteen months during the latter part of the war; Rachel, wife of Marlan Gordon, of Florida; and Catherine, single. Angus Vaughan was reared on a farm with but little education. He remained at home until he attained his majority, and then, alternating between a store and the farm for a few years, became a merchant on his own account at Elba. In 1858 he married Martha O., daughter of Henry A. and Susan R. Caldwell, natives respectively of South Carolina and Georgia. They were married in Georgia, and in 1855 moved to Elba, Ala., and Mr. Caldwell died in Coffee county in 1859. He was a clerk of the county court in Georgia and a man of excellent character. His widow is still living. Mrs. Vaughan was born, reared and educated in Georgia. She is the mother of ten children, all of whom are living, viz.: Mary O., wife of John Bell; James H.; Anna; Angus C.; Helen; John T., of Florida; Irene; David M.; Daniel R., and Susan. When the war broke out Mr. Vaughan was in ill health, but at length decided to enlist. He was, however, persuaded by his family not to do so, but to furnish a substitute, which he did at a cost of $1,500. During the war he followed farming and then merchandising for some years, and since 1875 he has lived on his present farm, three miles northwest of Elba. Here he owns 400 acres of land, about 100 of which are under cultivation. He was county treasurer for about three years during the war, and from 1870 to 1880 he was clerk of the circuit court. He has since then devoted his attention exclusively to farming. He is a member of the Elba lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M., and was W. M. from 1871 to 1874. Both he and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, she from her youth up and he for a good many years. He has been steward in the church for more than twenty years, has been a lay delegate to the district conference several times; also a lay delegate to the annual conference, in 1872, at Troy, Ala.

William H. Warren, planter of Clintonville, Ala., was born in Wilkinson county, Ga., in 1846. He is a son of Jesse M. and Mary (Breedlove) Warren, the former of whom was a native of Greene county, Ala., born in 1811, and the latter of Hancock county, Ga., and born six or seven years later. James M. Warren was reared on a farm, was brought by his parents when quite young to Georgia, where he received a common school education and married, and in 1856 came to Barbour county, Ala. The next year he moved to Dale county, and two years afterward to Coffee county, where he spent the rest of his life, dying March 12, 1878. His widow is still living and is seventy-two years of age. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Warren was a hard-working, industrious man, was a farmer and a Mason for many years. His father, Robert Warren, was probably a Virgianian by birth but moved to Georgia and died there. Grandfather Breedlove died in Hancock county, Ga. He was

probably a Virginian by birth and reared a large family. Mr. William H. Warren was the third of a family of six sons and one daughter, viz.: Sidney A., was a physician, served in the Thirty-third Alabama Infantry and died in 1862 at Mobile; Lizzie, wife of H. D. Goynes; William H. Warren; Benjamin F.; Frances M., deceased; Erasmus L.; Jesse J. William H. Warren at sixteen years of age joined the Eighteenth Alabama infantry, company A, and went to Mobile, but was soon discharged on account of being too small or too young, but in the fall of 1862 he enlisted again, reached the army during the Chickamauga battle and fought at Missionary Ridge, at Lookout Mountain and at Dalton, where he was taken sick, and sent to the hospital at Atlanta for thirty days. He then returned home, remaining till fall, when he rejoined his command and was in the battle of Nashville and on the retreat to Mississippi and on to Mobile and was in the siege of Spanish Fort. He then went to Meridian in Mississippi, where his regiment surrendered. He was wounded twice during the war. After the war he remained at home till 1871. In January of that year he married Sally, daughter of John and Nancy Fleming, the former of whom was born in Warren county in 1810 and the latter in Columbus county, Ga., in 1811. In 1851 they came to Coffee county, Ala., where Mr. Fleming is still living, Mrs. Fleming having died in 1881. Mr. Fleming has been a farmer all his life and is now one of the oldest men in Coffee county. He has served as tax assessor and collector in both Georgia and Alabama. Mrs. Fleming's father, James Watson, was also a Georgian but came to Coffee county in an early day. He lived the life of a farmer and died here during the war. Mrs. Warren was born in Harris county, Ga., and is the mother of ten children all of whom are living. Mr. Warren since his marriage has lived near and at Clintonville, except one year in Pike county. He owns nearly one thousand acres of land in four tracts. Four hundred acres of it are covered with fine pine timber. He has a small farm and a fine home at Clintonville, where he has lived for five years; he has followed farming all his life and for five or six years he was also engaged in merchandising at Clintonville. He has accumulated nearly all his property through his own efforts, inheriting only a small amount. While he is not a politician he is enthusiastic and liberal in the support of his party.

William B. Wise, lumberman and general merchant at Penn postoffice, four miles southeast of Elba, was born near Elba, May 10, 1848. He is a son of Harron and Mary (Davis) Wise, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, and the latter of South Carolina. When quite young they came to Alabama and married in Montgomery county, where Mrs. Wise lives, about sixty-eight years old. Mr. Wise followed farming all his life, and in 1869 he and his son, William B. Wise, established a saw and grist mill on the present site, which they operated together until the father died, in 1882, at the age of sixty-one. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist church, was an honest, industrious and capable man,

and when the war came, had a good property, which was mostly swept away. Early in 1861 he joined company E, Fifty-fourth Alabama infantry, was captured at Island No. 10, and spent about six months at Camp Douglas. He was at length exchanged and continued then in active service most of the time until the close of the war. After the fall of Vicksburg he was one of those not subject to parole, and so furnished a substitute in the person of his son, William B., for about three months. The son was then but fifteen years old. At the end of three months he again returned to his command and fought in the battles around Chattanooga and in other battles; but in the spring of 1864, at the beginning of the Georgia campaign, William B. again took his father's place in the ranks, and fought bravely on that campaign to Resaca, where he was shot through the groin, and was taken to the hospital in the blind school building at Macon, Ga., where he remained from April to July, during which time his life was frequently despaired of, he having taken measles soon after arriving at the hospital. In July he came home and was not again fit for active service during the war. Soon after, he was wounded his father returned to the command and fought through the rest of the campaign until near Atlanta, when he was captured and held a prisoner until just before the time of the final surrender. Although he was in many severe battles, yet he was never wounded nor sick enough to go to the hospital. He was one of a large family born to Harron Wise, who was probably a native of Georgia, where he was raised and married, but came to Coffee county in the twenties. He settled in the woods about sixteen miles below where Elba is now situated, at what is known as Holly's Ferry. Here he improved a farm, but later he removed to near where Elba now is. He died in 1862, and his widow about 1866. He was in the Indian war of 1836, and had seven sons in the late war, viz.: George W., of Geneva; Traverse, who was killed at Shiloh; Franklin, who lost an arm, and is now living in Texas; John V.; Andrew Jackson, both now of Coffee county; Floyd, who was in a Florida regiment, now deceased, and Harron. The grandfather, Daniel Wise, also came to Alabama with his son, and the three generations lie buried in the family burying ground. Isaac Davis, the maternal grandfather of W. B. Wise, was probably a native of South Carolina, where he married, and at a very early day came to Alabama, settling first in Montgomery county, and later in Coffee county, where he died about 1868. His widow died in 1891, aged about eighty-six. They had a family of three sons and ten daughters; all the sons served in the late war, viz.: William T., killed at Perryville, Ky., a member of the Thirty-third Alabama; Levi, who was in the army of Virginia, now of Coffee county; Sampson, who was in the Tennessee army, and died in the hospital. William B. Wise is the oldest in a family of three sons and one daughter, viz.: William B., Isaac Franklin, died when four years old; Joseph W., of Coffee county; Mary, wife of William Rushing. In 1866, when but eighteen years

old, W. B. Wise married Sarah Melissa, daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Cody, who came at a very early day from one of the Carolinas to Coffee county, where Mr. Cody died before the war. His widow is still living, aged about eighty years. Mrs. Wise was born in Coffee county, and is the youngest of six children. At the death of his father, in 1882, W. B. Wise, purchased the interests of the other heirs, and has since conducted the business in which he and his father were partners, alone, and with remarkable success, conducting the largest business of any man in the county. The capacity of this mill is about 5,000 feet of lumber per day. In the mill and on the farm about ten men are usually employed. The farm contains about 1,800 acres of land. For the past three years he has also had a general store, in which he does about $10,000 worth of business per annum. He is one of the most thoroughgoing business men in the county, in fact in southeastern Alabama, and all the property he now has he has obtained through his own efforts. In 1890 he established Penn postoffice, and has since been postmaster. While he always does his part toward the support of his party, he refrains from active participation in politics, and devotes his undivided attention to his business; and it is to this that he attributes his success.

COLBERT COUNTY.

EDWARD BERTON ALMON is one of the prominent attorneys of Tuscumbia, Ala., and is a member of the law firm of Kirk & Almon, was born at Moulton, April 18, 1860. He is a son of George W. and Nannie (Eubank) Almon. He was reared on a farm and attended the common schools until he was about seventeen years of age, at which time he entered the state normal school at Florence, graduating from that institution, and also graduating in 1883 from the university of Alabama. He began the study of law with his brother and was admitted to the bar at Bel Green, Franklin county, in 1884. He practiced there one year and then located at Tuscumbia and practiced alone until 1886, when he formed a partnership with James T. Kirk, under the firm name of Kirk & Almon, which is one of the leading law firms in north Alabama, and enjoys a lucrative practice. Mr. Almon has been identified more or less with politics, and has served as chairman of the democratic executive committee of Colbert county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Knights of Honor, and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Almon's father, George W. Almon, was born at Pulaski, Tenn., in 1817, and came to Alabama in 1822, and settled in Lawrence county. Here he received a common English education, and followed farming for a livelihood. His wife was born in Huntsville, Ala., in 1822, and is the daughter of Thomas Eubank, a native of Virginia. Edward B. Almon was married December 13, 1887, to Miss Luie Clopper of Tuscumbia, and has two children, Lottie and

Louise. Mr. Almon was nominated in 1892 by the democratic party for state senator from the thirty-first senatorial district, composed of Colbert, Franklin and Marion counties, and in the election in August was elected by a majority of 1,090 votes, carrying each one of the counties. His opponent was a Kolb or Jeffersonian democrat, and the canvass was a spirited one, extending over thirty days. Mr. Almon canvassed the entire district, and carried Colbert county, which had usually gone republican, by 500 majority, that having previously been its usual republican majority, and was recognized as one of the ablest, best and most popular men in the Alabama senate.

Major E. L. Bickley, one of the prominent and well known business men of Tuscumbia, Ala., proprietor and senior partner of the firm of Bickley & Raiford, the largest hardware store in the city, was born in Clinch Valley, Scott county, Va., June 30, 1843. He is a son of Chas. W. Bickley, who was born May 16, 1798, at the old Bickley Mills homestead in Castles Woods, Russell county, Va. His father, Charles Bickley, came from eastern Virginia, was the son of John who was the son of William Bickley, who was the first of the Bickley family to settle in America, at Williamsburg, Va., in 1670. He was a knight of the garter of Northamptonshire, England. Charles Bickley the grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his son Chas. Wesley, the father of the subject of this sketch, though but a beardless boy of fourteen, volunteered his services for the war of 1812. After the wars were over he remained in Castles Woods with his father until 1823. He went to Scott county and bought what is yet known as the Bickley homestead in Clinch Valley, promising $1,500 for about 500 acres of river bottom land, made a cash payment of $400 (about all he was worth) and had five years' time granted him in which to pay the deferred amount, his neighbors predicting that he had simply lost or would have to forfeit his first payment, as it would be impossible for him without any operative capital to meet his obligations. He knew no such thing as failure, however, and went to work, built him an humble cabin, felled the timber, and made a fair crop, the first year. On March 16, 1825, he married Miss Mary P. Burdine, who was born in Russell county, Va., February 16, 1809. She was the daughter of Rev. Ezekiel Burdine, an itinerant Methodist preacher, who from the year 1809 to 1812 traveled a circuit, the territory of which now, constitutes the whole of the Holston conference. Charles Wesley, with his new-made bride, returned to their new home on the Clinch, March 20, 1825. Realizing their situation, surroundings and obligations, they met the issues of life as a reality, and with their united efforts and labors they were enabled to and did meet the obligations in the purchase of the home, discounting the last note a year before it was due. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom lived to maturity, and seven of whom are still living, four sons and three daughters. Both were consist-

ent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Politically the father was an uncompromising democrat of the Breckinridge wing. After accumulating a competency for old age and seeing the children (all living) self sustaining, the mother died of diphtheria, December 29, 1866, and the father remaining at the old home with his son until May 17, 1880, when he passed from earth to his reward. The eldest of their children, Chas. Washington, was born July 3, 1827, and went west in 1852, was married to Miss Laura R. McFarland of Jackson county Mo., November 1, 1857. They had born unto them the following named children: Otelia, Charles D., Leroy Hopkins, Laura Emmagene, Willie E., Katie L., Jennie, Oscar, Paralee, and Hettie. At Pikes Peak and other points in the Rocky mountains his health was impaired and he came back to Alton. Ill., and from thence back to the Old Dominion; he is still living near the home of his youth. Nancy Elizabeth, born May 28, 1829, married to Col. James H. Godsey, an attorney at law of Prestonburg, Ky., September 6, 1853; they afterwards moved to Platte City, Mo., where they lived until the opening of the Civil war. Col. Godsey raised and organized the Fourth regiment, Missouri infantry, which he commanded under General Price and was killed in the battle of Osage, Kan., in 1863. Mrs. Godsey with her sons Willie and James returned to the old home, April, 1865, where she remained with her parents until May 18, 1868, when she married John W. Banner, of Russell county, Va., and is still living at St. Paul. Her oldest son, W. E. Godsey, of Spring Valley, Ala., is an employee of the B., S. & T. R. R. company; his brother, James H., Jr., is engaged in stock raising in Tazwell county, Va., and the younger brother, and only child of J. W. Banner, is with his parents on the farm. The third child, Martha J., was born December 1, 1831. Was married to Rev. W. P. Queen of the Holston conference; they raised two children, both girls. Mr. Queen was the representative of Scott county in the senate of Virginia at the time of his death. Mrs. Queen with her youngest daughter, Mattie, is still living at the Queen homestead, near Hagan Sulphur Springs. The fourth child was Mary Ann Eliza, born September 20, 1834, and died March 20, 1843. Emily Burdine and John Hopkins (twins) were born February 1, 1837. Emily died August 31, 1871. John H. was living at old Estillville (now Gate City) in 1861, with Col. H. A. Morison; he volunteered and went out with Capt. H. Clint Wood's company of infantry, Col. Samuel J. Fulkerson's Thirty-seventh regiment, twelve months Virginia troops, Confederate States army, was with Stonewall Jackson at Laurel Hill, Mt. Arry, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, after which he was transferred to cavalry, and commanded company C, Thirty-fourth battalion Virginia cavalry until the close of the war. Was married to Miss Rhoda Thompson, of Ryecove, Scott county, Va., January 10, 1867. They had born unto them the following named children, viz.: Anna Bell, Mary Ellen, Charles W. Lee, William Elbert, Clarence, Myrtle and Grover Cleveland.

They still live at the old Bickley homestead on the Clinch, and the land that his father bought, in 1823, for three dollars per acre is now worth fifty dollars per acre. The captain established a postoffice in connection with a lucrative mercantile business at the old home. Henry Powel was the seventh child, and born February 10, 1840, died April 20, 1840. Elbert La Fayette was the eighth. Margarette Minerva Ellen and Joseph Wellington were twins, born February 21, 1846. Ellen was a gentle, loving christian child, professed religion and joined the Methodist church, south, when but a girl and lived a consistent, cheerful member of the same; died in the triumphs of faith in the Saviour she had so early learned to love, and had so faithfully served, which was the greatest delight and joy of her short earthly life. She died May 24, 1870, leaving the saviour of her life, both precept and example, as a rich legacy, to her bereaved and sorrowing brothers, sisters and a host of other relatives and friends. Joseph W. being the youngest son, had some advantages more than his elder brothers, his education was more liberal, finishing up at Emory & Henry college. He was married to Miss Mary E. Petty, late of Texas (at the time of Cuba), May 24, 1874, they subsequently made their home in Virginia at the old homestead until about the year 1877, they removed to Alabama, where they now live at Hunter, having with the aid of General Joseph Wheeler, M. C., established this new postoffice, of which J. W. Bickley was the first postmaster appointed, and has served the office as such ever since. He has also run a general supply store in connection with a farm. They have a family of six children: the eldest, Miss Leila E., is about grown; second daughter, Miss Elberta, and Mary A.; George W. L., the first son was named for his kinsman, Dr. George W. L. Bickley, late of Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. G. W. L. Bickley, it will be remembered, was the originator and organizer of the order of Knights of the Golden Circle, about the year 1848, with the purpose of invading Mexico and making himself emperor of the same; he however failed to carry his scheme of conquest; notwithstanding the organization had reached a formidable point numerically, he was betrayed and his plans and purposes exposed. He wrote a history of Tazewell county, Va., in 1852, where he was living at that time, and was president of the Jeffersonville Historical society, he also published a work on Botany, besides writing a number of novels and other miscellaneous matter of journalism. The fourth and last daughter is Josephine, and the baby boy Seldon Preston Hopkins, who is now six years old. The youngest daughter, eleventh and last child of Charles W. and Mary P. Bickley, was Melissa Catharine, born April 18, 1848. She was married to the Rev. J. M. Massey, of the Holston conference, November 5, 1868; they now live at Dungannan on the Clinch, Mr. Massey having located, studied and gone into the practice of medicine. They had only one child, a daughter, Ellena, who married John Hagan, son of the Hon. Patrick Hagan, of southwest Virginia fame and notoriety as a lawyer and capitalist. We now come back to the proper and central

subject of this sketch, viz., the early life- training, education and personal character of Elbert Lafayette, fourth son of Chas. Wesley and Mary P. Bickley. His early training in the home of his parents so impressed him as to develop, and establish in his character the principles of industry, economy, prudence and piety. Inheriting the most potent features of his father's character, with strong convictions, and indomitable energy of purpose, he as it were forged his way, and built character from his boyhood. School facilities were very poor, and the most schooling he got was by walking about three miles to an old log school house, and this through snow and slush. After having made a full hand on the farm through the crop season, which he always did, leading the hands of the plantation from the age of twelve until he was grown, in the fall of 1855, on a camp-meeting occasion in Castles Woods, he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and has lived an acceptable member ever since. He was at Stony Point academy at school the winter of 1861--2, and in the spring he felt an impulse to go into the Confederate army, and with the approval of his parents left home in March, 1862, going out as special courier with Maj. Ben F. Bradley, Humphrey Marshall's brigade—was in the first battle at Princeton in West Virginia; the following May was with Gen. John H. Morgan at Perryville and Hickman, Ky.; in Bragg's campaign the following fall. He was kept in West Virginia along the mountain passes most of the year 1863, having been transferred to Col. V. A. Witcher's Fifty-fourth Virginia cavalry, and was with Gen. Joseph Wheeler through Tennessee and Alabama. Thence back to Virginia under Gen. Preston, serving as adjutant of the Thirty-fourth battalion, Virginia cavalry. An attack having been made on the garrison at Winfield, W. Va., Maj. McFarland was run in and hemmed behind the block house with half a dozen other men—and cut off from the command. Adjt. Bickley planned and led a charge upon the garrison in the night, and succeeded in liberating Maj. McFarland, losing Lieut. J. L. Williams and two or three other men. For this Maj. Bickley was presented with a beautiful sword which he yet has and prizes very highly. After the surrender of the Confederate States of America, Maj. Bickley returned to the old home, spent the summer of 1865 in agricultural pursuits, and, not being satisfied with his education, he resolved to go to school one more session, which he did, at the Rye Cove academy during the winter of 1865–66. Leaving school he spent two years with Col. H. A. Morison at Estillville (as clerk in a dry goods store), and from thence with Dickenson & Alderson, in Russell county, where he was given general control of their mercantile business, until the year 1869, when he engaged in the stock business, and after going east with and selling a drove of cattle in London county, he returned to the southwest and continued his journey, passing the old home with the purpose of visiting his uncle, Joseph Bickley, at Indianapolis, Ind. Stopped off at Tuscumbia, Ala., and visited a cousin, T. B. Bickley, of Spring Valley. While there he met and was introduced to

Miss Sue Jackson, daughter of James and Sarah (Hodges) Jackson, whom he subsequently married February 14, 1871. Returning to Virginia with his bride they spent one summer and in the succeeding fall returned to Alabama, locating in what is now Spring Valley, in Colbert county. Here he opened and established a mercantile business, which he runs successfully in connection with agriculture; he also, through the assistance of Maj. Joseph A. Sloss, member of congress, of his district, established a postoffice, the first the community had ever had. Remaining at Spring Valley until 1888, he then removed to Tuscumbia, where he erected a handsome residence where he now lives. Mr. Bickley was raised to the master's degree in Free Masonry by Catlett lodge, No. 34, at Estillville, Va., in 1866, and took the degrees as a Knight of Honor about the year 1875, and in 1889 was made a Knight of Pythias by Colbert lodge, No. 12, and of which he is now the V. C. C. Mrs. Bickley, whilst delicately constituted, and almost an incessant sufferer, has borne it all patiently, and has been truly a helpmate to her husband temporally and spiritually. Her life has been a benediction to him and we might say to all with whom she has come in contact. With no children of their own they have adopted a niece, Miss Katie L., daughter of his elder brother, C. Washington Bickley, having taken her when but a child of six or seven. She is much the same as if their own, educating her in the Deshler female institute, Tuscumbia, and finishing in the Huntsville female college. She is the pride of the household and truly an affectionate, dutiful child—the staff and comfort of her uncle and aunt—as they pass down the stream of time.

Archibald Hill Carmichael, attorney-at-law and solicitor for the district composed of Colbert and Lauderdale counties, was born in Dale county, Ala., June 17, 1864. He was reared in Dale county and received his early education at the common schools of that county. He then attended the university of Alabama, entering the university in 1882 and graduating from both the academic and law department in 1886. During the session of the legislature of 1886, he served as engrossing clerk of the house. In 1878 he had served in the office of probate judge of Dale county and then upon the election of his father as state auditor of Alabama he served as his clerk for two years. During that time he read law, and after leaving college in 1886 he was admitted to the bar in September, of that year, in Henry county. In March, 1887, he located in Tuscumbia and began the practice of the law, meeting with gratifying success. During the sessions of the house of 1888-89 and 1890-91, he was assistant clerk of the house. In 1891, upon the creation of the district court for Colbert and Lauderdale counties, he was elected solicitor of the district for the term of two years and was re-elected, without opposition in 1892. Mr. Carmichael was married in January, 1890, to Miss Annie Sugg, of Tuscumbia, daughter of T. H. Sugg, deceased. The father of Mr. Carmichael is Judge Jesse M. Carmichael of the third

judicial circuit of Alabama. Judge Carmichael was born in Georgia and came with his father to Alabama when a boy. His family settled in Coosa county, where he was reared on a farm, and subsequently removed to Dale county, where his educational advantages were limited. He served in the Fifteenth Alabama infantry in the army of northern Virginia, and lost an arm at Sharpsburg. After the war he read law and was admitted to the bar in Dale county. He was a member of the legislature in 1870, and in 1872 he was elected to the state senate, and, in 1876, he was elected secretary of the Alabama senate. He was appointed probate judge of Dale county by Gov. Houston to fill the unexpired term of Judge Richards about 1876, and served two years. In 1880 he was elected state auditor for two years and was re-elected in 1882, thus serving in that office four years. He was presidential elector for the third congressional district of Alabama, elected in 1884. He then practiced law until 1886, in which year he was elected judge of the third circuit. He was to have taken the office in November, 1886, but Judge Chilton resigning he was appointed to fill out his unexpired term, and afterward entering upon the term to which he was elected, which expired in November, 1892. He was re-elected in August, 1892, to the same office for a term of six years. Judge Carmichael was married to Amanda Smith, a natve of Georgia, who died in 1870, and he has been twice married since that time.

William P. Chitwood, a prominent member of the Tuscumbia bar, and judge of the district court of Colbert and Lauderdale counties, was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., September 3, 1836. His father was Col. Stephen C. Chitwood, a native of Virginia, who after his removal to Lincoln county, Tenn., filled several important offices, was a colonel of the militia and was in many ways a prominent citizen of the county. He removed to Lawrence county in 1843 and died in 1882. Judge William P. Chitwood grew to manhood in Lawrence county, and was educated at Moulton. He afterward attended Irving college, near McMinnville, Tenn., and then read law with ex-governor Lewis at Moulton, and continued the study and practice of the law until the beginning of the war. He served in the war with Roddy's cavalry, and after the war was over he resumed his law practice at Moulton, remaining there until 1889, and was rewarded with abundant success. In 1889 he removed to Tuscumbia and at once took position as one of the leading members of the Colbert county bar. In March, 1891, he was appointed judge of the district court, and his administration of the affairs of this court have been eminently satisfactory to the people of the two counties composing the district. He was married December 10, 1870, to Laura Lyon of Winona, Miss., and to this marriage six sons and one daughter have been born. One of the sons, William Lyon, graduated at Howard college in 1889. He then read law under his father and was admitted to the bar in 1892. Judge Chitwood is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Honor.

S. J. Cooper, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Tuscumbia, was born in that city, September 4, 1845. He is the son of Lyddle B. Cooper, deceased, one of the most prominent members of the bar of northern Alabama. Samuel J. Cooper received a common school education and in 1863 enlisted in company I, W. A. Johnson's cavalry regiment. He participated in the battle of Harrisburg, Miss., Newnam, Ga., and was with Forrest at the surrender of Athens, Ala. He was also in all the battles as far as Pulaski, Tenn., and at the battle of Selma. He surrendered at Pond Spring, Ala., and after the war returned home and entered a mercantile establishment as a clerk. In 1866 in company with other parties he commenced business for himself under the firm name of Nelson, Wilson & Cooper. In 1868 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Abernethy and graduated from the Memphis Medical college in 1871. He spent one year in the hospital at Memphis and then returned to Tuscumbia and practiced medicine there during the winters 1873–74. Dr. Cooper spent some time at the college of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, receiving private instruction under Drs. Wyeth and Loomis. For the past twenty years Dr. Cooper has been regularly engaged in the practice of medicine at Tuscumbia. During this time he has met with gratifying success in all the branches he has practiced, and he has earned the reputation of being one of the leading physicians and surgeons in the county. He is a member of the Colbert County Medical society and the board of censors. He is also a member of the State Medical society, is a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of Honor, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

James Shelby Grisham, sheriff of Colbert county, and one of the well known citizens of the county, was born October 20, 1839, near Good Springs station, fourteen miles south of Tuscumbia, on the Birmingham, Sheffield & Tennessee River railroad. The family to which he belongs is one of the oldest and best known families in the county. Sheriff Grisham's father, William Grisham, was born in May, 1808, near Spartanburg, S. C., and was the son of Thomas Grisham, who was a native of North Carolina. The father of Thomas Grisham, James Grisham, was a Revolutionary soldier. Thomas Grisham, our subject's grandfather, at his death bore marks upon his body caused by being whipped by British soldiers for refusing to tell where his father kept his guns. During the war he carried the mail a portion of the time, and passed Guilford's court house the next day after the battle at that place. In December, 1824, Thomas Grisham left South Carolina for Alabama, arriving in the state in January, 1825, and locating on a farm near where Sheriff Grisham was born. He was among the first settlers in that part of the state. Thomas Grisham died before the commencement of the late war. William Grisham was married, in 1832, to Miss Mary D. Smith, who was a native of Buckingham county, Va., but whose father, when she was three years old, moved his family to Wilson county, Tenn., and settled near States-

ville. William Grisham died in 1879, and his widow in 1882, leaving three children. James Shelby Grisham was reared in the vicinity of his birth place, and secured his early education in the country schools. In February, 1861, he removed from Colbert county to Arkansas, and in the following June enlisted in company I, Fifth Arkansas infantry. From the fall of 1861 until the close of the war he served with the army of the Tennessee. There were five of the brothers in the service, one of whom was killed, another died during the war, and still another died after the war from the effects of exposure during the war. After the close of the war James Shelby Grisham returned to his home in Colbert county, where he engaged in farming until his election to office. In 1888 he was the candidate on the democratic ticket for sheriff of Colbert county, but with the majority of the ticket was defeated. In 1892 he was again nominated and won after a hard fight by a majority of 543, the largest majority of any man on the ticket. He took possession of the office August 22, 1892. He was married December 20, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth C. Hurst, who was born near where Mr. Grisham was born. She is the daughter of John Hurst. To this marriage have been born four children: Eliza, Mary Caroline, Arthur and William H. Mr. Grisham is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a very popular and highly respected citizen.

Francis R. King, one of the leading and well-known inhabitants and merchants of Leighton, Ala., and member of the mercantile firm of F. R. King & Co., was born in Colbert county, Ala., October 30, 1859. A brief account of his parentage may be found in connection with the memoir of Paul S. King, elsewhere in this work. He was reared on the farm until he was fifteen years of age. His early education was obtained at the common schools and he attended the university of Alabama during the years 1875 and 1876. Leaving college, he entered his brother's store at Leighton, as a clerk, and in 1880 became a member of the present firm of F. R. King & Co., succeeding his brother William. Mr. King was married June 30, 1886, to Miss Imogene White, of Memphis, Tenn., by whom he has had four children. Mr. King is a Knight of Honor, and as a citizen he is one of the best and most reliable in the county. In politics he is a stanch democrat, yet he is not an office-seeker, content to remain in the private station, which is the post of honor.

Paul S. King, a leading citizen of Leighton, and a member of the mercantile house of F. R. King & Co., the largest house of the kind in the place, was born in Lawrence county, Ala., July 20, 1849. He is the son of Hartwell R. and Mary H. (Smith) King, the former of whom was a native of Wake county, N. C., born in 1820, and the latter of Lauderdale county, Ala., born in 1830. She is the daughter of John and Susan Smith. The grandfather of Paul S. King was Hartwell King, a native of North Carolina, who reared a large family and died before the war. His widow died in 1871 aged eighty-eight years. The father of Mr. King entered the

Confederate service as a member of Captain Parker Rand's company and served until the close of the war. He died December 11, 1872, and his widow still lives. There were eight sons and one daughter born to them, three of the sons and the daughter being still alive, viz.: Paul S. and F. R., of Leighton, W. O., living in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., and Susie, wife of George Gilchrist, of Courtland, Ala. Paul S. King was reared in Lawrence county on the farm. His early education was secured at the common schools, and he then graduated from Bryant & Stratton's business college in St. Louis in 1870. The same year he commenced business as a general merchant at Leighton, where he has ever since remained in the same business and has also carried on farming and stock raising to a considerable extent. While Mr. King has never been an aspirant for public office he has always taken an active interest in politics and public affairs of the county and state, and has rendered his party assistance both in time and money. In politics he is a democrat, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Knights of Honor. He was married in 1876 to Miss Debbie E. Simmons of Iuka, Miss. She died December 25, 1879, leaving two children, one of whom survives. In 1882 Mr. King married Miss Steppi L. Pickett, daughter of Judge R. O. Pickett, of Florence, Ala., and by this marriage has four sons.

Amos L. Moody, register and clerk of the chancery court of Colbert county, was born in Franklin county, Ala., January 14, 1835. His parents were Reuben and Nancy A. (Curran) Moody, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina and the latter of Virginia. Reuben Moody came to Alabama about 1819, and located in Franklin county. He was married in Franklin county, and lived there until 1853, when he removed to Arkansas. Two years later he returned to Franklin county, Ala., and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred in 1884. His widow and ten children survive him, five of whom reside in Texas and five in Alabama. He was born in 1811, his wife in 1817, and they were married in 1834. Amos L. Moody was reared on the farm, and worked on the farm and in his father's blacksmith shop. When not at work he attended school, and, being an apt scholar, secured a good common English education. During the family's residence in Arkansas, he taught school, and upon returning to Alaoama he opened a blacksmith shop at Frankfort, Franklin county, which he ran until the spring of 1862. He then went to work for the Confederate government at Adairsville, Ga., and remained there until 1864. Returning to his old shop in Frankfort in 1864, he remained there one year, and in August, 1865, he took the position of clerk in the office of the probate judge in Franklin county, being appointed by Judge Wamble, and he continued to clerk for that judge until the close of 1867, and from that time to the close of 1870 for Judge Anderson. In May, 1870, he was appointed register and clerk of the chancery court of Franklin county, which office he filled until August, 1880, when he was

elected probate judge of Franklin county, and served in that office for six years. In November, 1886, he was re-appointed register and clerk of the chancery court of Franklin county, and remained in that office until December 27, 1887, when he removed to Colbert county. On January 3, 1888, he was appointed register and clerk of the chancery court of Colbert county, which office he still holds. Mr. Moody was married January 19, 1859, to Miss Emma Douthit, daughter of Rev. James Douthit of Franklin county, Ala. She died April 18, 1880, leaving eleven children. Mr. Moody married February 2, 1881. Miss Marietta Smith, daughter of the widow Elizabeth A. Smith, of Colbert county. To this marriage there have been born four children, three of whom survive. Mr. Moody is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the lodge of Frankfort in 1865, paying his initiation in Confederate money. He is a member of the royal arch chapter of Tuscumbia. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, having joined this order in 1880; also is a member of the uniform rank in said order, and carries a policy of $3,000.

Joshua Burns Moore, a prominent member of the Colbert county bar, and indeed of northern Alabama, was born in Franklin county, Ala., in 1833. His grandfathers, Moses Moore and William Burgess, were from South Carolina, both coming to Alabama during the early history of the state, locating in Franlkin county. The former died at the age of eighty-six and the latter at the age of ninety-six. William Moore, the father of Joshua Burns Moore, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1849. On account of poverty he was unable to educate his children as he desired, and Joshua B. Moore received only such education as could be acquired at an old field school, attending school when he could not work in the fields until he was fourteen years old. He then undertook a course of study without a teacher and when fifteen borrowed a copy of Blackstone's commentaries, commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar at the age of seventeen. From the beginning of his professional career he was unusually successful, and in later years his abilities as a criminal lawyer have been abundantly demonstrated. His reputation in this respect is second to that of no other lawyer in northern Alabama. His appeals to the jury are generally effective, and his adversary in the trial of causes is nearly always taken by surprise in the course of the argument or in the appeal that Mr. Moore takes or makes. Mr. Moore was a state senator during the important sessions of the legislature of 1874–75 and 1875–76, taking an active part in all the important reforms then instituted. Previous to the war Mr. Moore took no active part in politics, preferring to confine himself exclusively to his profession. When the great question of the secession of Alabama came up for discussion he together with the great proportion of the people of the northern portion of the state opposed it; but when the war was actually begun his sympathies were then with the people of the south. On account of ill health, however, he took no active part in the war, but con-

tributed in every other way to the success of the southern cause. After the war he advised the people to acquiesce in the policy of the government of the United States, and in September, 1865, he was a member of the constitutional convention that met in Montgomery to revise the constitution of the state of Alabama, to make it conform to the new condition of the slave population, in their emancipation. The work of the convention was not acceptable to congress, and it together with the whole of President Johnson's policy was overthrown. Then came reconstruction measures which to a great extent disfranchised the intelligent portion of the southern people, and placed local goverment in the hands of a foreign element and former slaves, wholly incompetent to rule, and in 1874, a great revolt occurred against the ignorant and irresponsible element, and an effort was made which resulted in success to rescue the government of the state and place it in competent and experienced hands. During this crisis Mr. Moore abandoned his profession—took the stump and bent all his energies to the work, the result being the election of Governor George S. Houston and the majority of each branch of the legislature. In 1858, Mr. Moore married Miss Thomas Ella Pearsall, daughter of Edward and Parthenia Pearsall, by which marriage he had four daughters. In 1874, while Mr. Moore was at Montgomery in attendance upon a session of the legislature, a tornado swept over Tuscumbia, leveling his fine brick residence to the ground and killing his wife and his two youngest daughters. His other two daughters are still living. Mr. Moore is still actively engaged in his profession.

Charles R. Palmer, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of Tuscumbia, and a member of the medical firm of Cooper & Palmer, was born in Tuscumbia, October 28, 1859. His parents were Charles B. and Isabella (Anderson) Palmer, the former of whom was born in New York state, and came with his parents to Limestone county, Ala., in 1823, they being among the early pioneers of that county. The grandfather of Dr. Palmer studied medicine and began practice, but, on account of an affection of his eyes, he abandoned the profession. He removed his family to Tuscumbia in 1827, which he afterward made his home. He is still living and is one of the oldest residents of Tuscumbia. Miss Isabella Anderson was born in Rockingham county, Va., and came with her father to Tuscumbia in 1835, and she, as well as her husband, is still living. Charles R. Palmer was reared in Tuscumbia. He at first received his education in the common schools, and when seventeen years of age entered Vanderbilt university and remained there one term. He then returned home and studied medicine with his present partner. He then attended the medical department of Vanderbilt university, and graduated there in 1883. After practicing in Coahoma county, Miss., three years he removed to Barton, Ala., where he remained five years. He then removed to Tuscumbia, and formed his partnership with Dr. Cooper in August, 1891. Dr. Palmer was married January 19, 1888, to Miss Sudie

Huston, daughter of Dr. J. M. Huston of Dickson, Ala. By this marriage he has two sons, James Huston, born June 21, 1889, and Charles Richard, Jr., born June 12, 1891. Dr. Palmer is a member of the Colbert County Medical society, and is recognized as one of the foremost physicians of Colbert county.

Capt. Parker N. G. Rand, one of the leading planters of Colbert county, Ala., residing three and a half miles southwest of Leighton, and nine and a half miles southeast of Tuscumbia, was born at La Grange, Colbert county, October 18, 1829. He is the son of John and Martha (Curtis) Rand, both natives of Wake county, N. C. After marriage they came to Alabama in 1826, locating in Franklin, now Colbert, county, where Mr. Rand purchased two plantations, followed planting successfully and accumulated considerable property. His wife died December 25, 1845, and his death occurred in 1863. They were the parents of eleven children, two of whom died in infancy, nine living to mature years. Two of the children only are now living, viz.: Capt. Parker N. G. and William H., a citizen of Texas. Capt. Rand was reared on his father's plantation and attended the common schools in his youthful days. In 1845 he went to La Grange and entered the college there, from which he graduated in 1849 with the degree of bachelor of arts. After leaving college he followed planting until the breaking out of the war, and in 1862 raised a company of which he was elected captain. With this company he entered a battalion under Major Williams, which was subsequently merged into the Eleventh Alabama cavalry under Col. Burtwell, a graduate of West Point. He remained with the Eleventh until the close of the war, surrendering his company at Wheeler's Station in April, 1865. After the war Capt. Rand returned to the farm and has followed farming ever since. For more than forty years he has been a magistrate in Colbert county. In 1892 he attempted to secure the nomination for probate judge, but was defeated. He, however, did not sulk in his tent, but when his party called on him to assist in the campaign he promptly responded, rendering all the assistance which lay in his power, and the result of all the efforts made was that Colbert county was carried for the democratic party for the first time in many years. Capt. Rand is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Honor. He was married February 8, 1855, to Miss Martha Smith, daughter of John Smith, of Lawrence county, Ala., and to their marriage there have been born eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Dr. Edgar Rand, a physician, of Leighton; Henry A., a farmer; Martha B., wife of Henry P. Kumps; Parker, Jr., merchant at Leighton; John B., connected with a wholesale grocery house in Memphis; Hal, at home on the plantation, and Mary S., a recent graduate of the Huntsville Female college.

Richard L. Ross, druggist and county treasurer of Colbert county, was born near Triana, Madison county, October 26, 1825. He is a son

of Alexander and Elizabeth (Cooper) Ross, the former of whom was a native of Spottsylvania county, Va., born there about 1783, and the latter was also a native of Virginia, born in 1810. After their marriage they removed to Frankfort, Ky., where he carried on brick making and contracting till 1825, and then located near Triana, Madison county, Ala., where he engaged in farming; in 1834 he removed to Decatur; in 1847 to Tuscumbia, and finally, in 1848, he removed to Lawrence county, where he died in 1849. The Ross family came originally from Italy in the person of Vincent Ross, father of Alexander Ross, who came to this country when eighteen years of age, locating in Virginia, and raising a large family. Richard L. Ross was well educated, receiving five years' schooling at Tuscumbia. He entered a grocery store as salesman when eighteen years of age. In 1846 he engaged in the drug business and has ever since then been engaged in this business with the exception of two years during the war, when he was clerk for the chief surgeon of Gen. Roddy's men, one-half of this time from May, 1864, to the close. In 1883 he was appointed, by the governor of the state, treasurer of Colbert county to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Patterson, who had resigned. In 1884 he was elected by the people to that office for a term of four years. In 1888 he was defeated in his candidacy for re-election, but in 1892 he was again a candidate and was elected by a handsome majority of 430 votes. He has always been a democrat in politics. He was married in October, 1871, to Martha E., daughter of L. B. Cooper, deceased, one of Tuscumbia's most brilliant lawyers, and to this marriage has been born one child, a daughter. Mr. Ross is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor and Knights and Ladies of Honor.

THOMAS R. ROULHAC, an attorney of northern Alabama and a citizen of Sheffield, Ala., was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, November 8, 1846. The Roulhac family is of French origin, the first ancestor of the subject of this sketch came to this country as an officer under the Marquis de La Fayette. Before the Revolution, however, an uncle of his had made his home in eastern North Carolina, and his residence still remains in a good state of preservation. He was an ardent supporter of the colonies in their struggle for freedom, and advocated among his friends in France the extending of active aid to their efforts. Many instances of his firm and zealous support of the American cause have been related. The family was thus among the earliest settlers of that part of "the old North State." Joseph B. G. Roulhac was a man of considerable means, and active in the business enterprises of his state. He was a member of the constitutional convention of North Carolina of 1833 from the county of Bertie. He married the eldest daughter of Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin, who for many years presided in the highest court of that state, and whose decisions have reflected credit on its judiciary. Of this marriage Thomas R. Roulhac was the fifth child and second son. From Dr. Wilson's school, Mr. Roulhac entered the military academy at Hillsborough, and from

that institution entered the service of his state as a drillmaster before he was fifteen years of age. After this service and a stay of a few months at school, he re-entered the Confederate army as a private in Ramseur's artillery, then commanded by Captain Basil Manly, in which he remained until after the battle of Gettysburg, participating in this battle with McLaws' division, when he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Forty-ninth North Carolina regiment of infantry, which constituted a part of the brigade of General (now Senator) M. W. Ransom. With his regiment he took part in all the battles of General Lee's army up to Five Forks, where on the 1st of April, 1865, while in command of the sharpshooters, he was captured and was held a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island until after the close of the war. He then returned to North Carolina, and read law with his grandfather, Judge Ruffin, and in June, 1857, received his first license in that state. The year following he obtained the license which admitted him to practice in all the courts. In 1868 he sailed from New York for California, and there practiced law in Merced county for three years. In December, 1870, he went to Greensboro, Ala., to be married to the daughter of Colonel Allen C. Jones of that place, with the expectation of then returning to California; but entered into a law partnership with Hon. Robert H. Smith, of Mobile, and remained in partnership with that eminent lawyer until his death in 1878. He continued in the practice of the law at Greensboro, until 1889, when he removed to Sheffield, and there opened an office with Mr. J. H. Nathan. He moved his family there in the following February, and has since continued to reside in that city. He has held no public office except one term as mayor of Greensboro, to which he was unanimously elected. He declined to again be a candidate, convinced, as he said, that such a thing could not happen twice in any man's life. Mr. Roulhac and wife have had six children, five of whom are living.

CONECUH COUNTY.

WILLIAM BEARD.—The subject of this mention is of Revolutionary stock and back of that of Irish ancestry. His grandfather was a native of the Emerald Isle, came to America in the time of the colonies, and served with distinction in the war of independence. He died in the state of North Carolina a number of years ago. Maternally, Mr. Beard is descended from Scotch ancestors, who settled in North Carolina in an early day and subsequently removed to Alabama, locating in the county of Monroe. Neal Beard, father of William, was born in Cumberland county, N. C., February 3, 1780, and on the 4th of July, 1819, married, in Alabama, Miss Anna A. Moore, and immediately thereafter returned to his native state, where he resided until 1835. In that year the family moved to Alabama, settling in Monroe county, where the father died April 7, 1856, and the mother on the 24th day of March, 1854. By a

previous marriage with Elizabeth Plumber, of North Carolina, Neal Beard raised a family of two children, namely: Alexander and Sophia, both deceased. His second marriage was blessed by the birth of eight children, namely: Sara J., wife of Neal McCarty, deceased; Arabella, wife of Zachariah Williams; Steven D., died in 1858; William; Caroline, wife of P. O. Mauldin; Helen, deceased; Jarvis B.; Blakely, deceased, and Margaret G., widow of Robert Baird. William Beard is a native of Fayettville, N. C., and dates his birth from the 15th day of August, 1827. His educational training was acquired by an attendance at the common schools, and he grew to manhood in Monroe county, to which part of the state his family removed when he was but a youth. In the late war he served in company D, Twenty-third Alabama infantry, until the cessation of hostilities, and took a part in a number of campaigns, including that of Atlanta, in all the hard-fought battles of which he participated. His company was with Hood in the Tennessee raid and was engaged in the bloody battles of Franklin and Nashville, and also Bentonville, one of the last engagements of the war. Severing his connection with the army after the surrender, he returned to Alabama, and for sometime thereafter was employed as assistant in the probate judge's office at the town of Sparta. He was elected, in 1877, assessor of Conecuh county, which position he held for a term of three years, and was then complimented by being chosen county clerk, the duties of which position he discharged in a highly creditable manner for six years. In 1886, in partnership with his brother, Jarvis Beard, under the firm name of Beard & Co., he engaged in the mercantile business at Castleberry, which he still carries on. As a citizen, Mr. Beard is held in the highest esteem, is progressive and enterprising, and has always taken an active interest in the moral and material prosperity of the county. He is a master Mason of Greening lodge, No. 53, Evergreen, and has been a stanch supporter of democratic party since attaining his majority. He was married in January, 1862, to Catherine, daughter of Judge A. D. Carey of Sparta.

Jarvis B. Beard, brother of the preceding and seventh child of Neal and Anna Beard, was born October 27, 1834, in Fayetteville, N. C., and has spent the greater part of his life in Alabama. His educational training was limited, but, being a close observer of men and events, he has, by a long life of active business, become the possessor of a practical education such as schools and colleges fail to impart. At the breaking out of the late Civil war he enlisted in company E, Twenty-third Alabama infantry, and was with his command throughout the entire struggle, most of the time in Johnston's army. He was not engaged in any battles of importance until the Atlanta campaign, in which he bore an active part, and subsequently accompanied the army of Hood to Tennessee, in which state he participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Owing to severe sickness, he was compelled to leave the ranks at the latter place and return to Franklin, where, with many others

of this command, he was captured by the enemy and sent to Camp Chase, and there held a prisoner until after Lee's surrender in 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Monroe county and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, and in 1867 removed to Indiana, where he was similarly employed for two years. Not liking it in that state, he returned to Alabama, but afterward went to Texas and farmed for four years in Collins county. In 1874 he again returned to Alamaba, locating in Castleberry, where he is now engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with his brother, William Beard, and also carries on farming in the vicinity of the town. Mr. Beard is one of the substantial citizens of the community, enterprising and progressive, and occupies a prominent place in the confidence and esteem of the public. He is a steward of the M. E. church, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and democratic in politics.

Jacob F. Betts.—Among the enterprising and philanthropic men of Conecuh county, Ala., may be found the name of Jacob F. Betts. Mr. Betts is a native of Conecuh county, born near what is now known as Fowler's Mill, October 14, 1819, and is the son of Isaac and Nancy Betts. The father was born in the state of Delaware, in 1795, and shortly after his birth was taken by his parents to Georgia, where he lived until about the year 1818, when he moved to Conecuh county, Ala. Isaac Betts was a blacksmith and planter, a fine christian gentleman, and was known far and wide for his piety and many acts of benevolence. He married in Georgia, in the year 1813, Nancy Denson, and reared a family of thirteen children, the following of whom are now living: Jacob F., Mary, widow of I. M. Henderson; Emily, wife of T. H. Mauldin, and William H., merchant, of Burnt Corn. The deceased members of the family were Martha Ann, died in childhood; James M., died in 1852; Elbert G., died in Texas, in 1876; Melissa Ann, wife of Dr. C. P. Partin; Serena W., wife of Wyatt Godbold; Isaac, died in 1864; Nancy, died in infancy; Amanda, wife of D. T. Brown, died in Texas, about the year 1882; Edward, killed in North Carolina, near the close of the war, while fighting for the Confederacy. Isaac Betts settled near Fowler's Mill, Conecuh county, in 1818, where he resided until the fall of 1828. He removed to Monroe county in the spring of 1832, where he lived until his death, April 5, 1863. Mrs. Betts survived her husband several years, dying in the fall of 1876. Her life was that of a true christian woman, ever known for her gentleness of spirit and amiability of character. The Betts family is of Irish descent, and several of their ancestors took part in the Revolutionary war. The Denson family were also of Irish origin, and originally settled in South Carolina, from which state Mrs. Betts' father removed to Georgia. Jacob F. Betts was reared to manhood in his native county, received a limited education in such schools as the county afforded, and, on attaining his majority, went to Kentucky, and was engaged in driving stock to Charleston, S. C. During the time he followed this business, he became very thoroughly acquainted with the same and followed it for a year or two. Returning

home, he entered into the mercantile business at Belleville, Conecuh county, in 1847, and since that time has been extensively engaged in the mercantile trade at that place and Burnt Corn. In addition to the goods business, he has also dealt largely in real estate, in which he has met with the most flattering encouragement. In 1848, October 11th, Mr. Betts was united in marriage to Miss Anna B. Clarke, daughter of Russell Clarke, of Connecticut. Mr. Clarke's people were English, and early settlers of one of the New England states. Mrs. Bett's mother was a Miss Boardman. Politically, Mr. Betts is a supporter of the democratic party, but has never been a partisan, so far as seeking official positions is concerned. He is a master Mason, belonging to the Burnt Corn lodge, No. 489, and, with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in which he holds the position of steward. Mr. Betts is broad minded and liberal, and of sympathetic and generous disposition, characteristics that have made him justly popular and influential among his fellow-citizens. His success financially, has been due, not only to his natural fine ability as a business man, but to his integrity and fair dealing as well. He is known far and wide for his benevolence and generosity, and for years has been prominent in the affairs of his church in southern Alabama. He owns large and valuable tracts of real estate in different counties, and is owner of the popular hotel Whitcomb, which is run as a winter resort in Evergreen.

Col. Pinckney D. Bowles.—Among the representative men of southern Alabama, deserving of particular mention, the name of Col. Pinckney D. Bowles is especially prominent. Col. Bowles is descended from old and well known families of Virginia and traces his ancestry, both paternal and maternal, back through several generations, to England. On the mother's side the family contains an admixture of Scotch and Irish blood, and the characteristics of those sturdy races have been reproduced in a marked degree in the several descendants now living in Alabama and other states of the Union. The colonel's grandfather, Isaac Bowles, was born and reared in the Old Dominion state, and in an early day removed to South Carolina, Edgefield district, where he was extensively engaged for many years as a tobacco planter. He married into a French family by the name of Dupree, the lady being the accomplished daughter of a French Huguenot refugee. The colonel's father, also named Isaac Bowles, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., on the 14th of April, 1809, and followed the occupation of a planter and was also an accomplished civil engineer. He held various local offices, among others, high sheriff; was major in the state militia, and served as captain of a minute company in 1832, during the times of the nullification excitement in South Carolina. He was married in Edgefield district by Rev. Basil Manly, a noted divine of early times, to Emily Holloway, the ceremony being solemnized about the year 1832. As already stated, the Holloways were of English,

Scotch and Irish descent, and were among the earliest permanent settlers of Brunswick county, Va., locating there a number of years prior to the Revolution, in which struggle the colonel's great-grandfather bore a conspicious part. Jordon Holloway, the colonel's grandfather, married Mary Rarden, daughter of an Indian agent in the employ of the English government who died some years before the war of independence. Mrs. Bowles was born and raised in Edgefield district, S. C., where she is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. One of her sisters has in her possession the patent to the old homestead, signed by King George of England. To the marriage of Isaac Bowles and Emily Holloway, were born seven children, whose names are as follows: Jane M., deceased at the age of thirteen; Col. Pickney D.; Savannah, wife of Presley M. Williams, of Duttonsville, S. C.; Permelia M., wife of Col. A. B. Dean, of Odom, S. C.; Mary S., wife of Dr. J. R. Beall, of Self, S. C.; Llewellyn H., a lawyer at Troy, Ala., also a Baptist minister, and Clarissa C., who resides with her widowed mother on the old home place in Edgefield district. Col. Bowles was born on the 7th of July, 1835, in Edgefield district, S. C., and enjoyed superior educational advantages in his youth, becoming a student in a boarding school at the age of fourteen. He supplemented the course of instruction at this institution by an attendance at another school of higher grade, and at the age of seventeen entered the government military academy at Charleston, S. C., where for two years he pursued his studies under the surveillance of superior and well disciplined tutors. Owing to physical disability he was compelled to leave this institution before completing the prescribed course, and after recuperating his health for some time in Florida, entered, in 1855, the university of Virginia, where he remained two years, graduating with honor in the literary course in 1857. On receiving his degree he entered the law office of Judge Samuel McGowan, now on the supreme bench of South Carolina, under whom he pursued his professional studies until his admission to the bar in December, 1858. In April, 1859, he located at Sparta, then the seat of justice for Conecuh county, and practiced there for two years, during which time his superior abilities and thorough knowledge of the law gained for him an extensive legal business and much more than a local reputation as a lawyer. Col. Bowles was early imbued with a spirit of politics and was an active participant in the stirring events which eventually culminated in the war of secession. He entered heart and soul into the cause of the south, and in January, 1861, was one of the first from Conecuh county to offer his services to the state, enlisting at that time in a company of Alabama volunteers recruited for the purpose of capturing Fort Pickens. Returning home after this expedition, he assisted in the reorganization of the company and was unanimously elected its captain. On the 24th of April, 1861, the company, which had been given the name of the Conecuh Guards, left for the seat of war, and was ushered into the service as company E, of the Fourth

Alabama infantry. Col. Bowles shared the honors and vicissitudes of this regiment in all of its varied experiences throughout the war, and on August 22, 1862, by virtue of the resignation of Charles L. Scott, major, he was promoted to that position. In September of the same year, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and three days afterward became colonel, on account of the advancement of Col. E. M. Law to brigade commander, which brigade he commanded in all the battles below Richmond in the summer and fall of 1864. On the 3rd of April, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field, he was promoted to brigade commander, and served as such until severing his connection with the army at the close of the war. Col. Bowles participated in many bloody battles and was fortunate in escaping unhurt, but had many narrow escapes, one of which was at first Manassas, where his canteen was shattered by a ball from the enemy, and at Spottsylvania court house his cap was knocked out of his hand by a missle from a Yankee gun. At the close of the war Col. Bowles resumed the practice of his profession at Sparta and continued there until the removal of the county seat to Evergreen in 1867, at which time he removed to the latter place, where he has since been in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative legal business, and where he has won a conspicious place among the leading lawyers of southern Alabama. For ten years he filled the office of prosecuting attorney for Conecuh county, but is not now connected with any official position, giving his entire attention to his private practice. Col. Bowles' military record is one of which any brave son of the south might feel proud, and his professional career presents a series of successes such as few lawyers attain. He brought to his life work a mind well schooled by persistent and systematic study, and the reputation which he has achieved is not limited by the boundaries of his state. Endowed with an ardent love of his profession and with talents peculiarly fitting him for its higher practice, he has been fortunate in having had ample opportunity of improving and cultivating his natural abilities by study, and his experience, added to these, has made him a leader among the most prominent in his profession. Col. Bowles and Alice Irene, daughter of Judge H. F. and Anna C. Stearns, were united in marriage at Sparta, Ala., on the 24th of February, 1862. They have two children living, Catherine E. and Mary Ella, and one deceased, Minnalula H. Col. and Mrs. Bowles belong to the St. Mary's Episcopal church, in which he holds the position of warden, and also that of superintendent of the Sunday schools, having been honored by the latteer for twenty years. He has always been a democrat and takes an active interest in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Greening lodge, No. 53, at Evergreen.

William D. Brown, a prosperous merchant of Gravella, is a native of Conecuh county, Ala., and son of William T. and Mary E. Brown. The father was born in North Carolina in 1816, and early moved to Conecuh county, of which he continued a resident until his death, June 30, 1887.

He was a planter, held the office of tax collector of Conecuh county two terms, and was one of the intelligent and progressive citizens of the community in which he lived. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted, with a company of old men, for detail duty, principally, and was subsequently promoted lieutenant of the same. In 1846 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Butler, who bore him the following children: Virginia A., who resides with her widowed mother in Evergreen; Susie J., died at the age of five years; Dr. Daniel A., dentist at Chipley; William D.; Nancy E., teacher in the schools of Andalusia, Covington county, Ala.; Amanda J., wife of Dr. William R. Smith; James T., bookkeeper in Gravella for W. D. Brown & Co.; and Mary E., assistant teacher in the Andalusia schools. William D. Brown was born May 7, 1851, and received a practical English education in the schools of his native county. At the age of twenty-one he began working in the timber business, making cross ties for the M. & M. railroad, and was also connected with the same company for some time in the capacity of bridge builder. In 1872 he accepted a clerkship in the mercantile establishment of John Rhodes at Gravella, receiving for his services the sum of fifteen dollars per month He continued in this capacity until January, 1878, at which time he effected a copartnership in the goods businees with his employer under the firm name of W. D. Brown & Co., which has remained unchanged to the present time. The firm carries a general stock of merchandise valued at $4,000, and the business, which is constantly increasing, is now estimated at over $20,000 per year. Mr. Brown has also paid considerable attention to real estate, and beside 6,000 acres of land in Conecuh county, owns valuable property in the city of Birmingham and other places in the state. His success as a business man has been well merited, and his career since beginning for himself has been one of which any person might reasonably be proud. Mr. Brown's married life began October 16, 1879, at which time Martha I. Rhodes became his wife. Mrs. Brown is the daughter of John and Eliza Rhodes, who moved from Butler county to Conecuh in 1871. They had a family of three children, namely: Luella, died at the age of fourteen; Martha I. and Mary J. Mr. Rhodes departed this life July 13, 1884, and the mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had two children, William Claude, who died in infancy, and Lula M., who has now reached the age of ten years. Mr. Brown is a democrat in his political belief; fraternally he is identified with the K. of P. order. Mrs. Brown belongs to the Baptist church.

Hon. John D. Burnett, the subject of this biography is a native Alabamian and inherits in a marked degree the finer characteristics of his Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, John H. Burnett, was born in Georgia in 1818, and came to Alabama with his parents the following year. He was by occupation a planter, owning a large tract of real estate and a number of slaves. He was prominent in the affairs of his adopted state and in politics a democrat He died in 1861. The wife of John H. Bur-

JOHN D. BURNETT.

nett was Margaret Donald, a daughter of Alexander and Catherine (Simpson) Donald, natives of South Carolina, from which state they removed to Alabama in 1820, and settled near Belleville, Conecuh county. His grandfather, Samuel Burnett, was the first judge of the county court of Conecuh and was elected to this office two terms. The marriage between the parents was solemnized in 1847, the issue of the same being, Catherine, wife of Judge N. R. Leigh of Brewton; Harriet, wife of G. Sampey of Belleville; John Donald of Evergreen; Samuel (died at the age of twenty-four); Hezekiah of Belleville; and Rachel, wife of John G. Walker of Choctaw county. John D. Burnett, was born on the 8th of February, 1852, in Conecuh county, which he has always made his home. The early death of his father and the result of the war between the states, made it necessary for Mr. Burnett, when a mere boy, to assume the support of his mother's family, the education of the younger children devolving almost entirely on him. Leaving school at the age of fourteen he faced the stern realities of life, cheerfully accepting the conditions surrounding him and courageously discharging his duty to those near and dear to him. He aimed at a collegiate course, hoping to fit himself for the law, and at the age of eighteen he had, by rigid economy and hard work on a farm, acquired means for the purpose. An unfortunate investment at this time in the timber and mercantile business swept away this capital in a few months, leaving him deeply in debt; however, he did not despair, but continued in the timber business, performing the hardest and most laborious manual labor, driving oxen, cutting, rafting and running timber to market, and pursuing his studies at night by pine knot fires, until his twenty-third year. Then, having discharged every obligation, he applied himself entirely to his professional studies, and within a few months passed a successful examination before Judge John K. Henry at Andalusia, where he was admitted to the bar in September, 1875. He at once began the active practice of his profession at Evergreen, at which place on the day of opening his office he was employed as counsel in a case and made his first speech in court. At the end of a year he became associated in the practice with Hon. N. Stallworth, and the firm thus constituted still exists. Mr. Burnett acted as county solicitor from 1877 to 1880, and in the fall of 1882 was elected to represent Conecuh county in the state legislature, in which body he served two terms, and in the deliberations of which he took an active, conservative and prominent part. In 1885, he resigned this office to accept the appointment of United States district attorney for the southern district of Alabama, having received the endorsement of both senators and all the representatives in congress from his state for this position. This appointment gained for Mr. Burnett national notoriety from the fact that it was made President Cleveland's test case in a long and heated contest with the United States senate. Briefly stated the facts are as follows: In July, after his inauguration, President Cleveland removed from the

office George M. Duskin, a repulbican, before the expiration of his term, and upon the assembling of the senate the republican members of that body demanded the president's reasons for said removal. These Mr. Cleveland refused to make known, and, as a consequence, Mr. Burnett's confirmation was vigorously opposed by the republican senators, resulting in a partisan contest between the president and the senate, which lasted for six or seven months, eventually terminating in Mr. Burnett's confirmation. It is a well known fact that Mr. Burnett's ability and fitness were never questioned by the opposition, the contest being solely for the purpose of establishing the fact whether or not the president under the constitution had the right to remove and appoint officers at will. Mr. Burnett discharged the duties of this office ably and conscientiously. Since the expiration of his official term, Mr. Burnett has applied himself closely to the practice of his profession, and while successful in all departments, is especially so as a civil lawyer. Mr. Burnett is a close student, a man of unyielding tenacity in what he deems sound principle, and his integrity as a practitioner has never been called in question. Blessed with vigorous health and stalwart frame, fully alive to the multiform phases of the great social, political and economic activities of the age, Mr. Burnett gives to the questions of the day a calm, judicial examination, which only a trained intellect and high professional standing can bestow. Faithful devotion to the practice of his chosen calling has given him a prominent place among the attonrneys of his native state, and his prominence as a citizen has entitled him to share in a large measure the condence and respect of the public. Mr. Burnett was married in Evergreen, Ala., June 29th, 1876, to Mary V., daughter of Gen. E. W. Martin, to which union the following children, Mary V., John D., and Daisy Martin, have been born. In politics Mr. Burnett has been a potent factor in the democratic party in his county and state and fraternally belongs to the Masonic order, K. of P., and K. of H. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Albert G. Duke, one of the oldest native residents of Conecuh county, and a son of Joel and Rebecca (Watson) Duke, was born March 15, 1822. When he was seventeen years of age his parents removed to Coosa county, but on attaining his majority, he removed to the county of his nativity, where he has since continued to reside. He began life for himself as a farmer on land for which he went in debt and for which he paid in full, from the proceeds of the first crop raised. This crop consisted of forty-two bales of cotton, which realized him the average value of nine cents per pound. His original purchase, consisting of 550 acres of land, has been added to from time to time, since, until he now owns a valuable plantation of over 800 acres, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has given a special attention to the raising of cotton and has sold crops, at different times, as high as forty-two cents per pound; this immediately after the war, when the

price of that commodity was very high. In addition to his agricultural interests, Mr. Duke has, for some years, been engaged in the mercantile business, starting a general goods store at the town of Burnt Corn in the year 1870. He still conducts this business, carries a stock representing a capital of about $2,500, and does a yearly trade of over $10,000. He also operates a fine steam gin and grist-mill, the former having a capacity of over 600 bales per year. Mr. Duke has met with well earned success in his varied undertakings and is deservedly classed with the successful men of his county. Although having reached an advanced age he still possesses unimpaired his faculties, physical and mental, and gives personal attention to his large business interests. On the 12th day of December, 1850, in the town of Burnt Corn, Mr. Duke and Miss Rebecca, daughter of Samuel D. Nash, were united in the bonds of wedlock, a union to which the following children have been born, namely: Frank P., resident of Burnt Corn; Elizabeth, wife of R. W. Mosely; Samuel D., bookkeeper for a large implement firm at Dallas, Texas; Emma, wife of J. C. Green, Pensacola, Fla., and William A., who resides at home with his parents. In politics, Mr. Duke supports the pirnciples of the democratic party, and in religion he and his wife are communicants of the Baptist church. Joel Duke, the father of Albert G., was a native of Edgefield district, S. C., born in 1806. He was, by occupation, a planter, took an active interest in public affairs, and was a man of much more than ordinary education for his day. He came to Conecuh county, Ala., as early, perhaps, as 1819, married a short time thereafter, and for a number of years resided in the vicinity of Burnt Corn village. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. The Dukes are of English descent, and the grandfather of Albert G., Joel Duke, was born in the old country, and in an early day settled in South Carolina. Mr. Duke's maternal ancestors, settled originally in Georgia from which state they removed to Alabama a great many years ago. The following are the names of the children born to Joel and Rebecca (Watson) Duke: Mrs. Adeline Jones, deceased; Thomas, a farmer residing near Goldbranch, Ala.; Albert G.; George, killed near Atlanta in the late war; John, also a soldier in the Confederate army, killed in Mississippi in 1863; Martha, wife of John Masengill, of Texas, and Mrs. Mary Blackman of Sylacauga, Ala.

Augustus F. Hamil, the subject of this mention, is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, and exhibits in his make up many of the sterling qualities of that sturdy class of people. His grandfather, George Hamil, was an early resident of Georgia and a soldier of the war of 1812. He reared a family of ten children, moved to Alabama early in the forties, and died in Coffee county, in 1865. One of his sons, E. R. Hamil, father of Augustus, was born in Pike county, Ga., in the year 1818, and died there in 1872. He was a prosperous planter, and thrifty business man and became quite prominent in the political and religious circles of his

county. He possessed in an eminent degree, the qualities of true manliness, was strong in his religious connections, a member of the Baptist church, and seems to have transmitted to his children a large measure of those principles by which his life was characterized. In 1838 he was united in marriage with Angeline Bush, daughter of James Bush, and became the father of six children. The eldest was Augustus F.; William, is a farmer and business man of Blakely, Ga. He served in the late war as musician in the Seventh Georgia infantry. The next two, in order of birth, were Sallie and Benjamin, both deceased. John Hamil is a liveryman at the town of Barnesville, Ga., and Emma, the youngest member of the family, is also a resident of Georgia, the widow of Dr. Johnson of the town of Blakely. Augustus Hamil is a native of Pike county, Ga., and dates his birth from the 26th day of February, 1840. He acquired a practical English education in the common schools, and in the spring of 1861 enlisted in the Fourth battalion Georgia sharpshooters, with which he served until the close of the war, the regiment in the meantime becoming the Thirty-seventh Georgia infantry of the army of Tennessee. Mr. Hamil's first battle was at Cumberland Gap, and later he was with his command in the engagements at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, in the last of which he received a severe wound, a ball passing entirely through the neck, carrying away a portion of his collar bone, and lodging in the sleeve of his shirt. Mr. Hamil keeps the little leaden missile as a relic of his bloody military experience. After spending thirty days in the hospital, Mr. Hamil rejoined his company, which was afterward engaged in the Atlanta campaign and Hood's raid through Tennessee, participating in all the battles around Atlanta and the engagements at Franklin and Nashville. Mr. Hamil surrendered with his regiment at Greensboro, N. C., and returning home engaged in the lumber and milling business at Bolling, Ala., as superintendant of the logging department. He is now connected with the Milner, Caldwell & Flowers Lumber company, and in addition to his milling interest owns a fine plantation near Evergreen, and is atso identified with Evergreen Hedge Fence company, of which he is now president. Mr. Hamil made his home at Bolling until 1889, at which time he changed his residence to Evergreen, where he has since resided. He is a substantial citizen and belongs to that sturdy moral class of people who let action instead of words tell of their standing in the community. Mr. Hamil married, March 1, 1861, in Butler county, Ala., Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of W. H. Thomas, a union blessed with the birth of the following children: William, Sallie E., deceased: Charles F., traveling salesman for Evergreen Fence company, Hugh F., and James Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Hamil are members of the Methodist church of Evergreen, of which society Mr. Hamil holds the office of steward.

ELIAB B. HORTON, a successful farmer, son of William and Mary Turk) Horton, was born on the farm where he now lives, in Conecuh county, Ala., April 4, 1824. His father, a man of business sagacity and austere words, was a native of North Carolina, born about the year 1777. William Horton, was by occupation a farmer, served for many years as magistrate, and took part in the war of 1812, as captain of a company, stationed at Savannah, Ga. He was married near Milledgeville, Ga., about the year 1808 to Mary Turk, and in 1818 emigrated to Alabama and settled in Conecuh county. William and Mary Horton reared a family of four sons and five daughters, namely: Helena, deceased wife of Allen Floyd; Henry W., deceased; Mrs. Mary Stallworth, deceased wife of Wm. M. Stallworth; Mrs. Cynthia, deceased wife of Jno. Brantley; Mrs. Caroline Coleman, deceased wife of Peter Coleman; Alfred H., deceased; Mrs. Martha, wife of W. W. Allen, and Eliab B., all deceased but the subject of this sketch and Mrs. Allen, who resides at Shreveport, La. The father and mother of this family died in the years 1844 and 1857, respectively. Hugh Horton, father of William, was a Revolutionary soldier and an early settler of Georgia, moving to that state from Pennsylvania, where the family originally located on coming to America from Ireland. Dosia Turk, the grandfather of Mrs. Mary Horton, was born and raised in the state of Georgia. Eliab B. Horton has been a resident of Conecuh county all his life and is justly esteemed one of its most estimable citizens. When but a lad he lost his father, which fact interfered very materially with his early education, and at the age of fifteen he was compelled to look after the interest of the family as manager of the farm, a duty he truly and nobly performed. He succeeded to the possession of the homestead, to which he added from time to time until he is now classed among the large and prosperous land owners of Conecuh county, and one of the leading farmers in his part of the state. Mr. Horton has traveled extensively over Alabama and adjoining states and has been an intelligent observer of men and events all of his life. Though frequently importuned by his many friends throughout the county to accept official position, he has invariably declined, having no ambition in that direction and preferring to give his entire attention to his farming interests. He was originally a whig, but for many years has been a supporter of the democratic party, and while taking an interest in public affairs is little affected by the excitement of partisan politics. He was married, January 1, 1862, to Lucinda Kindall, who has borne him one child, William K., a fine manly young gentleman who lives with his parents.

THOMAS M. MCCALL, one of the leading business men of Castleberry, was born in Monroe county, Ala., January 11, 1860, and is the son of Dr. T. D. and Sarah J. McCall. Paternally he is descended from Scotch ancestors, who were among the early residents of South Carolina, several members of the family, among whom was his grandfather, emigrating from that state to Alabama, as long ago as 1810, settling in the county

of Monroe. The grandfather was a man of local prominence and served in the last war with Great Britain. T. D. McCall was a native of Monroe county, born in 1833, and was a widely known and popular physician, a graduate of Memphis college. He was married in 1850 to Sarah J. Herrington, daughter of John Herrington, a native of Vermont, who early in life settled in Maryland, and there married Ann Dennis. The Herringtons removed to Alabama as early as 1806, and were among the well known citizens of Monroe county, where Mrs. McCall was born and reared. The following are the names of the children born to Dr. and Sarah J. McCall: John D., died when a young man; Charlie E., a mill operator in Monroe county; Julius H., conductor on the L. & N. railroad running to Mobile; George B., also a conductor on the same line; Thomas M.; Moses E., deceased in 1891; and Elizabeth, died near Pensacola, Florida in 1867. After their marriage Dr. and Mrs. McCall resided for a while at Brooklyn, Conecuh county, thence removed to the vicinity of Pensacola, Florida, where in connection with the practice of his profession, the doctor was also engaged in the timber business, manufacturing lumber for the European markets. In 1867 he located at Pollard, Escambia county, where he practiced his profession until his death, which occurred in 1870. The family remained at that city until 1878, and then removed to Monroe county, thence later to Montgomery, where the widow and several children still reside. Like many other successful men, Thomas McCall, in early life, was without the benefit of thorough educational training, and at the age of ten he accepted a clerkship in a general store at the insignificant salary of $3 per month. He has spent the greater part of his life in the mercantile business, clerking at different times for various firms at Pollard, Ala., and Escambia, Florida, and for some time was manager of the large store operated by the timber firm of Skinner & McDavid, for which he was paid a salary of $1,000 per year. Subsequently he became manager of the store and business of a firm at Chumuckla, Florida, and while holding that position met and married Miss Julia Downing, eldest daughter of E. Downing, a prominent and successful business man of Smith, Ala. A short time after his marriage, Mr. McCall removed to Brewton, thence to Kirkland, where, in partnership with his father-in-law and J. C. Avent, under the firm name of the Union Lumber company, he engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on about one and a half years, disposing of his interest at the end of that time and returning to Brewton, where he also engaged in the mercantile trade. He carried on a successful business at the latter place until July, 1888, at which time with many others he suffered severely from the great fire which almost destroyed the city. He rallied from his loss, however, and effecting a copartnership with Silas Maddox, under the firm name of Maddox & McCall, again opened a goods house, but a short time thereafter withdrew from the firm and removed to Castleberry, where he has been actively engaged in merchandising since the fall of

1889. His business, since locating at Castleberry, has been more than ordinarily successful, and he carries a stock representing a capital of about $7,000, and about $35,000 represent the aggregate of his yearly sales. Mr. McCall is essentially a self-made man, and as such, coupled with business sagacity and honorable dealing has accomplished much in the face of adverse circumstances. He began life with no capital and is now reckoned among the substantial business men of Conecuh county. He is a member of the Methodist church, in which he holds the offices of steward and Sunday school superintendent, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Morris Lodge Mo. 201, Brewton. The home of Mr. and Mrs. McCall is brightened by the presence of two beautiful and interesting children, John Massey and Robert Elisha McCall. Mrs. McCall is a popular and accomplished lady and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church of Castleberry.

JOHN A. MCCREARY, M. D., an old and popular citizen of southern Alabama, is a native of Conecuh county, born about ten miles south of Evergreen on the 11th day of November, 1832. Paternally he is descended form Scotch-Irish ancestry and traces his family history back to the early days of Virginia. His father, John McCreary, was united in marriage in Conecuh county, in the year 1825, with Narcissa Autrey, daughter of Alexander Autrey, the second white man to make a permament settlement within the present limits of Conecuh county. Of Alexander Autrey it has been said: "He came up from the most straitened circumstances, enduring all the privations of pioneer life, and yet, when he died, he was one of the wealthiest men in Conecuh." He was born of French and German ancestry in North Carolina, January 4, 1780, married, March 5th, 1803, Parthenia B. Irvin, and in 1810 moved to Georgia, thence to Monroe county, Ala. In 1815 he settled on what is now known as Hampton ridge, Conecuh county. He reared a large family, but one of whom, Mrs. C. P. Robinson of Vermillionville, Louisiana, is now living. Mr. Autrey died September 22, 1857. To the marriage of John and Narcissa McCreary were born the following children: Parthenia, widow of S. Mims; John A.; Mary A., widow of J. M. Travis; William, Lorenzo and Martha, the last three deceased. This family was raised in Conecuh county, and the father died on the home place ten miles south of Evergreen in the year 1834. His widow, in 1836, was united in marriage to Edward Shannon and departed this life in 1840. Adam McCreary, grandfather of John A. McCreary, was born in South Carolina in 1768, and moved to Conecuh in 1818, settling near what is known as Old Town. He made the first improvement on the large plantation now owned by Dr. Taliaferro, and was a quiet, substantial citizen, noted for his deeply religious nature. Dr. John A. McCreary attended school at intervals during his youthful years at Evergreen, and at the age of eighteen began life for himself as clerk in the store of George Christian, at the same place. He was thus employed for a period of three years,

when he bought a stock of goods and conducted the business until 1855, at which time he sold out and entered the office of Dr. Jordan at Evergreen for the purpose of preparing himself for the medical profession. After pursuing his studies assiduously for some time he took a course of lectures in the Eclectic school of medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently entered the university of Louisiana at New Orleans, from which he graduated in March, 1860. Returning home with his degree he engaged in the practice at Sparta, then the county seat, and remained there until 1862, at which time he responded to the call of the state for volunteers, enlisting in company H, Second Alabama cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war, the greater part of the time on detail duty in the states of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. On quitting the service, he returned home and effected a copartnership in the practice with Dr. Taliaferro, which was dissolved after a few months, Dr. McCreary continuing his professional duties in connection with the drug business, in which he had interested himself shortly after the close of the war. He continued in active practice until 1866, since which time he has given his attention entirely to the drug business, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful, his stock, at this time, being the largest of the kind in Evergreen. The doctor has been twice married; first, in October, 1860, to Marcella, daughter of Asa Johnston, who bore him three children, namely: Earnest, partner with his father in the drug trade; Edward J., clerk in the general mercantile establishment of Demming, Evergreen, and John A., Jr., an attorney at law at Bessemer, Ala. Mrs. McCreary died in 1870, and in 1871, the doctor married his present wife, Elizabeth Ethridge, daughter of John W. Ethridge, a union blessed by the birth of four children—the eldest of whom, Marcellus, is a student at Howard college, Eastlake, Ala., where he is pursuing his studies for the purpose of engaging in the medical profession. The other children, Willie A., Lizzie Estelle, and Mattie Lou, reside at home with their parents. As a democrat, Dr. McCreary has been active in behalf of his party's interests in Conecuh county, and, in 1883, was honored by an election as county treasurer, and re-elected in 1892. He has also served as mayor of Evergreen several terms, and has been active in all movements, having for their object the general prosperity of the city and county. Fraternally, he belongs to the Odd Fellows and K. of P. orders, and is a communicant of he Baptist church, as is also his wife.

William I. Murdock, one of the large and successful farmers and stock raisers of southern Alabama, of which state he is a native, was born in the county of Calhoun on the 4th day of July, 1847. He is the eldest of a family of eight children, born to James W. and Nancy Murdock, and like many other substantial men of the country, the mental and moral fiber of his nature was hardened and invigorated by early contact with the rugged duties of the farm. At the age of twenty-five, on

the 23d of February, 1872, in Dale county, he was wedded to Anna Laura, daughter of John H. and Sarah (Powell) Fussell, and immediately thereafter purchased a farm near the old homestead in Calhoun county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he carried on in that neighborhood with fair success for five years, then removed to Wayne county, Miss., where he was similarly engaged for a peirod of two years. Owing to ill health he left Mississippi and returned to Alabama, locating, in 1879, on his present beautiful plantation in the western part of Conecuh county, where he has since resided. His farm, one of the largest and best improved in the county, consists of 840 acres of fine land, about 500 acres of which are under a high state of cultivation, and the buildings are large and commodious and of the latest style of architecture. Mr. Murdock is a thoroughly practical man, careful and judicious in all his business operations, and his success in his chosen calling has, indeed, been most flattering. He stands high in the community and is recognized as a man of superior judgment, and one of the representative citizens of Conecuh. Mr. and Mrs. Murdock have a family of four children: Fannie A., wife of J. J. Carr; Rozilla C., teacher in the schools of Brooklyn; Hattie E., engaged in educational work near home, and William B. Mrs. Murdock's parents were natives of North Carolina. They were married in Georgia, thence moved to Florida, and in 1865 came to Alabama. Mrs. Murdock was the fifth child of a family of nine children and was born in Georgia, February 23, 1852. Mr. Murdock's father, James W. Murdock, was born in Montgomery county, Alabama, in the year 1817. Married in Calhoun county, in 1846, Nancy H. Young, and six years later moved to the county of Dale, where Mrs. Murdock died in 1889. James Murdock is a farmer and one of the well informed men of his county, where for a number of years he held the office of justice of the peace. At the close of the war he was elected member of the general assembly of Alabama, but becoming disgusted with the methods of reconstruction, he refused to take his seat in that body. He is living at this time in Dale county, where he is widely and favorably known. The following are the names of the children born to James W., and Nancy Murdock: William I., La Fayette, Washington, Jane, wife of Daniel McSwean, John Jackson, Amariah S., Edward and Savannah, wife of Allen Swean. William Murdock, grandfather of the subject of this mention, was a native of North Carolina, moved to Alabama in the early part of the present century, and died in Dale county about the year 1862. Mr. Murdock's maternal grandfather, was Isaac Young, who moved in an early day from the state of Tennessee, and settled in Calhoun county, Ala.

Prof. Charles A. Newton is a New Englander, born in the town of Swanton, Vt., on the 27th day of January, 1836. His parents, S. W. and Charlotte A. (Smith) Newton, were also natives of Vermont, the father born in the year 1805. S. W. Newton was by occupation a mechanic and followed the trade of millwright for a number of years in

his native state. He was a man of much more than ordinary powers of mind, liberally educated, and well informed upon all questions of the day. S. W., and Charlotte Newton were married about the year 1832, in Swanton, Vt., where they passed their lives and where their respective deaths occurred in the years 1888 and 1864. They reared a family of ten children: Arethusa, widow of Henry W. Stoudemyer, now of Oregon; Charles A.; George W., attorney-at-law, Bismarck, S. D.; Benjamin F., an Episcopal clergyman of St. Louis, Mo.; Jaspar P., physician at Benson, Vt.; Emily, wife of James O. Tebow, Elizabethtown, O.; Sanford H., druggist at Rouse's Point, N. Y.; Sarah, widow of Nelson Hungerford, Franlkin county, Vt.; Cyrus G., an officer of the Vermont Central railroad, St. Alubans, Vt., and Walter, professor in an educational institution in New Jersey. Charles A. Newton, received a liberal education in his youth, and was educated in Vermont and New Hampshire. At the age of twenty-one, at the instance of an uncle, Rev. H. A. Smth, he came to Alabama and engaged in teaching in Monroe county, and for one year had charge of the school near Monroeville. He next taught in Montgomery county, thence returned to Monroe county, where he was actively engaged in educational work until the breaking out of the war. In 1861, he embarked in merchandising at Pensacola, Fla., but disposed of this business in a short time and entered the Confederate army, enlisting in the First Florida regiment, in which he served twelve months on the coast. At the expiration of his year's service, he engaged in school work at Belleville, where he taught three years, and at the end of that time, in 1863, again entered the service as member of the Fifteenth Confederate regiment, Alabama and Florida troops, with which he served until made a prisoner at Pine Barren creek, Fla., November 17, 1864. After his capture he was carried to Ship island, where he remained a prisoner until the cessation of hostilities. Returning home at the close of the war, he accepted a position in the Pineville school, Monroe county, where he was employed for three and a half years, and then became principal of the academy in Belleville, where he taught for a period of seventeen years. In 1874, in partnership with Sherman G. Forbes, under the firm name of Forbes & Newton, he engaged in mercantile business at Belleville, which he carried on in connection with his profession for some years. His partner dying in 1876, Mr. Newton became associated in the business with a son of Mr. Forbes, and the firm, thus constituted, continued until February, 1883, at which time it was dissolved and the present firm of C. A. Newton & Son formed. This is one of the well known firms of Belleville and its trade is large, the stock representing a capital of $4,000, and the annual sales amounting to from $10,000 to $12,000. Mr. Newton and son, in addition to their mercantile interests, own a tract of 1,500 acres of land, over 600 of which are under a successful state of cultivation, constituting one of the finest and best improved plantations of Conecuh county. Owing to the stringency of

the cotton market, Mr. Newton in the last few years has dealt extensively in live stock, and upon his farm are to be seen some of the finest blooded horses and cattle in this part of the state. In 1874, Mr. Newton was elected superintendent of schools of Conecuh county, and still holds the position, the duties of which he has discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the satisfaction of the general public. He was married in July, 1863, near Belleville, to Lucy C., daughter of Theophilus Ballard, and has a family of five children. The eldest, William H., is a partner with his father in the mercanitle business, farming, and stock raising. The second son, Earnest E., is a sub-professor in the university of Alabama, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1891. He is preparing for the law and expects to make that the profession his life work. The next child in order of birth is Nettie, wife of W. M. Carter, of Vincent, Ala. The two youngest children are Claude C., and Guy G., both of whom reside under the parental roof. Politically Mr. Newton is a democrat, and the Presbyterian church embodies his religious creed. In his professional career Mr. Newton has made a creditable record and his interest in behalf of education has been the means of lifting the schools of his adopted county to a very high plane of usefulness. He is a popular citizen, and his long connection with educational work has gained much more than a local reputation as a teacher.

Isaac M. Sanders.—Few planters in southern Alabama are as widely known as Isaac M. Sanders, one of the intelligent and representative men of Conecuh county. His parents were James N. and Nancy Jane Sanders, the father a native of Georgia, born in Jones county, in the year 1822. He was a leading farmer of Pike county, Ala., to which part of the state he removed with his father, Isaac Sanders, about the year 1853, and is remembered as a man of excellent moral character, of whom it has been said, by those who knew him best, that a better farmer and more scrupulously honest and upright citizen it was never their fortune to meet. In 1844, in the state of Georgia, he married Nancy Sledge, and in 1852 moved to Pike county, Ala., where Mrs. Sanders died, in 1859. She bore her husband four children, namely: Amos A., Isaac M., Thomas S., and Mary A. Mr. Sanders' second marriage was solemnized, in 1861, with Mrs. Perdue, and she also became the mother of four children, whose names are as follows: Amanda J., wife of James C. Shirley; James, Alice, wife of Dr. William Eiland; Elizabeth Victoria, wife of Samuel Casey, and Stephen W., who resides with his widowed mother at Troy, Ala. Mr. Sanders died full of years and honors and greatly lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends, in November, 1890. Isaac M. Sanders was born November 2, 1849, in Upson county, Ga., and at the age of three years was brought by his parents to Alabama, of which state he has since been a resident. His educational training embraced the common school course, and at the age of twenty he began his life work as an agriculturist, which he has since followed with success

such as few planters attain. After his marriage, which was consummated December 20, 1871, with Mary S. Perdue, he followed his chosen calling for three years in Pike county, and in 1875 moved to his present large plantation, consisting of 1,500 acres, two miles northwest of Brooklyn, where he has since resided. In addition to his farming interests, Mr. Sanders is also connected with the timber business of Conecuh county, being principal member of the J. M. Sanders milling firm, which owns a large mill on Indigo creek, south of Brooklyn, where square timber is manufactured on an extensive scale. Mrs. Sanders, a most estimable lady, is a daughter of Jalus and Alvira Perdue, and was born and raised in Pike county, Ala. She has borne her husband six children, namely: James Jalus, John A., Shelby B., Hillary Hubbard, Amos B., and Capt. Monroe. Mr. Sanders is a notable example of the successful self-made man. He began the struggle of life without a dollar of his own, but the school of adversity, in which his early life was invigorated, proved an experience which in after years enabled him to overcome discouraging obstacles and wring success, from that which to many a man of less firm purpose would have proved defeat. All of his business transactions are dictated by shrewd common sense and a correct judgment that seems to be inborn and intuitive, and he impresses those with whom he comes in contact as a man of more than ordinary intelligence and sagacity. His family of manly boys, whom he is raising to practical work, and educating with unstinted purse, would be a credit to any father, and right proud is he in the reflection of the good name inherited from a noble ancestry will, in no wise, suffer by the injudicious action of any of his children. In politics, Mr. Sanders is a democrat, and in religion a Baptist.

Dr. Charles T. Taliaferro, one of the oldest physicians and surgeons of Conecuh county, was born in the county of Caroline, Va., on the 15th day of March, 1833. As is indicated by the name, the Taliaferro family is of Italian origin, but the American branch is descended from an early resident of Virginia who immigrated to that state from England in the time of the colonies. The doctor's grandfather, William T. Taliaferro, was a native of Caroline county, Va., and had five children: Hay, William, Charles, Lucy and Robert. The third named, the doctor's father, was a native of Virginia, born in Caroline county about the year 1780. He was a planter and stood high in his county, where he was especially noted for his zeal in religious work, having been prominently identified with the Baptist church in his native state. He served as a private in the war of 1812, and by his marriage with Susan Moxley became the father of four children: Lucy, William, Robert and Charles T., the doctor being the only member of the family now living. At the early age of seven years the doctor suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his father, and the widowed mother, shortly after the sad event, moved with her family to southern Alabama, settling in Conecuh county. Here Charles T. Taliaferro attended the common schools, and at the age of

twenty-three began the study of medicine at Brooklyn, under Dr. John Scott, with whom he remained one year, after which he attended a course of lectures at the Louisiana university, at New Orleans. Subsequently he pursued his medical studies at the Atlanta medical college, Georgia, from which institution he received his degree in the summer of 1859. Actuated by a laudable desire to increase his knowledge of medicine, the doctor afterward entered the Jefferson medical college, at Philadelphia, but owing to the excitement caused by the John Brown raid, did not complete the course, but went to Richmond, Va., in the medical college of which city he pursued his studies some time longer. Leaving college he returned to Alabama and opened an office in the town of Sparta, Conecuh county, where he practiced one year, and then, April, 1861, entered the Confederate service as member of the Conecuh Guards, in which he was promoted to the lieutenantcy in 1862. The following year he was appointed assistant surgeon and in 1864 was promoted to be full surgeon, and as such served until the close of the war. Returning to Conecuh county on severing his connection with the army, the doctor resumed his practice, opening an office in Evergreen, where he also engaged in the drug business, which he carried on in connection with his profession for a period of two years. At the end of that time he moved to a farm several miles from the town, which he had previously purchased, where, until 1885, he was engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. He left the farm that year and returned to Evergreen and again embarked in the drug business, which he still carries on, though giving part of his attention to his fine farm of 2,300 acres, one of the best cultivated places in Conecuh county. The doctor entered into the marriage relation, January 12, 1866, with Mary Ashley, daughter of Capt. Wilson Ashley, one of the pioneers of Conecuh county. Capt. Ashley was a native of Barnwell district, S. C., served as captain in the war of 1812, and became a citizen of Alabama in 1820, settling in Conecuh county, of which he served as sheriff in 1832 and representative in the general assembly in 1835, and was also one of the presidential electors for Alabama in 1860. Capt. Ashley was noted for his suavity of manners, his penetrating discrimination and clear judgment. To the doctor and Mrs. Taliaferro have been born four children, namely: Mamie, Charles R., bookkeeper for C. P. Dennis, Evergreen; William A., assisting his father in the drug business, and Katy. In politics Dr. Taliaferro is a democrat, and fraternally a member of Dean lodge, F. & A. M., at Brooklyn. He was elected mayor of Evergreen in 1889 and probate judge of Conecuh county in 1892.

COOSA COUNTY.

JAMES P. BATSON, merchant, of Rockford, Ala., is a son of William and Mary (Kelly) Batson, the former of whom was born in Milledgeville, Ga., in 1823. At the age of eleven he was brought by his parents to Alabama, they settling in Autauga county, near Kingston. After living here eight or nine years they moved to the western part of Coosa county. William Batson married in Coosa county in 1843, and lived in that county until 1867, when the new county of Elmore was formed, or rather when the county lines were changed, and then without moving he became a resident of Elmore county. He died in 1877. He was a planter by occupation and was always a very quiet man. He was a thoroughgoing and thrifty farmer and accumulated some property. He was highly in favor of educating the young, and he gave his youngest children especially a good education. There is a legend that the first Batson coming to this country was a sailor who settled in Virginia. The Kelly family were from North Carolina and are of Scotch ancestry. Mrs. Mary Batson was born and reared in Cumberland county, that state. William and Mary Batson reared a family of seven children, viz.: James P., a merchant at Rockford; Margaret A., wife of W. C. Culver, of Verbena, Ala.; Z. T., merchant, of Good Water, Ala.; Sarah C., wife of William J. Curlee, of Weoka, Ala.; John W., attorney-at-law, of Good Water, Ala.; George W., merchant, of Sykes' Mills, Ala.; Angus A., merchant, of Fort Worth, Texas. The mother of these children lives with her daughter, Sarah, at Weoka. James P. Batson was born in Coosa county, Ala., January 10, 1845. He began business for himself at the age of twenty-two, and followed farming near Equality until 1875 in the northern part of Elmore county, Ala. Being successful at farming, and having accumulated some capital, he commenced business as a merchant at Sykes' Mills, Elmore county, and removed his business to Rockford in 1886, where he has since remained. He carries an average stock of general merchandise of about $8,000. He was married November 4, 1866, in Elmore county, to Susan M. Wingard, by whom he has seven children, viz.: Lavinia, single; James W., clerk in probate judge's office; Osee, David C., Orestus, Viola and Adin, the last five at home. Mr. Batson is a democrat and a master Mason, aud he is a prominent and successful merchant.

JOHN S. BENTLEY, formerly probate judge of Coosa county, was a son of Hiram and Levisa (Bentley) Bentley, husband and wife being cousins. The Bentley family came from Elbert county, Ga., to Alabama, settling first in Chambers county. They lived there for some years and then removed to Coosa county, locating near Nixburgh. Hiram Bentley and his wife died in Coosa county. John S. Bentley grew to manhood in this county, and was married November 1, 1850, to Miss Sarah C. Suttle, daughter of I. W. Suttle, formerly a merchant, but later probate judge of the county. To this marriage there were born ten children, viz.: Mary L., deceased wife

of T. J. Pennington; Emma L., deceased wife of Rev. W. T. Stewman; William H., a farmer, of Coosa county; Rufus A., member of the fire department, at Birmingham; Archie D., probate judge of Coosa county; Sinclair M.. bookkeeper, of Montgomery; John S., living at home; Oscee P. S., lawyer, of Good Water, and Sarah Belle, at home. The mother of these children died in 1875. Mr. Bentley then married Mrs. E. Phillips, of Opelika; after his marriage he taught school in Central institute, Elmore county, for several years, then taught in Hanover beat, Coosa county. He was one of the self-made men of the county, and took up the study of medicine and also the practice of that profession, being what was called a cold-water physician. He practiced at Robinson Springs, Elmore county, for some years. He was a justice of the peace, also tax assessor and tax collector. He also served as circuit court clerk for three terms. In 1874, he was elected probate judge of the county, and was re-elected in 1880 and 1886. He had nearly completed his third term in this office when he was stricken with paralysis and died January 25, 1892. Judge Bentley was probably the most influential and highly respected man in Coosa county. As will be seen from this brief sketch of his career, he held various offices and for a long series of years. He was very popular, even during radical times, and, though he was a stanch democrat, he could not be defeated. His son, Archie D. Bentley, succeeded him in the office of probate judge.

J. A. Brown, merchant of Kellyton, Ala., was born January 23, 1852, in Coosa county, near Mount Olive. During his minority he received a good common school education. In 1873 he began teaching school and followed that profession in Coosa county until 1884. The year following he began a merchandise business at his present location on a small scale, and was successful. In 1889 he accepted R. Corley as a partner, the firm name being J. A. Brown & Co. In 1890 this firm erected a fine stone store building, and they are now the leading merchants in the place. They carry a stock of about $4,000, and transact a yearly business of about $15,000. Mr. Brown was married in 1885, September 23, to Annie Hestor, daughter of Alfred L. Hestor. To this marriage there have been born three children, viz.: Orrie E., Clyde Graham, and Voncille Amanda. Politically Mr. Brown is a democrat, and he is now justice of the peace for his beat. He is a dimitted Mason and his wife is a Methodist. W. C. Brown, the father of J. A. Brown, is a son of J. B. and Susan (Alford) Brown. The Browns are of Scotch ancestry, and came to this country before the Revolutionary war, settling in Virginia. They afterward moved into North Carolina, in which state J. B. Brown was born and reared. He married there and lived there until 1835, when he removed to Talladega county, Ala. He settled near a point called Brownville, and lived there a number of years. Mr. J. B. Brown was an old line whig and was opposed to the war of secession. He was a good scholar, a great reader, and was well informed in history. The Alfords are of Welsh

and English ancestry. W. C. Brown was born in December 29, 1825, in Robeson county, N. C. He was therefore ten years old when he reached Alabama. He received a common school education, and taught school in his early manhood. He has been a farmer ever since. He moved to his present location in 1850. He was married December 6, 1849, in Coosa county, to Margaret N. Graham, a daughter of G. W. Graham, who was of a large and influential family of Alabama. To this marriage there were born six children, Elizabeth G., deceased; Julius A., Kellyton, Ala.; Mary E. wife of William H. Staples, of Good Water, Ala.; J. K., deceased; W. G., Hollands, Ala.; and Susan, deceased. The mother of these children died December 1, 1868, and Mr. Brown on January 3, 1870, married Mrs. S. E. Calfee, a lady whose maiden name was Kimbro. Mr. Brown served in the Confederate army, as a private soldier in company C, Tenth Confederate cavalry, mostly in the western army. Like all the cavalry his regiment saw very hard service in the war. He was in the Atlanta campaign from Resaca down to Atlanta. He was at Savannah when it was evacuated, and was paroled at Talladega, Ala. In 1888 he was elected to the legislature by the democrats from Coosa county and served one term. He has been a justice of the peace of his beat since the war. He is a democrat, a master Mason and treasurer of Hillabue lodge, No. 197, F. & A. M.; is a member of the Baptist church and a deacon of his church.

L. M. Bruce, druggist of Good Water, Ala., is a son of Wilson and Alice (Gallin) Bruce, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina. When he was quite young his father's family moved to Greene county, and he was reared and married there. He lived there until 1836 when he removed to Troup county, settling in the southwestern part and lived there until his death in 1888, at the age of eighty-seven. By occupation he was a planter, and he was also a Missionary Baptist preacher. Though not a college bred man he obtained a good English education. He reared his family of seven children mostly in Troup county, Ga. These children were as follows: H. S., a practicing physician of Waverly, Ga.; W. P., a farmer of Troup county, Ga.; S. A., a soldier in the Confederate army, killed in battle; Emeline, single and living with W. P.; E. D., a farmer and stock raiser of Atlanta, Ill., and L. N. The mother of these children still lives on the old homestead with W. P. and Emeline. Grandfather Bruce was a native of Scotland and emigrated to this country early in this century, settling in North Carolina. Grandfather Gallin emigrated from England to New Jersey, and afterward removed to Greene county, Ga. He was killed in the Creek Indian war of 1836, at some point in Alabama. L. M. Bruce was born November 23, 1852, in Troup county, Ga., and was educated in the country schools of that county. He was thoroughly drilled in the higher branches of an English education by a noted teacher, Prof. J. T. Johnson, whose place he took when he resigned. He began teaching when eighteen years of age, teaching the

home school for nine years. Then he taught a year at Waverly, Ala., and three years at Camp Hill. Next he taught at Good Water five years. After being in Good Water one year he became interested in a drug-store, and at the end of his five years he discontinued teaching and devoted his entire attention to the drug business. He was married at Camp Hill, Ala., December 28, 1882, to Miss Josie N. Hicks, daughter of Samuel Hicks, and by her he has three children, viz,: Hixie M., Clio, and Ernestine. Politically Mr. Bruce is a democrat, and he is a master Mason, a Knight of Honor and a Knight of Pythias, and he is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He is one of the most intelligent citizens of the county and takes great interest in everything pertaining to its welfare.

A. D. CRAWFORD, planter and miller at Crewsville, Ala., is a son of Daniel and Annie J (McNeil) Crawford. Daniel Crawford was a native of South Carolina, born there January 21, 1806, in the Chesterfield district. He was a son of Duncan and Mary (McLaughlin) Crawford. While he was still a young man he came to Alabama, settling in Autauga county, but he afterward moved to Coosa county and settled in the place which A. B. Crawford now owns, five miles east of Rockford. He started out in life as a mechanic and possessed scientific genius of a high order. He was married in 1840 and had a family of seven children, viz.: W. H., a planter of Vicksburg, Ala., McNeil, deceased, Jeannette, wife of J. E. Billupps, of Albany, Ga.; Ellen, wife of W. B. Shepherd, Opelika, Ala.; A. D.; Daniel, deceased, and James A., at home. Family lived at Washington, Autauga county, until 1845 when they moved to Coosa county and settled where A. B. Crawford now resides. Here they have lived continuously ever since. The mother died September 11, 1890, and the father February 8, 1891. Daniel was for a time a prominent figure in state politics. In 1847, despite his disinclination, he was elected to the lower house of the legislature and in 1857 he was elected to the senate. He was always a cautious and conservative man and was very much opposed to secession. In 1865, he was a delegate to the constitutional convention. In 1871 he was again elected to the legislature and served one term. This was at the time of the dual legislature, he being in the democratic ranks. He was elected state treasurer in 1874, re-elected in 1876. During the four years of his service as such officer he earned the honorable appelation of "watch dog" of the treasury, and his record was in striking contrast to that of his successor; all must and do appreciate the faithfulness of Daniel Crawford, who was a true servant of the state. Garrett's Public Men of Alabama speaks of Mr. Crawford in the following words: "Few men of the state are more deservedly respected; few illustrate more fully in fitness for public trusts the injustice of the fourteenth amendment; and yet with his mature capacity and character for usefulness in public life few men have less thirst for its honors and emoluments or are more wedded to private stations than Mr. Crawford." He was always a democrat in politics and in religion he favored the Presbyterian faith, though not a member of any

church. The McNeils were from North Carolina. Miss Anna J. McNeil, whom Mr. Crawford married, was left an orphan in early life, and was reared by an uncle, Col. John McNeil, of Autauga county. A. D. Crawford was born April 15th, 1850, on the old home place. He was educated at the university of Alabama, graduating in the class of 1874. He was his father's assistant in the office of state treasurer during the four years of his incumbency, and he was also with the next treasurer four years. Since then he has been at home on the farm most of the time. He is a planter and miller by occupation and has never married. With his brother James he lives on the old place and enjoys the seclusion of a country life, and is very fond of hunting and fishing.

JOHN S. CREW, hotel keeper at Good Water, Ala., is a son of R. H. and Lucinda (Selman) Crew, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, born near Lynchburg. When he was a boy the family moved to Henry county, Ga., where he grew to manhood and married. He lived there until 1848, when he came to Alabama, settling in the northeastern part of Coosa county. Here he has lived ever since and is now seventy-seven years of age. He has always been a farmer, and a successful and able financier. He reared a family of seven children, viz.: John S.; William, who was a member of Hilliard's legion and was killed at the battle of Shiloh; E. D. a farmer of Greenville, Ala.; R. A., a merchant of Good Water, Ala.; Isabelle, wife of Alexander O'Neil, postmaster at Good Water, Ala.; B. F., merchant at Good Water, Ala.; C. M., merchant of Good Water, Ala. The mother of these children died in January, 1884. John S. Crew was born October 31, 1838, in Henry county, Ga. He enlisted in company B, Twelfth Alabama infantry, and went to Virginia, reaching there the next day after the first battle of Manassas. He was in the battles of Seven Pines, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, in which battle he received a musket ball in the left shoulder, which broke the shoulder bone, and ranging downward lodged in the lower part of his back. Returning home to recover from his wound he remained six months, and then rejoined his company. Shortly afterward he was assigned to Lee's provost marshal's guard, and served in that position until the evacuation of Petersburg, at which time he received a ball in the right hand, which shortened his thumb. He was captured by the Yankees when they took possession of the works and sent to Newport News, remaining there until the night of June 5, when he succeeded in making his escape and returned home. He has been engaged in farming and in merchandising ever since the war and now he is managing the Good Water Inn. He was married in 1877 in Coosa county, to Eliza Goodgame, by whom he has four children, viz.: Margie, wife of O. P. Bently of Good Water; Ada L., wife of B. L. Nolan of Clanton, Ala.; William L. and J. C., both the latter living at home. Politically Mr. Crew is a democrat and he had been postmaster of Good Water ten years previous to the present incumbent, and he is a member of the Presbyterian church.

J. C. JONES is a son of Julius and Martha (Walker) Jones, the former of whom was a resident of Madison county, Tenn., having moved there from North Carolina in the early part of the present century. He followed farming, and reared his family in that county. At the age of twenty-one, J. C. Jones came to Alabama from Madison county, Tenn., and settled in Talladega county, near Brownville. He came south for the purpose of putting up a mill, and during his lifetime he erected nearly every mill that was erected in the county. Two years after he came to Alabama, on October 2, 1851, he married Angelina G. Love, near Brownville. She was the daughter of Archibald and Isabella P. (Graham) Love. The Love family came originally from North Carolina, but came through Florida on their way to Alabama. On the Graham side she was connected with the numerous family of that name throughout the south, many of whom have been prominent in political life. She was born in Quincy, Gadsden county, Fla., and came with her family to Alabama in 1836, which settled in Talladega county at Brownville, where she was reared and married to Mr. Jones. To this marriage there have been born eleven children, viz.: Laura, wife of A. K. McCloud of Bradford, Ala.; Ella, deceased; Evanda G., a lawyer at Rockford, Ala.; Julius, a physician at Rockford, Ala.; Walter, deceased; Mattie, widow of L. N. Darsey, who lives with her parents; Thomas Henry, living at home; Emmie L., single; Willis Watt, at home; Charles T., at home, and Jennie C., deceased. Mr. Jones lived at Brownville for some time, and afterward at different places, where business rendered it necessary, and for the last four years he has lived at Rockford. Evanda was born December 19, 1855, in Coosa county, and acquired through the aid of the common schools and his own study a good literary education. He began the study of the law in the office of L. E. Parsons, now district attorney, in 1883, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He has since then practiced law at this place. He has been chairman of the county democartic executive committee for about eight years. He was married in 1888 at Rockford to Miss Carrie McDonald, daughter of Thomas McDonald, a proimnent merchant in Rockford. By this marriage he has two children, Vesta Love and Kathleen. Politically Mr. Jones is a democrat. He is a royal arch Mason and a king of the chapter, and he is worshipful master of the Blue lodge at Rockford. Julius Jones was born March 5, 1858, in Coosa county, Ala. After receiving a fine literary education he began to read medicine with Dr. J. B. Kelly of Coosa county, in 1882, and attended lectures at Vanderbilt university in 1883 and 1884, graduating in the class of 1884, which contained 300 members, he being valedictorian of his class. He settled for the practice of medicine at Rockford and has since been in practice there. He was married December 12, 1888, at Rockford, to Miss Mattie McDonald, by whom he has had two children: McDonald, deceased, and a baby not named, also deceased. Politically Mr. Jones is a democrat, and is a member of the county ex-

ecutive committee. He is a master Mason and is junior deacon of his lodge. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha society, is member of Knights of Pythias, prelate of his lodge, and also of the Baptist church. He is a member of the State Medical association, and is secretary of the Coosa County Medical society. Dr. Jones has a fine practice, and is regarded as one of the best physicians in Rockford. Evanda Jones is especially strong as a judge of law, has a large practice, and is one of the most active and energetic men in the place. Their wives are sisters and are much more than ordinarily beautiful and accomplished women. The Jones family is an old and highly respectable one, and the members of it mentioned in this memoir are not disposed to permit its reputation to be in any way lowered by any act or failure to act on their part.

A. R. LAUDERDALE, merchant of Good Water, Ala., is a son of John and Rebecca (McElrath) Lauderdale. So far as traceable this branch of the Lauderdale family came from Ireland. The great-great-grandfather of John Lauderdale emigrated from Ireland in colonial days. The family originated, it is believed, in Scotland, as its name is found in Miss Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs." Robert Lauderdale, great-grandfather of John, took part in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Morgan; after the war he settled in Virginia, and later went to Kentucky and finally to Tennessee, where he died. His wife was a Lytle. Joseph, the father of John, was reared in Green county, Tenn., and when quite a young man came to Alabama, settling in Morgan county. This was in 1817. He married Luvina Couch and reared his family in that county. In 1836 he removed to Coosa county, and located about two miles south of the present site of Good Water, where he died in 1871. John Lauderdale was born in Morgan county in 1822, removed with the family to Coosa county in 1836, and has since lived on the same old homestead, his wife being also still alive. He was married in 1849 in Coosa county, and had four children, viz.: Milton K., deceased; A. R.; Ella J., single, and living at home, and Alma F., wife of Edward Webb of Kellyton, Ala. John Lauderdale served in the late war in company D, Seventeenth Alabama infantry, as a private soldier. He was stationed at Mobile until the Atlanta campaign was in progress, and then he joined Johnston at Resaca, remaining with that general until after the fall of Atlanta. He started back with Hood, but was taken sick and lay in a hospital till the general was on his return to the south, when he joined his command again and went to North Carolina, where he was at the time of the surrender. He was a quiet man; a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Masonic fraternity. The McElrath family are of Scotch ancestry and came from South Carolina to Alabama in 1835, settling in Coosac ounty. Mrs. Rebecca Lauderdale was born in Georgia, but was reared in Alabama. A. R. Lauderdale was born June 1, 1852, on the old homestead near Good Water. He received an ordinary education and began farming for himself at the age of twenty-one. After farming five years he taught school

several years. In 1881, went into business as a member of the firm of Crew, McElrath & Co., and after a year the firm changed to McElrath & Lauderdale. The next year it changed to A. R. Lauderdale & Co., and so continued till 1889, when it became Lauderdale & Crew, as it remains at present. This firm carries a general stock of merchandise, worth about $3,000. Mr. Lauderdale has been a justice of the peace for the last twelve years. He was married October 21, 1881. He married J. Scott, by whom he has four childeren, viz.: Alma Moselle, Juliette Estelle, Mary Belle, and Rebecca Orodelle. In politics Mr. Lauderdale is a democrat. He is a master Mason, Knight of Honor and member of the Presbyterian church. The Lauderdale family is one of the oldest and one of the most respected in the county.

A. R. LIVINGSTON, farmer of Kellyton, Ala., is a son of John and Susan (Rylant) Livingston, the former of whom was a native of Orangeburg district, S. C., born in 1803. By occupation he was a farmer, and he was a member of the M. E. church. He was married in Autauga county, Ala., having come to this state when quite a young man, to a Miss Derden, by whom he had five children. After his first wife died he married again, and by his second marriage he had thirteen children. The family about 1840 moved to Coosa county near Kellyton, where the father died in 1870, and the mother in June, 1888. Most of the children live in the vicinity of Kellyton at the present time. A. R. Livingston was born February 10, 1845; he enlisted in the Confederate service in 1863 in company D, Seventeenth Alabama infantry, Gov. Watts' regiment, as a private soldier. His first active service was in the Atlanta campaign, and he was wounded by a musket ball in the left arm in a charge at Peach Tree Creek. The arm was amputated next day, and Mr. Livingston returned home on fulrough, where he remained during the rest of the war, and ever since that time his armless sleeve has told an eloquent story of honorable service. He was married in 1872, 19th of December, to Miss Ella Washburn, by whom he has had four children, viz,: Eula, eighteen years old; Columbus B.; Mary S., and Carrie. He has been a farmer in the beat in which he now lives all his life. He was justice of the peace for six years in the seventies. In 1880, he was elected by the democrats tax assessor and was re-elected twice, and is now retiring from his third term of office. It is generally conceded that he has been the best tax assessor the county has ever had. Politically he has always been a straight-out democrat. He is a member of the M. E. church.

P. J. MCADORY, a prominent farmer of Coosa county, is a son of Robert and Emily (McKinney) McAdory, the former of whom was a native of Christian county, Ky., born there in 1808. His parents moved to Alabama in 1818, settling on the present site of Birmingham. Thomas McAdory, the father of Robert, was born in Union district, S. C., and his father, Thomas, was a native of Ireland, where he learned and

followed for some years the weaver's trade. The father of Robert was a hatter by trade. He lived on the site of Birmingham until his death in 1825. Here Robert was reared to manhood and was married. He was a teacher in the early days and afterward a farmer. He was a democrat in politics. He reared a faimly of three children, viz.: P. J.; Mary J., widow of Dr. Baker, and living near Good Water; Celia, wife of Dr. Slaughter of Good Water. The father of these children died in 1837, and his widow married A. M. Massengale, moved to Texas, and there died in 1858. The McKinney family was of Scotch origin, but removed from Virginia to Georgia, and thence to Alabama, settling in Jefferson county. Mrs. Emily McAdory was born near Warrenton, Ga., and reared in Alabama P. J. McAdory was born March 10, 1833, in Jones' Valley, Jefferson county, Ala., and began life for himself at the age of eighteen. He inherited some little property from his father's estate, and followed farming until the war. He was married in Jefferson county, December, 22, 1857, to Eliza N. Sadler. Her parents moved to Jefferson county from North Carolina in 1818. Mr. McAdory and his wife have no children. They have, however, reared several orphan children, and others. One is a boy named Daniel O. Dyson. Another was a girl named Millie Epperson, who married David Abernathy, and now lives near Hanover. They are rearing a nephew named W. J. Cannon, five years old. Mr. McAdory moved to his present home immediately after his marriage, and has ever since resided in the same house. He has a planation there of 800 acres, and he has ohter lands in Alabama aggregating 2,000 acres, beside 1,000 acres in Texas. When the war came on he enlisted as a private soldier in company B, Thirty-fourth Alabama infantry, and served mostly in the western army. At Perryville he was in the reserves, but was in the battle of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, and after this was over he was transferred to the cavalry service and served in that arm of the service until the close, at which time he was in South Carolina. Since the war he has continuously followed farming. In politics he is a democrat, and is a royal arch Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a man of great energy and thrift, and is probably the most prosperous farmer in the county.

Z. D. McCord, manufacturer, at Good Water, Ala., is a son of E. F. and Elizabeth (Thompson) McCord, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, was married in Gwinnett county, Ga., and came to Alabama soon afterward, settling in Tallapoosa county in Hackney's beat. This was in 1854. Here he lived till the fall of 1876, when he moved across the line in Coosa county, and there lived until his death, November 2, 1888. He was a quiet man, never taking any part in politics. He was a zealous and active worker in the Primitive Baptist church. He had no desire to be rich, was a good liver, and was very liberal with his means. He reared a family of six sons and one daughter, all living, viz.: Martha J., wife

of A. B. Ogburn, Good Water, Ala.; J. J., Gibsonville, Ala.; R. B., farmer, of Elias, Ala.; Z. D.; B. A., partner of Z. D.; W. H. and E. F., both of Good Water. The mother of these children is still living with her son, B. A., and enjoys good health at the age of seventy-two. The great-grandfather McCord emigrated from Ireland before the Revolutionary war, in which he took an active part, as captain of a company. The family resided in North Carolina. Grandfather Robert McCord was born and reared in that state, probably in Spartanburg district. When E. F. McCord was seven years old the entire family moved to a place near the present site of Atlanta, Ga., and he drove cows all over the site when there was not a house to be seen. The Thompson family came to Alabama about 1853, grandfather Zachariah Thompson dying in Hackney's beat. He was peculiar in his ideas and his life. All the other Thompsons were well educated. He could have been, but would not. He was also singular in another respect, that he never took a drink of liquor in all his life. Z. D. McCord was born January 6, 1863, in Gwinnett county, Ga., and remained with his father till he was of age. He began life for himself then as a farmer, in Hackneyville beat, in Tallapoosa county, and after two years moved to Good Water, where he has since lived, engaging in the milling and ginning business. Sixteen years ago he started on a very small scale, and has built his business up inch by inch and by his own labor. He has now a manufacturing plant devoted to the manufacture of wagons, buggies, plows and machinery of different kinds, and also runs a mill and cotton gin in connection with his manufacturing. The entire plant is worth about $12,000. The firm is known as the Good Water Manufacturing company, and is composed of Z. D. and Benjamin A. McCord. Up to the present time they have merely supplied the local trade, but now they are putting their goods in different parts of the state. Z. D. McCord was married December 14, 1882, near Good Water, to Minerva Vaughan, by whom he has four children, viz.: Lou Anna; Mary L.; Velmer E. and Zachariah J. Benjamin A. McCord was born in 1855, in Hackneyville beat, Tallapoosa county, Ala., and began farming when twenty-one years old. After a few years he entered business with his brother, and helped him build up a trade. He was married October 28, 1880, in Mt. Olive beat, Coosa county, to Alabama Pate, by whom he has five children, as follows: Sarah E.; Mary V.; Minnie J.; Thomas E.; Annie B. Both brothers are democrats, and Benjamin A. is a member of the farmers alliance.

THOMAS S. MCDONALD (deceased) was of Scotch origin, and a son of Dr. John S. and Elizabeth McDonald. He was born in Rockford, the county seat of Coosa county, Ala., April 10, 1836, and was there reared amid the privations of pioneer life, and there also acquired the rudiments of an English education in the imperfect schools of the time. At the outbreak of the late Civil war he entered the Confederate army, and valiantly served until the end. Returning to Rockford, he entered into

mercantile business, and, although a comparatively poor man, soon made his way to the front, and at the time of his death, which occurred February 4, 1884, was the most prominent figure in the business circle of his section. He was a man of large heart and generous impulses, which many a poor family in his neighborhood has good reason to acknowledge. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church, was upright and conscientious, a kind and loving husband and father, and his loss was deeply mourned by the entire community in which he had lived. His marriage took place in Coosa county, November 15, 1866, to Miss Julia A., daughter of William H. and Carrie E. (Huffman) Spigener, the happy union resulting in the birth of six children, who were named as follows: Carrie, who became the wife of Evanda Jones, a lawyer of note at Rockford; Mattie, married to Julius Jones, a brother of Evanda Jones, and a rising physician of the same place; George, Thomas S., Belle, and Huffman. The father of Mrs. Julia A. McDonald, William Spigener, was born in Orangeburg district, S. C., and when a young man migrated to Montgomery county, Ala. Soon after coming to this state he married in Elmore county, and passed the greater part of his lifetime there and near Buyckville, Elmore county, as a merchant and farmer. He reared a family of six children, who were named as follows: Mattie A., deceased; William H., Jr., of Rockford; George M., deceased; Julia A., widow of Mr. M. McDonald; Jacob H., of Montgomery, and Warren D., of Good Water, Ala. Mrs. McDonald is a lady of refinement and fine social qualities, and is highly respected by her neighbors and associates. Mr. McDonald was a descendant of the famous Scotch family of his name, who were prominent in the wars of Scotland.

George W. McEwen, planter and miller, of Rockford, Ala., is a son of Kirkham and Mary (Kanada) McEwen. The McEwen family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, the great-grandfather of George W. McEwen having emigrated from Scotland before the Revolutionary war, in which he took part as a private soldier. He settled in North Carolina. Robert McEwen, the father of Kirkham, and his brother James, were the only children. James went to Tennessee and lived there, as do his descendants, but Robert removed to Georgia when a young man, and settled in Newton county. Here he married and reared his family, Kirkham among the rest. The family afterward removed to Gwinnett county, where Robert McEwen and his wife died. In Gwinnett county, Kirkham McEwen grew to manhood and married. Several of his children were born in this county. He then removed to Meriwether county, where he lived two years, and he removed thence to Alabama, in 1836. He settled on the Tallapoosa river, in the county of that name, about fourteen miles south of Dadeville. In 1844, he moved to Coosa county, and in 1855, his parents moved to Calhoun county, Miss., where they both died, the father in 1866 and the mother in 1889. He was a mechanic, as were nearly all the McEwens, both before and after him. He was a justice of the peace for

years while he lived in Alabama, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of his twelve children. six are now living: George W., was born October 22, 1828, in Gwinnett county, Ga., and for several years of his life followed farming. During the later years of his life he has mainly followed milling. In 1860, he located three and a half miles north of Rockford, on Hatchet creek, where he built a mill, which has since been in operation. He also owns a plantation of six hundred acres. He was married in 1849, December 29th, in Coosa county, Ala., to Mary C. Sears, by whom he has nine children. viz.: Martha A., wife of S. M. Adams, of Coosa county; J. K., of Rockford; W. P., George W., Jr., and J. T., all three of Coosa county; Emma J., wife of J. A. Miller, of Coosa county; Mary S., wife of T. J. King, of Greenhill, Ark.; Arsular. wife of John Dobson, of Coosa county, and Archie A., at home. Mr. McEwen enlisted as a private soldier in company C, Fifty-third Alabama cavalry, and was soon afterward elected second lieutenant, and was afterward promoted to first lieutenant. He served mostly in the western army. He was wounded in the Atlanta campaign, having a finger of his left hand carried away. Politically, Mr. McEwen is a democrat. He is a royal arch Mason, and is treasurer of the blue lodge. He was worshipful master for some years. He has been a Methodist and a steward of his church for twenty years.

John McLeod, a prominent merchant of Good Water, Ala., is a son of William and Margaret K. (Kelly) McLeod, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, born in Cumberland county in 1800. He was reared and married in that county. In 1838 he emigrated to Coosa county, Ala., settling within four miles of Good Water, and living in the same vicinity until his death, which occurred in 1856. His widow died in 1878. John McLeod, the father of William, was born and reared in the Isle of Skye, one of the Hebrides off the coast of Scotland. He was a member of a Highland clan. He was reared in the latter part of the last century. The Kelly family also came from the Isle of Skye. Angus Kelly, father of Mrs. Margaret K. McLeod, came to North Carolina when quite a young man. William and Margaret McLeod reared a family of six children, all of whom are living, viz: Sarah, single and living on the old homestead; Martha, single and living on the old homestead; John Lovdy, single and living at Good Water; Julia, single, and Angus, of Kellyton, Ala. John McLeod was born November 22, 1835, in Cumberland county, N. C. During the war he served in the army of northern Virginia as a member of company A, Sixtieth Alabama infantry, Col. John A. Sanford. He enlisted April 2, 1862, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Bean Station, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, the battles around Richmond, and numerous other engagements about Petersburg and elsewhere. During the last eight months he was a member of a sharpshooters' battalion, and was taken prisoner at Hatcher's Run April 1, 1865. He was taken to Point Lookout, Md., and kept until

the following June. For many years after the war he followed the trade of mechanic and carriage-builder, and also that of the millwright. He located in Good Water in November, 1879, and established a hardware store. In 1880 he accepted a partner, and added a line of drugs, the firm being named Moon & McLeod. This firm continued until 1886, when another partner was admitted to the firm, and the name changed to Moon, McLeod & Co. In 1887 Mr. McLeod bought out both his partners and ran the business alone until 1889, when he took in his present partner, B. H. Ford, the firm taking the name of McLeod & Ford. This is a very successful and prosperous hardware firm. Mr. McLeod was married May 18, 1871, in Coosa county, to Mary Elizabeth Staples, eldest daughter of D. R. and Mary A. M. (Moon) Staples, by whom he has one child, a daughter, named Margaret Kelly McLeod, born April 26, 1872. She is a graduate of the Female college at Tuskegee. Mr. McLeod has been mayor of Good Water several times. He is interested in farming and milling beside his merchandising. Politically Mr. McLeod is a democrat. He is a Knight of Honor, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a steward of his church and has been for many years. He is a successful and substantial citizen of Good Water, whom every one respects and honors, and his name is a synonym for honesty and fair dealing.

W. H. Moon, M. D., physician of Good Water, Ala., is a son of Y. A. and Sarah Amanda (Staples) Moon, the former of whom was born in Madison county, Ga., in 1812. He was left an orphan boy at an early age and reared by a brother in Troup county. Coming to manhood there he married near La Grange, but settled in Chambers county, Ala., four miles from Fredonia. This was about 1842. He lived there seven years and then moved to Randolph county, on a plantation five miles from Roanoke. He remained there seven years and then moved to another place near by. In 1861 he moved to the vicinity of Lineville, in Talladega county, where he lived eight years, and then moved to another place in the same neighborhood where he lived until his death, which occurred in April, 1888. He was always a farmer, quiet in his disposition and a deacon in the Baptist church. His widow is still living. They reared a family of twelve children, ten of whom are living. These children were as follows: T. C., planter, of Lineville, Ala.; Mary S., wife of J. L. Lemon, of Lemon, Texas; W. H.: Jacob W., farmer of Lineville, Ala.; Jesse D., enlisted in company I, Thirteenth Alabama infantry, and was killed in Lee's retreat at High Bridge on Stanton river, just before the surrender; John E., farmer of Lineville, Ala.; Nancy J., wife of William Glass, farmer, of Ashland, Ala.; Robert H., farmer, of Lineville, Ala.; James A., living in Texas; Anna, deceased; Carrie, wife of Thomas Weaver, of Weaver's Station, Ala.; and Lulu, wife of James Allen, of Ashland, Ala. W. H. Moon was born September 23, 1844, in Chambers county, Ala. In October, 1862, he enlisted in company I, Thirteenth

Alabama infantry as a private soldier and served in the army of northern Virginia. He was in the battle of Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was in the line of battle that charged on the first day of the battle of Gettsyburg, consisting of only two brigades which went too far and were all taken prisoner. Dr. Moon was taken to Fort Delaware where he was kept for fifteen months. Boats came frequently to take off prisoners who were physically unable to endure prison life. Only a certain number could go on each boat and each had to be examined. The examination was conducted near the gate. Dr. Moon being well and strong could hope for nothing on an examination, so he resolved to see what could be accomplished by putting on a bold front. He therefore braced up and walked out past the guards, and being once on the outside he stepped up to the officer and was enrolled as one of the sick who had passed the examination, and was not detected. He rejoined his company and participated in the battle at Hatcher's Run. He was then transferred to a battalion of sharpshooters, and was again captured a few days before Lee's surrender. He spent several months at Newport News. Returning home he attended school for some time, being at Oxford college in 1868. He began the study of medicine about this time and taught school three years. He took his first lectures in 1871 and then practiced medicine near Alexander City, in Tallapoosa county, until 1878, when he returned to Mobile and graduated in the spring of 1879. After practicing another year at Alexander City he removed to his present location. He was married in November, 1872, at Lineville, Ala., to Fannie O., daughter of William P. Bell, and has the following children: Lulu B., single; Fannie O.; Hartley A.; William P.; Susan; Mary Z.; Nellie and Charles D. Politically Dr. Moon is a democrat. He is a Mason, a Knight of Honor and a deacon in the Missionary Baptist church. He is a member of the State Medical association and is president of the Coosa County Medical society. Dr. Moon is an excellent physician, a good citizen and a genial man.

J. H. NEIGHBORS, prominent planter of Coosa county, is a son of William and Nancy (Cato) Neighbors. The former was a native of Newberry district, S. C., and was reared and married in the same district in which he was born. In 1832 he removed to Campbell county, Ga. In 1839 he came to Alabama and settled in Chambers county, two and a half miles from La Fayette toward the north. He removed to Tallapoosa county in 1850, and to Coosa county in 1875. Here he died in 1886 at the age of eighty-three years. He was a very quiet man, taking some little interest in politics, but never seeking office. Before the war he was a whig. He accumulated considerable property. He was married three times and reared twenty-three children. He was of a very robust and powerful physical constitution. He was a Methodist in his religious belief. J. H. was the fourth child of his first wife. The family are of French extraction and came to America before the Revolutionary war, in which strug-

gle different members of the family took part. They settled in South Carolina. Nothing is known of the Cato family. Mrs. Nancy Neighbors died in 1844. J. H. Neighbors was born February 8, 1831, in Newberry district, S. C. He became possessed of his time when the family lived in Tallapoosa county. He taught school in early life but has been a farmer ever since. He was married in 1854 in Coosa county, to Sarah Matthews, by whom he has had eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, viz.: William N., living near Good Water; James A., at Good Water; John M., Bradford. Ala.; Thomas L., Crewsville, Ala.; Benjamin H., deceased; N. L., at home; Reuben P., at home; Marvin D.; Martha A.; Eudora C.; Annie B., are daughters. The mother of these children died July 18, 1888. Mr. Neighbors was married the same year to E. C. Porch, by whom he has two children, Robert M. and Oliver P. He enlisted in 1864 in the state troops, and served a short time. He was justice of the peace after the war for nine years, and he was county commissioner ten years. In 1886 he was elected a representative in the legislature and served one term, during which time he was on the committee on local legislation. Politically he is a democrat. He is a master Mason, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a trustee of his church. He is one of the wealthy planters of the county, owning 320 acres of land, most of it under good cultivation.

R. S. Nolen, planter of Nixburgh, Ala., is a son of Abner and Vesta (Sellers) Nolen. The Nolen family is of Irish extraction and came to this country long before the Revolutionary war, settling first in Virginia and moving thence to the Carolinas. William Nolen, father of Abner Nolen, moved with his family to Newton county, Ga., where Abner grew to manhood and married. He was born in 1812 in Barnwell district, S. C. He was married in 1832 and moved to Butts county and thence to Coosa county in 1849. He settled near where R. S. Nolen now lives. He died in 1863 and his widow died in 1886. He was a farmer by occupation and a stock raiser, a whig in politics, and a Methodist in religion. He was an energetic and thrifty man and a good liver. He reared a family of six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Parson W. J., of Tallapoosa county; R. S.; Mary, widow of D. A. Huff, living near R. S.; A. A., of Ty Ty, Worth county, Ga. R. S. Nolen was born August 27, 1837, in Newton county, Ga. He removed to Alabama with the family in 1849. He was married November 10, 1857, to Mary E. Spears, a member of an old Alabama family. She was born and reared in the vicinity of her present home, and reared a family of six sons and two daughters, viz.: A. J., a physician of New Site, Ala.; W. B., a lawyer at Clanton, Ala.; E. T., wife of Dr. S. W. Owens, of Bluff Springs, Clay county; Victoria, wife of Charlie Jones, a farmer living near Nixburgh; R. S., Jr., a physician at Equality, Ala.; I. D., a physician at New Site; Wilson and Murphy at home. R. S. Nolen began life without property. His father wanted him to become a physician, to which he objected, and his father cut him off.

He preferred farming and has been a farmer all his life. When the war came on he enlisted in company B, Hilliard's legion, and went into the field, but losing his health he furnished a substitute. It was thought for a time that he would die of consumption but he at length recovered. From a boy he has been an independent thinker and has taken great interest in politics. He was a whig up to the war and since then has been a democrat. He was justice of the peace of his beat for ten years. He was nominated by the democratic party in 1880 for the legislature and elected, serving in 1880–81. He was again elected in 1890, and served another term. In the year 1892 he was nominated for the legislature by the Kolb faction, or Jeffersonian democracy, and after a bitter campaign was elected over his opponent by over two to one. It will be seen from this that Mr. Nolen is a Jeffersonian democrat. He is a royal arch Mason, and has served as king. He owns a plantation of one thousand acres of land. He is a self made practical man and is very popular in the county. The Alliance Herald, published at Montgomery, Ala., in its issue of November 24, 1892, commenting on the members of the general assembly has the following to say of Mr. Nolen: "Hon. R. S. Nolen, of Coosa, is not to be termed aged, but he is a gentleman of mature years and mature judgment. He is up to snuff, to use a slang phrase, and also up for Coosa on demand of any of her interests. His watchfulness and quick perception keep him closely engaged in seeing and hearing every thing said or done, and it is about as difficult to detract his attention, when the house is in session, as it is for a new member to catch the eye of the speaker. He is ready in debate and his practical way of dealing with any subject under discussion, as well as the sound sense he displays, always command attention."

T. J. PENNINGTON, planter, of Rockford, Ala., is a son of Thomas and Elinda (Phillipps) Pennington. The Pennington family is of English descent, and settled in South Carolina before the Revolutionary war. Ephraim Pennington, the father of Thomas, settled in Jasper county, Ga., where he raised his family. There Thomas Pennington was born, about 1802, and was reared and married there. Soon after his marriage he removed to Meriwether county, Ga., where he died, in 1842. He took great interest in politics, and held several offices of honor and trust. He was a democrat. The Phillipps family is a large and prominent one in Georgia and Alabama. Thomas Pennington and his wife had a family of eleven children, only three of whom are now living, viz.: T. J.; Elizabeth, widow of Judge John S. Bently, Rockford, Ala.; Nancy A., widow of Rev. Harry Stearns, Rockford, Ala. Four of their sons lost their lives in the army. Hilary died of disease; James was captured at Murfreesboro and was never heard of afterward; Thaddeus died of disease, and Winn also died of disease—small-pox. The mother of these children died in 1887, in her eighty-third year. T. J. Penning-

ton was born June 23, 1840, in Meriwether county, Ga. He was educated at Central institute, then in Coosa county, but which has since ceased to exist. He left the school-room to enter the army, and enlisted as a private soldier in company R, Third Alabama regiment, in 1861. This regiment was the first that left the state; he was at the battle of Seven Pines, Seven Days' Fight, and in the Wilderness, where he was severely wounded in the thigh. He spent some time in a hospital on account of his wound, and was not again in active service. He was at home at the time of the surrender. After the war he was a teacher in Central institute for two years, and afterward at Rockford six years. He then engaged in farming and has devoted himself to agriculture ever since. He has a plantation of 700 acres of land within half a mile of Rockford. He has represented the educational interests of Coosa county eighteen years. He was elected county superintendent of education in 1870, and served till 1890, with a short intermission. He was married December 19, 1869, in Coosa county, to Mary L., daughter of G. Bently. Mrs. Pennington died September 14, 1889, leaving no children. Mr. Pennington married June 8, 1890, in Elmore county, Miss Fanny Howle. To this union was born one child, Jefferson Cumley. In politics Mr. Pennington is a democrat; he is a royal arch Mason and secretary of the chapter; is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and is deacon of his church; is also superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is a member of the board of trustees of the high school. He has always been a stanch and true friend of education, and while superintendent of education for the county did much to build up the country schools, the peoples' seminaries of learning.

CHARLES M. SIMPSON, merchant, of Good Water, Ala., is a son of Robert A. and Martha A. (Bedell) Simpson, the former of whom was born in Laurens district, S. C. His great-grandfather, Charlie Simpson, was one of three brothers who ran away from home in Ireland and came to America. He settled in New York. The father of Robert A. Simpson, Charlie Simpson, moved to South Carolina, and when Robert A. was nine years old came to Chambers county, Ala., where the family lived until the death of Charles Simpson. Robert A. Simpson was reared in that county but married in Talbotton, Talbot county, Ga., and lived there two years. He then moved back to Chambers county, where he lived until 1875, when he moved back to the line of Tallapoosa and Clay counties. In 1890 he moved to Good Water, where he how lives. There was a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters. One of the sons is a physician at Anniston, Ala. The others are farmers with the exception of Charles M. He was born in Talbotton, Ga., July 26, 1853, received a common school education, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-one. He carried on farming and attended school at the same time for several years, and then taught school for three years. He then became a clerk for Smith & Taylor, and also for other firms in Alex-

ander City, Ala. In 1879 he commenced the mercantile business on his own account, and after several years took in a partner, the name of the firm becoming C. M. Simpson & Co. He continued a member of this firm till in January, 1892, since when he has given his attention to farming. He was married June 30, 1887, in Good Water, to Lulu A. O'Neil, by whom he has had two children, Ethel L. and Hugh M. Politically Mr. Simpson is a democrat; he is a royal arch Mason and is scribe of his chapter and senior warden of his lodge; he is a Knight of Honor and is vice-dictator of his lodge; he is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias and is vice-chancellor of his lodge; served three years as captain of the Coosa county guards, a militia company now dissolved. Capt. Simpson is an energetic and popular young man and takes great interest in what tends to benefit the community as a whole.

JOHN N. SLAUGHTER, of Good Water, Ala., is a son of John R. and Temperance (Harris) Slaughter. The grandfather of John R. Slaughter, John Slaughter, lived in Culpeper county, Va., and was of English descent. He reared a large family of children. Three granduncles of John N. Slaughter were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The older members of the family were Episcopalians in their religious belief, and the entire family is inclined to the professions. John Slaughter, the grandfather of John N. Slaughter, together with five brothers, emigrated to Georgia about 1790. They settled in different counties. John Slaughter himself settling in Greene county, and rearing his family. John R. Slaughter married in this county and removed to Heard county, and thence to Tallapoosa county, Ala., settling four miles east of Dadeville. This was about 1837, and here he lived until his death in 1884. He was a man of remarkable energy, very benevolent, and a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was one of the originators of the Savannah & Memphis, now the Columbus & Western railroad, and was its first president. He was an old line whig, and was once sheriff of Tallapoosa county. He was a man of thrift and accumulated much valuable property, both in lands and negroes. Matthew Harris, father of Mrs. Temperance Slaughter, was reared in Mecklenburgh county, N. C., and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Two of his brothers, Robert and James Harris, signed the Mecklenburgh declaration of independence. Samuel Harris, the father of Matthew Harris, came from Ireland and was the first settler in Mecklenburgh county. The family were Presbyterians. John R. and Temperance Slaughter reared a family of five sons and one daughter. John N. was the eldest of their children and was born November 4, 1828, in Greene county, Ga. He was educated first in the common schools and then in the university of Georgia, graduating in 1851. Two of his brothers graduated at Oglethorpe college near Milledgeville, and the sister at the Synodical institute of Talladega, Ala. She is now Mrs. Rev. G. R. Foster, a widow, and superintendent of the Orphans' Home at Talladega, Ala. A brother, A. H. Slaughter, is a prominent business man

in Opelika, Ala. John N. Slaughter studied medicine for some time but never practiced. As there was a demand for classical teachers, he became a school teacher, and taught in the three counties of Coosa, Talladega and Tallapoosa for thirty-nine years, though not regularly. He was living in Coosa county when the war came on, and raised company B, Thirty-fourth Alabama infantry, and led it to the field as its captain. Afterward he became major of this regiment. He served over three years in the army of Tennessee. He was engaged in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and in the Georgia campaign down to Atlanta. He went back with Hood to Tennessee, and fought at Franklin, and also during the first day of the battle of Nashville, where he was wounded in the arm, but not severely. He then went around to North Carolina and was in the last battle of Kingston, being in the state at the time of the surrender. He has been engaged in farming and teaching ever since the war. In 1881 he was elected to represent Tallapoosa county in the legislature and served one term. He was married in Coosa county, December 20, 1855 to Celia R. McAdory, by whom he has three children. These are Robert M., a teacher who makes his home with his father. He graduated in the class of 1881 at the university of Alabama; Emily T., single, and a graduate of the Southern female college at La-Grange, Ga., in 1881. She is a teacher of note, and is engaged to teach at Maysfield, Texas, during the school year of 1892–93; M. J., a student at La Fayette college, Ala. Politically Mr. Slaughter is a democrat, and he is a master Mason and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He owns land in the three counties of Clay, Tallapoosa and Coosa, to the amount of 1,100 acres, and also considerable real estate in Good Water, where he has resided since 1888. Mr. Slaughter is a man of influence in the community in which he resides, and is a most reputable citizen. Celia R. Slaughter is the daughter of Robert and Emily (McKinney) McAdory. Her grandfather McAdory came from Ireland, settled in Christian county, Ky., and married Celia McShan and emigrated to Jefferson county, Ala., where he died soon after. He left four sons and one daughter. Three sons, James, Robert and Thomas, reared familes, and were men remarkable for energy and enterprise. Robert died in the year 1837 in Tuscaloosa county, Ala. He left three children, Col. P. J. McAdory, a prominent citizen and planter of Coosa; Mrs. M. Y. Baker, widow of Dr. W. H. Baker, the same county, and Celia R. Slaughter, who was born November 9, 1837. Her maternal grandfather, Harris McKinney, was born in Virginia, emigrated to Warren county, Ga., and married Jane Ivey. He then emigrated to Tuscaloosa county, Ala., before the admission of the state, afterward to Coosa, where he died in 1864. He reared five children, two boys and three girls. Emily (McKinney) McAdory was married a second time, to Alfred Massengale, emigrated to Texas and died in 1861. Harris McKinney was one of the most remarkable men of this section.

He commenced life without a dollar, accumulated by agriculture alone, over $100,000 and was distinguished for his energy, enterprise, probity and sagacity. He and family were Baptists.

Felix L. Smith, attorney at law at Rockford, Ala., is a son of Simeon L. and Sarah R. (Persons) Smith, the former of whom was born in Troup county, Ga. He was reared there, and married about 1828. He resided there until 1847, when he came to Alabama, settling at Dadeville, where he remained until his death in 1869, his widow dying in 1884. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, and in politics an uncompromising whig. He was very moral and chaste in his language. His family consisted of eight children, five of whom are living, viz.: Thomas J., postmaster at Dadeville; Jones P., farmer of Opelousas, La.; Mary R., wife of Allen J. Thomas, of Nixburg; O. A., a farmer of Homer, La., and Felix L. The Persons family are prominent in Georgia, Henry R, Persons having been a member of congress, and others also occupying prominent positions. Felix L. Smith was born April 30, 1847, in Dadeville. He enlisted January 30, 1863, at the age of sixteen, in company L, Twelfth Louisiana infantry, and took a position in the commissary department. His services were given mainly in the western army. He was in the battle of Baker's Creek, or Champion Hills, as it is otherwise called, and captured, but he escaped. He was one of the four men who saw General Polk killed, near Marietta, and secured the ambulance which carried him away. After the war he went to school until 1868 at Dadeville. In the latter part of 1868 and 1869 he read law with Oliver & Vaughan, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In that year he was elected county solicitor of Tallapoosa county on the democratic ticket, defeating in the democratic convention Colonel Garrett, an old lawyer. He held this office four years. He then practiced in Dadeville until 1878, when he removed to Rockford, where has ever since been engaged. In 1884 he was one of the Cleveland electors, and canvassed his district for the ticket. He has been always present as a delegate at the congressional and state conventions, never having lost one for twenty-one years. He is making a specialty of criminal law. He was married at Nixburg, November 28, 1879, to Ida I. Thomas, daughter of A. J. Thomas. This is an old Alabama family of good standing. Mrs. Smith was born and reared in Coosa county, and is a graduate of a female college at Wetumpka, Ala. By this marriage Mr. Smith has three children, viz.: Bertha, Posey and Beatrice. Politically, Mr. Smith is a democrat, and he is a Knight of Honor. Mr. Smith is one of the most prominent members of the Coosa county bar.

Rev. John K. Spence, Presbyterian minister at Good Water, Ala., is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth J. (Miller) Spence. Samuel Spence was a native of Ireland, having been born near Belfast in 1808. He became an orphan in infancy and was reared by an aunt. He learned the weaver's trade in Ireland, and in 1828, emigrated to America, landing at Charleston,

S. C. He had received an academic education in Ireland and not finding work at his trade in South Carolina he began teaching school. This profession he followed for about twenty years, educating a number of men who have become prominent in the professional world. He was a man of fine mind, and began the study of the ancient languages and mastered them after he was forty-five years of age. He came to Alabama in 1857, from Kershaw district, S. C., and settled at La Fayette, Chambers county. He lived there until his death in 1886. While in La Fayette he was judge of the probate court for a short period, also circuit clerk and at another time tax collector. This was just before, during and just after the war. He was a great reader, a fine judge of law. He was a Presbyterian in religious belief. He was a man of great acumen concerning doctrinal points, and was very disputatious, and being well read in the Bible he was difficult to defeat in an argument. He married about 1832 in Kershaw county, S. C., Elizabeth Miller, who was a member of a family of Scotch ancestry. Her mother was a Miss Knox, and is believed to have been a descendant of the great reformer, John Knox. The family consisted of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters. All were reared to maturity and twelve are now living. Their mother died in 1888. Rev. John K. Spence was born October 27, 1843, in Kershaw district, S. C. He came to Alabama when a lad and has lived in this state ever since, with the exception of a short residence in Georgia. He had received a fair education when the war came ou, and in 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier in company I, Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, commanded by Col. James F. Dowdell, father of the present circuit judge. He was at the siege of Vicksburg and was surrendered by Gen. Pemberton. He was soon afterward paroled and exchanged, and joining his company was ordered to support Gen. Johnston. When on the top of Lookout Mountain he received a wound in the shoulder, breaking the collar bone. He was in most of the battles in the Atlanta campaign. He was afterward ordered to Mobile and thence to North Carolina, where he participated in the last important battle of the war, that of Bentonville, and surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. He was at that time one of the color guards of his regiment. Returning from the war he engaged in journalism for a time, in company with Andrew J. Richards, reviving the Chambers Tribune. At the end of a year he sold his interest in the Tribune to his partner, and going to Greensboro, Ga., in company with Rev. W. C. Bledsoe, he commenced the publication of the Herald, still one of the most prominent weekly papers in the state. He remained there until 1868, when he sold out, and went to Pickens county, Ala., where he engaged in farming, teaching school and clerking until 1886. While there he held the position of tax assessor from 1880 to 1882. The regular term was four years, but his term was cut short by the legislature. In 1883 he realized his long cherished hope, and placed himself under the care of the Presbyterian church, beginning the study for the ministry. His study

was private and he was ordained in 1886. In 1885 he was called to a group of churches near Marion, Ala., and after a year he was called to a point near Anniston. After a five years' service here he removed to Good Water, where he has charge of a group of churches. Wherever he has preached he has been successful and popular, and when he has left it has been against the wishes of the people. He was married July 13, 1871, near Bridgeville, Pickens county, Ala., to Kittie Duncan. To this marriage there were no children. He married the second time, January 1, 1874, at Warsaw, Ala. to Sarah E. Stanton, by whom he has three children, viz.: Lillie Laura, Willie G. and Mary S. Politically Rev. Mr. Spence is a democrat, and has never scratched a ticket, and while not an active politician he takes an active interest in the success of his party. He also still takes considerable interest in journalism, and writes frequent articles for the secular, as well as the religious press.

JOHN F. VARDAMAN, planter, of Good Water, Ala., is a son of E. L. and Lucinda K. (Mauk) Vardaman. The Vardaman family is of German descent, three brothers, Peter, James and William, coming to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, Peter settling in Virginia, William in Kentucky and James in South Carolina. The descendants of James settled in the fork of the Broad and Ennoree rivers—called Dutch Fork—in what was then Newberry district, in South Carolina, a colony of Germans having settled there. The grandfather of John F. Vardaman, Thomas Vardaman, was a son of James Vardaman, and was born in Dutch Fork about 1777, and married Annie Vining in Jefferson county, Ga., in 1801, and moved into Jasper county, Ga., where C. L. was born in 1804. He then moved to Jefferson county, Ga., in 1805, to Putnam county, Ga. in 1807, and to Meriwether county, Ga., in 1827, back to Dutch Fork, and finally to Alabama in 1836, settling in Coosa county, where he died in 1857. E. L. Vardaman was born in Newberry district, South Carolina, and was married in Putnam county, Ga., to Lucinda K. Mauk, on the 6th day of January, 1824, settling three years thereafter in Meriwether county, Ga., where he lived until the winter of 1848-9. He then came to Alabama. Mr. Vardaman remembers that year, 1849, as the year of the great April frost, which destroyed a great deal of vegetation and growing crops. He, E. L. Vardaman, represented Meriwether county in the Georgia legislature in 1847, and when he moved to Alabama located first in the northwestern part of Tallapoosa county, and afterward moved to Coosa county, and still later to Clay county, where he died in July, 1878. He had thirteen children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: Cynthia M., of Clay county, widow of Kenney M. Hannan, of Tallapoosa county, Ala.; Frances C., wife of George V. House of Clay county, Ala.; Mary B., wife of Edward M. Adair of Clay county; John F., Zilpha T., wife of J. M. L. McPhail, of Clay county; Adeline E., single; Annie L., wife of B. F. Luker, of Clay county; Meinda, Minerva and Nancy died while young; William F. was killed at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. He was a

private soldier in company A, Fourteenth Alabama infantry; James M., was killed below Petersburg, March 30, 1865. He was a private soldier in company C, Sixtieth Alabama infantry; Mielda V., wife of I. T. Kilpatrick, died in January, 1884, leaving a large family of children, all married, except a boy and a girl. Mrs. Lucinda K. Vardaman died in March, 1862, and in 1864, E. L. Vardaman was again married, this time to Miss Martha A. Conway, who has no children, and is yet living in Chilton county, Ala. John F. Vardaman was born May 19, 1835, in Meriwether county, Ga. He had poor opportunities for securing an education in his minority, but at twenty, and afterward, he attended school a portion of each year, for four years. He began to teach school in 1859, and in 1861 he left the school room to enter the army, enlisting first as a twelve months' man, and afterward joined company C, in the cavalry battalion of Hilliard's Alabama legion. At first he saw service in Tennessee. He was at Chickamauga, Knoxville, Bean Station and Strawberry Plains. He was a courier at the time of Bragg's invasion into Kentucky. Before the Georgia campaign he was ordered to Virginia, where he served during the rest of the war, being at Appomattox at the time of Lee's surrender. Returning home from war he became engaged in farming and teaching, and has been thus engaged ever since. He was married December 21, 1865, to Miss Julia Flynn, of Coosa county, Ala., by whom he has four children, viz.: Marshall E., married and living near his parents; John W. A., at home; Maggie M., wife of T. J. Webb, of Kellyton, Ala.; and Ada B., single and at home. Mr. Vardaman was elected county superintendent of education for Coosa county in 1890. He had previously served nine years as magistrate of his beat. Politically he is a member of the people's party, and sympathizes in religious belief with the Primitive Baptist church, though he is not a member. Mr. Vardaman is a man of influence in Coosa county, being one of the most intelligent of the citizens of the county and one of the most substantial and reliable. He is a prosperous farmer living two and a half miles east of Good Water. He is in thorough harmony with the reform movement in politics and is using his influence to cause it to spread and become permanent.

COVINGTON COUNTY.

David S. Barrow, planter and lumberman of Beat No. 6, was born near Pensacola, Fla., in 1828. He is a son of John G. and Catsie Ann (Dunn) Barrow, the former a native of Georgia and the latter a native of South Carolina. When yet a boy, John G. Barrow left home without having received any education and went to Pensacola, Fla., and there found work in a livery stable and hotel. He afterward married the widow Gainer (Miss Dunn). In about 1831, when our subject was three years old, his parents brought him to Covington county and settled in

the woods near old Montezuma, the old county seat, where his father engaged in stock raising for some years, and later removed to Montezuma, and there engaged in the hotel business. After some years he returned to farming, milling and stock raising. The subject still owns the old mill site and operates a mill there. Mr. Barrow then devoted his time to the improvement of his farm, and spent the rest of his life upon it, driving his stock to different places to market. He died in February, 1858, about fifty-seven years old. He was one of the very first white settlers in this part of the country, living here several years before the Indians were removed, and being engaged in several expeditions against them. Mr. Barrow was a thoroughgoing, energetic and prosperous business man, and though of limited education, he was yet of sound judgment and was selected for office by his fellow-citizens several times, serving in the office of county commissioner for some years. He was a Missionary Baptist several years. Mrs. Barrow died in 1863. Of her people nothing is known. David S. Barrow was the third in a family of four sons and four daughters, viz.: Catsie Ann, deceased wife of Joshua Dean; Jacob G., of Conecuh county, served nearly all through the late war, was captured in Florida, and after a long imprisonment on Ship Island, served in the army of Virginia till the close of the war; the subject; Mary, wife of David Foshee, of Conecuh; Caroline, wife of Wiley Padget, both deceased, he dying during the war; Sarah Jane, wife of William J. Riley, both deceased; James M., deceased, and John J., who served all through the war and was neither wounded nor captured. The subject was reared in the wilds of Covington county, with no educational advantages. There was nothing in the neighborhood to read. According to his method of making a comparison between then and now, a child of to-day has better advantages along the public highway or along a mill path, where he can occasionally pick up a piece of newspaper or a cigarette box, than he had when a boy. He began life for himself upon attaining his majority, but remained under his father's charge and command until his father's death. He engaged in farming and merchandising and for some years ran a ferry. He married, in 1849, Sarah K., daughter of Ransom L. and Sarah Dean, both natives of Georgia. They came to Conecuh county at a very early day, and Mr. Dean was the first sheriff of that county, where his wife died January 27, 1863, and Mr. Dean died April 28, 1848. John G. Barrow was a farmer and school teacher, and educated his children at home. He was in comfortable circumstances when the war came on, but like thousands of others, lost heavily during the conflict. At his death he left nothing for his children. Mrs. Barrow was born in Conecuh county, and has had nine children, viz.: Zenobia, deceased wife of E. McKeever; Sarah, wife of S. A. Jones; Jephtha D., John Julian, Ella G., Eldora D. Three died in infancy. Mr. Barrow has lived in his present neighborhood for over sixty years and is one of the county's best known citizens. He is an extensive land owner, and

has followed farming and milling all his life. He owns over 3,000 acres of fine timbered land, all of which he acquired by his own efforts. He still owns the old mill site where his father built two mills, the subject also having built two on the same site. He has recently opened up a fine place where he has excellent improvements. Early in the war he put a snbstitute in the field, paying him $2,500, but who afterward left, and then our subject was commissioned a captain by the state. He then recruited a company of seventy men, took them to Mobile as their captain, and continued in the recruiting service until the close of the war, a very dangerous line of service. He has been county commissioner six years since the war, and has frequently been solicited to run for office, but has as often declined. He was the first man made a Mason in this county and was a charter member of Fairmount lodge, No. 238, of which he was secretary for some years. He stands high as a member of the lodge. Mrs. Barrow has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church for many years. Mr. Barrow is doubtless the oldest resident of the county and well remmembers the incidents of pioneer days. He is also very fond of reciting the history of early life in the county, and has a good memory and an extensive fund of anecdote and reminiscence. He is a very entertaining conversationalist and is very pleasing to the young.

Hon. William Green Beck, farmer and millman of Beat No. 2, was born in Wilkinson county, Ga., in 1815. He was a son of John and Mary (Strong) Beck, the former of whom was born in Barnwell district, S. C., in 1792, and the latter in Virginia about 1797. They were married in South Carolina and moved to Georgia in 1818. They removed thence to Montgomery county when there were but one or two stores there. In 1835 they removed to what is now Bullock county, but what was then Pike county, and in 1840 they removed to Covington, where Mr. Beck died about 1878, and Mrs. Beck about 1860. Mr. Beck was a member of the Primitive Baptist church, and Mrs. Beck of the Missionary Baptist church. He was a farmer all his life and quite a successful one, and though uneducated was generally well informed. With reference to public matters he was very conservative and reticent. He was hard working, industrious, honest and liberal. He was one of the first settlers of Alabama, and one of the first in Covington county. His father, Elijah Beck, was a native of South Carolina and came to Montgomery, Ala., where he died in 1821, He was probably a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was certainly a soldier in the war of 1812. Grandfather Strong was an Englishman, and died in Virginia when Mrs. Beck was small. The subject of this sketch was the second of ten children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living. Three of the sons were in the late war; Washington, served in the latter part of the war, and died at Montgomery; Charles, of Baldwin county, and Wilson, of Brewton. William G. Beck, was reared on a farm, principally in Montgomery county, with but a common school education. He began life for himself at twenty

years of age, farming in what is now Bullock county, where he was married in 1835 to Louisa, daughter of John Smith, who removed from Georgia to Alabama. Mr. Smith died in Tallapoosa county in 1839, and Mrs. Smith in Florida about 1874. Mrs. Beck was born in Georgia and died in Covington county in 1846, leaving six children, viz.: Oliver, who died in Mobile in January 1863, in the army from Choctaw county; Mary Ann, wife of Reuben Diamond; Sarah J., wife of Henry Williams, of Texas, Washington, deceased; Robert J., died in 1891; William, died young. Mr. Beck was married, the second time, to Mrs. Sarah Tane, née Johnson, who was born in Covington and had ten children, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of James M. Smith; Wilson; Eliza, wife of W. Brooks; Annanias, wife of William Cobb; Nancy, wife of George Cooper; Charles; John W.; the rest dying in infancy. For the first five years after marriage Mr. Beck lived east of Andalusia engaged in farming, and then below on the river, and for the past twenty-three years upon his present farm of 126 acres, where he has a small grist mill, which he built in 1854. He has worked a good many years at blacksmithing, woodworking and mill building. In 1844 he was elected revenue commissioner of Covington county, holding the office four years. In 1882 he was elected to the legislature and served on the committee on local legislation, and on public printing. He is a member of Dean lodge, No. 182, F. & A. M., at Conecuh. He and his wife have been members of the Missionary Baptist church for many years. Although Mr. Beck had but very limited advantages for obtaining an education when young, yet he is one of the most cultured and best informed men in the county. He is universally esteemed and his superior abilities are recognized by all.

Major S. E. Benton, merchant and farmer, of River Falls, was born in Eufaula, Ala., in 1841. He is a son of Isaac and Settie (Segars) Benton, the former born in South Carolina in 1818, the latter in Georgia in 1820. They came with their respective parents to Barbour county, Alabama, about 1822. They married there and still live there, Mr. Benton having followed farming all his life. Mr. Benton served in the home guards a short time during the late war. He was very conservative in his views. Both Mr. and Mrs. Benton have been members of the Missionary Baptist church many years. His father, Samuel Benton, was a native of South Carolina but became an early settler in Barbour county, Ala., where he died before the major's recollection. He was of Irish extraction and reared a large family. Ira Segars, the maternal grandfather of the major, was a Georgian by birth and an early settler in Barbour county, Ala., where both he and wife died. He was a prosperous farmer and raised a family of five sons and several daughters. All of the sons served in the late war. Major S. E. Benton was the eldest of seven sons and four daughters, the major and one brother serving in the late war. James M. was in the Fifty-seventh Alabama infantry, was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, and is since deceased. Major Benton, in

July, 1861, joined company E, Seventh Alabama infantry, for one year, and was at Pensacola until the winter of 1861 and 1862. He then went to Kentucky, and then to Corinth, where the regiment disbanded at the expiration of its term of service. He returned home and re-enlisted, this time in company D, Fiftieth Alabama infantry, went to the army in Virginia and fought in the battle of the Wilderness and on to Petersburg and Richmond, and finally surrendered with Lee. He was captured at Petersburg, but on the second day made his escape and rejoined his command. He was acting sergeant-major from that time on, having previously served in the ranks. At the close of the war he returned home and engaged in farming and merchandising. In 1867 he was married to Martha, daughter of Trust and Mary Thomas, natives of Conecuh county, Alabama. Mrs. Benton was born in Barbour county, and is the mother of four children, viz.: Harmon; Minnie, wife of Dr. W. A. McNair; Hattie, died when a child; and Stella. They are all well educated. Mr. Benton lived in Barbour county farming and merchandising until 1891, when he removed to River Falls, where he has since resided. He owns 1,500 acres of land beside town property, all of which he has acquired by his own efforts. Upon his coming to River Falls he established a store, the first in River Falls. He was also instrumental in having a postoffice established. He was formerly active in politics, but he is now retired from active participation in battles in this field, although he yet liberally supports his party. He is a very prominent and highly esteemed citizen.

John M Diamond, a planter of Beat No. 6, was born where he now resides, in 1829. He is a son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Dixon) Diamond, natives of South and North Carolina respectively. In 1819 they came to Alabama, married, and moved to Monroe county in 1820. In 1823 they removed to what is now Covington county. They settled in the woods near to where Fairfield now stands. Mr. Diamond improved his farm, started a saw mill, and raised a great deal of live stock, including cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. He remained there the rest of his life, dying October 7, 1853, aged seventy-four years, He was one of the very first white settlers in the country, his nearest market being Pensacola, ninety miles away. He became familiar with the customs and habits of the Indians, and fought against them in 1836. He also enlisted in the war of 1812, but did not fight. He was a very industrious and prosperous man, and accumulated considerable property. He lived among his neighbors, wealthy and happy, liberal and charitable; dishonesty among the people was unknown at that early day; but he shared the hardships and privations of pioneer life. His father, William Diamond, died in South Carolina, but the rest of the family came to Alabama. The eldest son, William, was killed in the McDade massacre by the Indians. The mother died in Conecuh county. The mother of John M. was a daughter of Jeremiah Dixon, an Englishman, who served in the Revolutionary army at the battle of Bunker Hill. He came to Alabama in 1819, died in

1839, and was buried in Covington county. John M. Diamond was the fourth of three sons and five daughters, viz.: William, served in the cavalry during the war, and died in Florida; Elizabeth, deceased; Anna, wife of Henry Padget; John M. Diamond; Margaret, wife of Samuel Tynes; Clarissa, of Texas; Reuben, served in the Virginia army three years, and Lucy J., wife of William Mosely, of Texas. John M. Diamond was raised in the wilds of Covington county, with no education. He learned to read by catching the name of a letter now and then, and being in company of those who could read; being a close observer, he in this way learned to read and write. He remained at home until his father died, and then with his mother till she died, but had been working for wages at home. In 1856 he married Melissa J., daughter of Lewis and Sarah Smith, natives of Georgia, whence they came to Pike county, Ala., and later to Covington county, where they died; he in 1880, and she in 1887. He was a farmer by occupation, and served in the late war a short time. Mrs. Diamond was born in Pike county, and is the mother of twelve children, of whom three sons and seven daughters are still living. Mr. Diamond has spent all his life in the neighborhood of his birthplace, engaged in farming, stockraising and milling, and has lived on his present farm since 1862. He owns about 400 acres of land in all. He volunteered his services to the Confederate cause, but they were not accepted on account of his disability. However, he cared for the families of those who went to the field. During that time he worked hard and divided his earnings among his neighbors. While his boyhood days were spent amongst the Indians, and he was thus compelled to grow up without educational advantages, yet his experience with the world was in itself a school that has supplied him with a certain amount of practical knowledge that has been of great value to him, and which he could not have obtained from books. He is one of the men that believe that honesty should be practical as well as theoretical, and has a thorough contempt for crooked ways in the business or social world.

Judge Andrew J. Fletcher, planter of Beat No. 1, was born in Marshall county, West Va., in 1829. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (French) Fletcher, both of them natives of Marshall county, West Va. Mr. Fletcher in 1834 came to Alabama intending to remove his family to Covington county, but died in 1385, and lies buried in Beat No. 6. He was a well-to-do farmer, and served in the war of 1812. His father was of English ancestry. Andrew J. Fletcher's mother was a daughter of Isaac French who was a farmer of Giles county, Va., and died there. She died in 1846. The subject of this sketch was the fifth of six children, two of the brothers serving in the Virginia army during the late war. In 1849 he came to Covington county, Ala., to look after his father's property, and in 1853 married Martha, daughter of James and Eveline Ward, natives of Georgia, but who died in Covington county, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher haven seven children, viz.: William; Mary E., wife of James A.

Prestwood; James; John E., of Geneva; Henry; Virginia; Annette. Mr. Flitcher has ever since coming to Alabama lived in Covington county, and for thirty years on his present farm. He owns 800 acres of land in different tracts and has 130 acres cleared. For about three years he was a merchant at Andalusia, and for many years was in the saw mill business. He now has a grist mill. He has been in public life for many years. He was constable in 1853; justice of the peace in 1859; tax assessor and collector in 1864; superintendent of education in 1868; tax collector in 1871; county commissioner in 1871–72–73; and probate judge from 1874 to 1880. He has since than been justice of the peace for some time. He is a member of farmers' alliance, No. 960. He has been secretary and is now one of the executive committee. He was before the war a whig, but since that party became extinct he has been a democrat. During the civil war he was not subject to military duty, having had asthma for the last forty years. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, having joined that church in 1860. Mr. Fletcher is one of the oldest settlers in the county, is the only one of his father's family who came here, and he is well known and highly respected by all.

Russell Ravenel Gantt, farmer and timberman, of Beat No. 1, and was born in Lexington, S. C., in 1828. He is a son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Gunter) Gantt, the former born in Newberry district, S. C., in 1802, and the latter in Lexington district, S. C., in 1806. They spent all of their lives in South Carolina, the former dying in 1877, and the latter in 1887. He was a farmer and a lumberman, was industrious and prosperous, and accumulated considerable property. He was in early life a militia officer, served in the Florida war, and took some active part in the late war, but did not go into the field. He was in religion, a Universalist. His father was Joseph Gantt, a native of Newberry district, where he died. He had one son in the Revolutionary war. His father was of Scotch-Irish origin, but came from Germany to America in colonial times. Russell Gunter, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of one of the Carolinas, was a farmer by occupation, was in the war of 1812, was of German ancestry, served for some years as justice of the peace, raised a large family of daughters, only one son, and died in Lexington district at a very advanced age. Russell R. Gantt, was the third in a family of seven sons and six daughters. He was the only one who came to Covington county, but all of the sons but one were in the late war: Caswell, who was in company C, Twentieth South Carolina infantry, was captured in Virginia and confined a time as prisoner of war; Russell R.; Ulysses G., served in the artillery and was captured near Atlanta, and was in Camp Chase until after the surrender; Elijah Monroe, was in a South Carolina regiment and served in South Carolina most of the war; Adolphus, was in company I, Twentieth South Carolina infantry, a short time, serving in South Carolina; Israel, was in company I, and afterward in company F, First South Carolina, and served in the army in Virginia,

Virginia, dying during the early part of the war; Joseph, died young. R. R. Gantt, in March, 1861, joined the Twenty-second South Carolina, was crippled on James Island, and spent the summer at home, on furlough. In the fall he rejoined his company in Virginia, and fought at Kingston, N. C., also at the siege of Petersburg, at Cold Harbor, and was in many minor engagements. He was wounded in the head by a shell at Bermuda Hundred, and his life was nearly despaired of for fifteen days, but in July he rejoined his company, and in the explosion at Petersburg he was again wounded by a minie ball, which disabled him for the rest of the war. In June, 1863, his brigade, under Gen. Evans, was sent to reinforce Gen. Pemberton, at Vicksburg, but reached there just before the city fell, and then retreated to Jackson, fought there and afterward returned to Georgia, and then to Charleston, spent the winter on Sullivan Island, and in the spring went to Virginia. After the war had ended, he returned to farming and milling, and in 1872 moved to Covington county, where he has since lived, engaged in farming, and to some extent in milling. He has lived on his present farm ten years, six miles northeast of Andalusia, where he owns eight hundred acres of land, besides which, he also owns several hundred acres in several small tracts. While he has always been a democrat, he has never been a politician nor office seeker. He is one of the leading farmers of the county, and is industrious, honest and popular. In 1858, he married Elizabeth Gantt, daughter of Israel Gantt, our subject's father and Israel Gantt being cousins. Israel and Martha Gantt were also natives of South Carolina, but came to Covington county about 1870, and there lie buried. Mrs. Gantt was born in Lexington district, S. C., and died June 11, 1892. She was a Missionary Baptist, and was the mother of five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Pollard, Joanna, wife of Wesley Garvin; Pickens and Burnett.

Preston J. Gantt, a planter and lumberman of River Falls, was born in Lexington district, S. C., in 1854. He is a son of Alfred and Sarah Anne (Jackson) Gantt, both of whom were natives of the same district in South Carolina. There they were educated and lived until 1867, when they removed to Covington county, Ala., and lived at Hamptonville for some years, but are now living at Evergreen. Mr. Gantt is about sixty-four years of age, and his wife about fifty-five. He is a Presbyterian, and she a Baptist. In South Carolina he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for some years, but is now principally engaged in farming. He has always been energetic and prosperous. Early in the war he volunteered in the Confederate army as a private soldier, and participated in many of the most important battles of the war. On October 19, 1863, he was captured in northern Virginia and imprisoned at Point Lookout, Md., till June, 1865. He was neither wounded, nor captured, nor diseased while in the service. Upon his return home he found everything dilapidated and to a great degree destroyed, it having been in the line of Sherman's march to the sea. His father, Zebulon

Gantt, died in Lexington district, when the subject of this sketch was a boy. He was of Scotch descent, was a lumberman by occupation. He had two sons and six daughters, the two sons both serving in the war. Clement Jackson, the maternal grandfather, was also a native of Lexington district, was a farmer and merchant, raised a large family, had four sons in the late war, and died in Barnwell district, S. C. James, who now resides in South Carolina, served all through the war, was shot in the left leg, and lost its use; Middleton was shot through the shoulder, and died in the hospital in Virginia; J. P. was shot in the left arm and lost its use. He now resides in South Carolina. Preston J. Gantt is the eldest of three sons and six daughters, viz.: Anne, wife of Lawrence J. Salter; Eliza J., wife of Shehane Gant, of Evergreen; Anderson; Donie, wife of Harry Burt, of Evergreen, and three others who died young. Mr. Gantt was securing a good education, which was cut short by the war. He came with his parents to Alabama, and remained with them till he was twenty-three years old, when he began working at the timber business, and is now superintendent of the shipping department of the Frierson mills. He also is engaged in farming, owning 1,200 acres of land, covered for the most part with fine pine timber. In 1879 he married Lena, daughter of William and Mary Dunson, natives of Georgia, where Mr. Dunson died. Mrs. Dunson afterward removed to Alabama, and died in Troy. Mrs. Gantt was born in Georgia, and has three children. Mr. Gant is a member of the Andalusia lodge, No. 434, F. & A. M. He was a charter member, and was treasurer a good many years. He is of good family, and stands high amongst his neighbors and friends.

William T. Knowles, farmer and timberman of Beat No. 2, was born at Clay Hill, Pike county, Ala., in October, 1832. He is a son of Richard and Martha Jane (Oliver) Knowles, the former a native of Georgia, and the latter of Ora, Laurens county, S. C. Both of these people came with their respective parents to Alabama at an early day, married in Pike county, and removed Coffee county in 1842, where Mr. Knowles died in September, 1890, lacking only twenty days of being one hundred years old. His wife died in 1886. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist church from her youth up. Mr. Knowles was a prosperous farmer all his life, always industrious, enterprising, and active in public affairs; courteous, genial and generous till his death. He was one of a family of five sons and three daughters born to Richard Linsey Knowles, a Georgian by birth who at an early day removed to Alabama, settling at Clay Hill where he died before the war. He was a wealthy planter, was a self-made man, though uneducated, and of Irish parentage. His wife also died at Clay Hill. William Oliver, grandfather of our subject on the mother's side, was raised an orphan boy in South Carolina. He married in this state and came to Pike county, Ala., and thence to Montgomery county, where he died, at a great age, after the war. He was a wealthy planter, was in the Indian war with Mr. Knowles, and raised a large family. He

was married twice, and both wives died in Montgomery county. William T. Knowles was the eldest of four sons and six daughters, only five of whom are living, the subject being the only one in this county. He was reared on the farm, and at the age of seventeen engaged in teaming for his father, with whom he remained until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1855 he married Matilda, daughter of Allen Daniel, a Georgian. Mrs. Knowles had two children, and died in Coffee county before the war. These children were Richard, and Willie Elizabeth, wife of Jasper Thompson. Mr. Knowles was married, the second time, to Pollie E., daughter of Bradford C. and Mary Carter, both natives of Georgia, whence they removed to Coffee county, Ala., and where Mr. Carter died in 1888, Mrs. Carter is still living. Mrs. Knowles was born in Georgia and is the mother of six children. The first and second born died in infancy; William; Florence; Horace; Clara. In July, 1861, Mr. Knowles joined company B, of Hilliard's legion, and spent three months at Montgomery, and then some months at Chattanooga. He went then to Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, then through the Kentucky campaign and back to Knoxville and to Missionary Ridge. He then went to Virginia with Longstreet and fought in the Wilderness and at the siege of Petersburg. He was captured at Hatcher's Run thirteen days before the surrender of Lee, and was a prisoner at Point Lookout three months and thirteen days, when he was discharged at Mobile, and returned to his home. He was never wounded in the whole time of his service, although he participated in many hard fought battles and skirmishes. He then engaged in farming in Coffee county about a year, and then in milling at Greenville about a year, then in Wilcox county one year. and then in Conecuh county a year. Since then he has been engaged in the same business in Covington county, and for twenty-one years at his present location. His business has been all this time, farming, milling and cutting timber. He owns about 5,000 acres of timber land individually, and owns in connection with James A. Prestwood about 1,600 acres of timber land. Mr. Knowles started in life after the war with nothing and is now one of the most extensive land owner in the county. He has been active and industrious and has always given strict attention to his own affairs. He was a justice of the peace for eighteen years consecutively until 1890, when he declined longer service. He has never sought office. One of the peculiarities of Mr. Knowles is that he has never shaved, and during the war he never had his hair cut, and at the close of the conflict it extended below his waist. Mr. Knowles is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and is one of the reliable and substantial men of the county.

Benjamin H. Lewis, attorney at law at Andalusia, was born in Pike county, Ala., in 1855. He is a son of Benjamin H. and Emily (Glawson) Lewis, the former a native of Henry county, Ala., the latter of Houston

county, Ga. Mrs. Lewis came to Pike county with her parents when she was twelve years old, married and remained there the rest of her life. Mr. Lewis died September 15, 1882, and Mrs. Lewis May 29, 1890. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist church. He was a millwright by occupation, and was a patentee and proprietor of the Lewis wheel. He was major of Pike county state troops before the war, and when the war broke out he raised a company known as the Brundidge Guards, and with them joined the famous Fifteenth Alabama infantry, commanded by William C. Oates. This company was one of the best and ablest of the Alabama troops, being especially selected for their fine physique and courage. There were but three married men in the company. It fought all through the war, and first under Beauregard in the first battle of Bull Run. Mr. Lewis fought bravely until the fall of 1861, when he was taken sick and removed to a hospital, where he remained nearly all winter, and in the spring of 1862 he resigned and returned home. After his recovery he served in the state troops until the close of the war. He was a prominent Mason, a member of Harrison lodge, No. 246, at Henderson, Ala. He was also a royal arch Mason. He took great interest in educational matters. He was the only son of John Lewis, a native of North Carolina, who removed to Alabama at a very early day, when it was yet a territory. He died at what is now Geneva, April, 1873, aged sixty-three. He had served in Floyd's army against the Indians in Georgia and Alabama and for several years in the regular army, taking great delight in that kind of life. James Glawson, the maternal grandfather of Benjamin H. Lewis, was a native of Ireland, and his wife was a Miss Bowers, daughter of the well known Ben Bowers, the famous hatter, the first marshal of Troy, Ala. He died in Pike county, Ala., at the age of ninety-three. Mr. Glawson was a farmer, raised a family of seven or eight children, and died at Henderson, Ala. Benjamin H. Lewis was the fourth of nine children, viz.: James L., of Coffee county; John T., of San Antonio, Texas, both of them saw-mill men; Josephine, deceased; Benjamin H.; Jesse B., of Henderson, Pike county; Anna G., wife of William O. Copeland, of Brundidge, Ala.; Arabelle C., wife of G. F. Emerson, of Geneva, Ala.; Ella E., wife of Charles M. Logan, of Henderson, Ala., and one other child which died in infancy. Benjamin H. was reared on a farm, received an academic education at Troy, and remained at home until he was twenty-three years old. He then taught school two years, and read law with Hon. W. D. Roberts, of Elba, Ala., and in May, 1882, was admitted to the bar. After practicing at Elba a short time he removed to Andalusia, where he now has a fine practice. He has authority to practice in all the courts of the state, and in the Federal court at Montgomery, and is the leading lawyer of his county. He is not a politician and has rarely sought office. Considering all things, the success of Mr. Lewis in life is something remarkable. He started in life with nothing, being somewhat in debt when he came to Andalusia. Since then,

by industry, economy and perseverance, he has not only paid his debts but has in addition accumulated a considerable property, owning now more than 800 acres of land in Pike, Crenshaw and Covington counties, some of it being fine pine timbered land. Besides all this, he has a fine home in Andalusia. On March 28, 1881, he met with a misfortune, which came near being fatal, falling and maiming his right arm for life. He is one of the able, prosperous and popular men of Covington county, and is very highly esteemed.

NORMAN MCINTOSH, planter of Beat No. 6, Covington county, Ala., was born in Greene county, Ala., in 1843. He is a son of John and Dorcas (Shiver) McIntosh, the former a native of Scotland, the latter of Georgia. John McIntosh, when about fifteen years old, was brought to the United States by his parents, who lived in South Carolina until 1818 and then removed to Alabama, settling in Barbour county, where the father of Norman married, and subsequently moved to Greene county. Here he lived until about 1854, when he removed to Coffee county and died there in 1865. His widow is still living, aged eighty-two years. She has for many years been a member of the Missionary Baptist church, Mr. McIntosh followed overseeing in early life, and later he became a farmer and was a very successful one. He was a hard-working man, and was one of a large family born to Angus McIntosh, who as previously stated came to this country from Scotland, in 1798, he and his wife both dying in South Carolina. Jackson Shiver, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was probably a Georgian by birth, but he became a very early settler in Barbour county, Ala. Here he died when Mrs. McIntosh was a little girl. His widow died in Coffee county, having lived some years with Mr. McIntosh. Norman McIntosh was one of thirteen children, only five of whom are living. Four of the sons were in the late war, viz.: John, who enlisted in the first company raised in Coffee county, died at Island No. 10; Kinreth, who was in the same company with his brother John, and who was killed on picket duty at Memphis, Tenn.; William, who served as a private soldier four years in the western army; and Norman who, in December, 1862, joined company A, from Brundidge in Hilliard's legion. He served in the Virginia army, and fought in nearly all the prominent engagements fought by that army from that time until Longstreet went to Tennessee, when he accompanied that general, and returned with him to Virginia. He was wounded near Richmond and was furloughed home for sixty days. Afterward he traded positions with a comrade and joined Clanton's command in Alabama, and served at Pollard until the close of the war. After the war he became engaged in farming in Coffee county, where he remained until the year 1870, since when he has been engaged in the same business in Covington county, and he has also been engaged in the timber business for some years. Commencing after the war with nothing, he now owns in two tracts about one thousand acres of good farming land. He is one of the leading farmers

of the county, and is one of the most industrious and enterprising citizens. In 1877 he was married to Amanda, daughter of Raymond and Mary Jane Nixon, both natives of Georgia. They were married in Georgia, moved thence to West Florida, and from there to Covington county, Ala., in 1861, where Mr. Nixon died in 1876, Mrs. Nixon still living. Mrs. McIntosh was born in Georgia and has five children. Mr. McIntosh is a member of Andalusia lodge, No. 434, F. & A. M. and stands well in the community, esteemed by all his neighbors and friends.

ROBERT H. MILLER, of the firm of Cawthorn, O'Neal & Miller, timber manufacturers, Covington county, Ala., was born in Escambia county, in 1864. He is a son of Robert H. and Carrie C. (Floyd) Miller, the former a native of Georgia, the latter of Escambia county, Ala. Mr. Miller received a good common school education and came to Escambia county, where he married and has since resided. He was in the late war, and is a prosperous farmer. His wife died in 1882. She was a daughter of Thomas Floyd, who was one of the early settlers of Escambia county, where he spent the rest of his life, dying about the time Robert H. was born. He raised a family of two sons and two daughters. Robert H., was the youngest of six sons and six daughters, viz.: Thomas R. and George, both of whom were in the late war, the latter dying of measles at Fort Pickens; Mary, widow of Henry Clements; Frances, wife of John Clements; Sis, wife of James Kennedy; Jane, wife of Briant Mansel; Margaret, deceased wife of James Mansel; John of Texas; Delaney, wife of Hezekiah Howerton; William; W. R., and Robert H. During his minority he had in all about three months schooling, and upon attaining his majority he worked as a laborer at any thing he could find to do. For about two years he was engaged in the logging business in Escambia county, and in 1880 he came to Covington county and purchased what is now the Lindsey, Simmons & Bro.'s mill, which he operated about three years alone, when he took in a brother for a partner for about two years. He then engaged in merchandising for about two years at Castleberry, after which he purchased an interest in his present mill with James A. Prestwood, and subsequently became sole proprietor, and still later the present firm was formed. The mill belonging to this firm is one of the best in the county, having a yearly capacity of from 12,000 to 14,000 pieces. The mill is connected with the Conecuh river by a pole road on which is run a pole engine to haul the timber to the river, a distance of about five miles. This firm owns about 1,200 acres of timber land. Beside his interest in the milling business, Mr. Miller also owns a farm of about 400 acres, on which he resides. While he started poor, and while he is yet a young man, he is nevertheless one of the best equipped men in the county. He possesses rare business qualifications, which together with his indomitable will and indefatigable energy must necessarily carry him forward to any success he may desire. In 1880 he married Mrs. Rosetta Webb (née Dixon), who was born in

Escambia county, and who is the mother of two children. Mr. Miller is not a politician, but still he performs his duty as a member of his party; and for his many excellent qualities he is highly esteemed by all.

WILLIAM J. MOSELEY, clerk of the circuit court of Covington county, was born in Talledega county, Ala., April 19, 1840. He is a son of John and Anne (Dean) Moseley, the former born in Georgia in 1810, and the latter in Talledega county, Ala., about 1818. Mr. Moseley was brought up on a farm, was well educated, following farming for a livelihood, and was tax collector of Dallas county, where he lived for twenty-four years before his death in 1888. He was a member of the primitive Baptist church, as is his widow, who is still living in Dallas county. Grandfather Elijah Moseley was a native of Georgia, but removed to Alabama in 1820, settling in Dallas county, where he died before William J. was born. He was a pioneer, served in the Indian war, and raised a family of sixteen children. The maternal grandfather, Jared Dean, was born and died in Talledega county. William J. Moseley was the third of a family of twelve children. One brother, Rev. P. L. Moseley, now of Ozark, a minister of the Missionary Baptist church, was in the cavalry service during the late war, and was slightly wounded at Four Mile creek, near Mobile. William J. was reared on a farm with but limited advantages for securing an education in early life; but later on he took an academic course finishing at Marlin, Tex., in 1876. In March, 1861, he joined company C, Fifth Alabama infantry, spent a short time at Montgomery, when he went to Virginia and fought in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, his first fight, and then at Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, where he was wounded five times and lost his left leg. He was then taken to Richmond, where he was taken care of by a cousin for a short time and then taken home. In 1863 he was elected tax assessor of Dallas county, and the same fall was appointed revenue collector, and held both positions till the surrender, when he was relieved by Federal authority. In 1866 he was again elected tax assessor and held the office till the fall of 1868. In 1871 he went to Texas and taught school and also attended school until 1877, when he went to Montgomery, La., on Red river, where he taught school for eight years. In 1886 he came to Covington county, Ala., and taught school till 1889, when he was appointed clerk of the circuit court, which position he still retains. He was married February 1, 1886, to Cynthia, daughter of Kent Tillis. Mrs. Moseley was born in Coffee county, Ala., and both she and her husband are members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Moseley is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the farmer's alliance.

DR. JOHN F. PENDREY, physician, surgeon and merchant of Rose Hill, was born in what is now Crenshaw county, in 1858. He is a son of James Porter and Sarah E. (Webb) Pendrey, for a sketch of whom see elsewhere in this volume. The doctor is the eldest of a family of three

children, one son and two daughters, the daughters being both dead. He was educated in the country schools and at Greenville, Ala., and afterwards read medicine with Drs. Joseph and William Kendrick. He graduated from Mobile medical college in 1881, practiced one year at Leon, since which time he has practiced at Rose Hill. He has here also been engaged in the mercantile business, doing a business of about $10,000.00 a year. Besides his practice and his mercantile business he owns a farm of about 500 acres, and gives some attention to farming. In April, 1882, he married Roberta E. Lee Riley, who was born and educated at Leon. She is a sister of Malachi Riley, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Dr. Pendrey and wife have been the parents of six children, five of whom are living. Dr. Pendrey is postmaster at Rose Hill, is a member of the State Medical association and is president of the Covington county Medical society. While he is not a politician, he supports earnestly the democratic party. Both he and his wife sustain a high social position and are esteemed for their many excellent qualities.

James Austin Prestwood, one of the leading timber men and one of the most wealthy citizens of Covington county, is a resident of Andalusia. He was born in Coffee county, June 11, 1855. He is a son of Thomas F. and Margaret (McIntosh) Prestwood, natives of Georgia and Alabama respectively. Mr. Prestwood came with his parents to Coffee county when a boy, received a limited education, married and spent the rest of his life as a successful farmer. He was industrious and honest and had a bright future awaiting him, but in the fall of 1861 he joined the Confederate army as a private soldier, fought at Shiloh, Corinth and Missionary Ridge, and from Dalton to Resaca, where he was mortally wounded, taken to a hospital at Atlanta and died in 1864, after three years of gallant service for the cause he loved so well. His father was Terry Prestwood, and he came from Georgia at an early day to Coffee county, where he spent the rest of his life. He had four sons in the late war, viz.: Joseph, who came home with small pox during the war and died; and his father, mother and a grown sister all countracted the same disease and all died; Thomas, the father of the subject; Francis Marion, who was all through the war and who is now one of the most extensive planters in Coffee county, and one of the largest in southeastern Alabama; Herman, who served all through the war. The maternal grandfather of James A. Prestwood, John McIntosh, was a native of Scotland. The subject is the second of five children, the others being Terry, a resident of Andalusia; John W., of Geneva, Ala.; Nancy, wife of James W. Bradshaw, of Andalusia; Mary Thomas, wife of Jasper Holloway, of Coffee county. Mr. J. A. Prestwood was brought up on a farm by his widowed mother and never attended school but three months in his life. At nineteen years of age his mother gave him his time and he at once went to Andalusia and there worked as a mill hand, teaming and so forth,

for three years, when he felt certain he could make a success of the business himself. His career justified this confidence and he now owns two of the leading mills in the county, cutting from 14,000 to 16,000 pieces each season, worth $2.75 each. This cut timber is rafted down the Conecuh and Escambia river to the Pensacola market. He employs about eighty-five men, and runs about seventeen teams, some of which he owns. He owns 4,500 acres of land individually and a half interest in 1,600 acres of timber land beside. He also owns considerable property in Andalusia and in Geneva. In 1890 and 1891 he erected one of the most expensive and elegant mansions in southern Alabama. This mansion he has protected against fire by a large tank, which he supplies with water by a fine wind-mill, one of the very few in Alabama. He is also engaged to some extent in farming. For thirteen years until recently, he was engaged in the saloon business, and now owns a bar at Geneva. Notwithstanding his dealing and having dealt in liquor, he has never taken a dram in his life; neither has he ever used tobacco in any form. He is regular in his habits and is a fine specimen of manly health. His mother is still living in Coffee county, is about sixty years old and is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. In 1878 Mr. Prestwood married Mary Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of Judge A. J. Fletcher. Mrs. Prestwood was born in Covington county and is the mother of six children, viz.: Millard Fillmore, who was drowned in 1891; James Mordan; Freddy Gardner, deceased; Maud E., deceased; John Dun Bibben; Fletcher Burnett. Mr. Prestwood has never sought office but always has been an active worker for the democratic party. He has on several occasions been a delegate of the state convention, and for some years has been a member of the county central committee. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church and is highly respected by his neighbors and friends.

Malachi Riley, probate judge of Covington county, was born in Barbour county, September 20, 1853. He is a son of Willis and Martha Clark) Riley, both of whom were born in the state of Georgia, the former in 1825, the latter in 1828. Both were reared to labor on the farm and the latter was deprived of all educational advantages. Mr. Riley's father died when he was yet a small boy and he was reared by his widowed mother, with but limited educational advantages. Mr. Riley married in Georgia about 1845, and came to Barbour county, Ala., and to what is now Crenshaw county in 1860, and in 1889 to Greenville, Butler county, where they both reside. He was a very energetic, industrious and progressive man, and accumulated a good deal of property. During the war he was not subject to military duty, and, therefore, devoted his attention to the families of those who went. He has always been well known for his kindness and hospitality wherever he has lived. He has read a great deal and is a well informed man in general affairs. His wife has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church for many

years. She was a daughter of Alfred Clark, who was a native of South Carolina, but who removed to Georgia at a very early day, and also came to Alabama soon after Mr. Riley came, dying at Leon, in what is now Crenshaw county, in 1872. His widow died in 1875. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist church for many years. They raised a large family, and two of their sons lost their lives in the late war. Malachi Riley was the fifth of a family of nine children, viz.: Lou, died in 1867; Fannie, wife of Dr. J. E. Kendrick, of Luverne; William, of Andalusia; Julia, widow of James R. Burnett, of Greenville, Ala.; Malachi; Middleton, of Hamptonville, Ala.; Robert E. Lee, wife of Dr. J. F. Pendrey, of Rose Hill, Ala. Two others died young. Malachi Riley was reared on a farm and began life for himself at nineteen years of age, reading law with Gamble & Powell, of Greenville, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He practiced with them until 1874 and then taught school in Crenshaw county until 1876. Upon coming to Andalusia in April, 1876, he was appointed superintendent of education in December of same year, but in November, 1878, he resigned, having been elected to the legislature. While in this body he served on the committee on judiciary and on privileges and elections. He was the youngest member of the legislature and served with no little distinction. At the expiration of his term in the legislature he was elected, in 1880, probate judge of Covington county, and was said to be the yougest probate judge in the state. He was re-elected in 1886 and has now served twelve years with very general satisfaction, and was re-elected in 1892. He is a very efficient official, and is conservative and courteous. March 18, 1880, he married Ann White, a daughter of Hon. John D. and Mary Chapman. She was born at Leon, and educated there and at Rutledge. Judge Riley and wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist church, and he is a member of Andalusia lodge, No. 434, F. & A. M.

Hon. James P. Rousseau, farmer, of Rose Hill, Beat No. 4, was born in Greene county, Ala., in 1824. He was a son of Mozea and Martha (Carson) Rousseau, the former a native of Putnam county, Ga., and the latter of Alabama. Mr. Rousseau received a common school education, came when a young man to Alabama, married in Greene county and removed to Texas, where Mrs. Rousseau died when James P. was about four years old. Mr. Rousseau died about 1833. He had been a farmer and had been in one of the Indian wars. His father was John Rousseau, a farmer, a French extraction, being of perhaps the third generation born in this country, the first of them settling in Virginia, whence the family emigrated to Georgia, and from which sprang some of the best families of that state. He died in Putnam county, Ga. James Rousseau was secretary of state in the state of Georgia. James Carson, maternal grandfather of James P., was a native of the state of South Carolina, but came to Alabama about the time this state was formed. His wife was a descendant of General Pickens of Revolutionary fame. He raised a small

family and died in Putnam county, Ga. James P. Rousseau was the fourth of five children, all deceased but him. He was raised by an uncle, James Pickens, of Marengo county, Ala., and when thirteen years old was sent to Davidson college, North Carolina, where he spent five years, completing his education and taking the reuglar collegiate course. He then went to Texas and there taught school for one year, thirteen years in Georgia, and eighteen years in Alabama, where he was recognized as one of the best educators in the state. He was married in Georgia in 1847 to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Sarah Matthews, both natives of Putnam county, Ga., and both of whom died in that state. Mr. Matthews was a farmer and raised a large family. Mrs. Rousseau was born in Pike county, Ga., and is the mother of five children, viz.: Dr. George M., a dentist of Montgomery, educated in his profession at Thomasville, Ga.; Eudora, wife of William Riley; Lavinia, wife of George M. Crittenden, of Texas; Elizabeth A., wife of Noah Caton; Ida, wife of Clant O'Neal. All the children were educated under the instruction of their father, and received a good English education. Mr. Rousseau lived for some years in Crenshaw county, but then returned to Covington county, his former home. He now owns a fine farm of about 400 acres in two tracts near Rose Hill, all of which he has accumulated by his own efforts. He has been in public life many years, serving some years as justice of the peace. In 1874 he was elected to the legislature from Crenshaw county, and served during the stormy time of the overthrow of radicalism. During this term he served on the committees on agriculture, on the capital and on the penitentiary. In 1890 he was elected to the same position from Covington county, and served on the committees on temperance and penitentiary. He has always been active in public matters, and for the past forty years has been a Mason. He is now a member of Rose Hill lodge, No. 253, F. & A. M. He has been president of the Farmers' club, of Covington county, for some time, and is a local Methodist preacher, in which church he has for many years been a steady worker. Early in the war he enlisted as first lieutenant of company A, Forty-second regiment, and served two years or more in the service of the Confederate States, and at Vicksburg was discharged on account of sickness. Mrs. Rousseau, like her husband, is a prominent member of the Methodist church, as also are all of the daughters. The family is one of the leading and most influential families of the county, and is highly esteemed.

GEORGE L. SIMMONS, of the firm of Lindsey, Simmons & Bro., timber manufacturers of Covington county, was born in Coffee county, Ala., in 1856. He is a son of Edward and Mary (Smith) Simmons, the former born in Georgia in April, 1836, and the latter in April, 1838. They came to Alabama after reaching maturity, and married in Coffee county. Mr. Simmons died in 1862, during the war, at Mobile, being a private soldier in the Confederate army, and she in October, 1891. He was the only one

of the family who ever came to Coffee county, and was a prosperous farmer. She was a daughter of Ferdinand Smith, who came to Coffee county from Georgia, and died in Coffee county during the war, she dying since the war. He was a carpenter and a farmer. He was with Gen. Jackson when he made his march through the wilderness of Alabama to Pensacola, and assisted to cut the old Three Notch road. He reared a large family, and three of his sons were in the late war, viz.: James and Levi, who died in the service, and Henry, who served as did they, in the western army and died soon after the war. George L. Simmons was the oldest of two sons and one daughter, the other children being Martha E; wife of L. Lindsey, the partner in the firm mentioned in the beginning of this sketch, William and Ferdinand, all three of whom were raised in Coffee county, by their widowed mother, and with but meager educational advantages, as their assistance was required in the support of the family. The subject remained at home until he was twenty-two years old, and then went to Escambia county and worked as a hand in the timber business a short time, and in 1888 came to Covington county and formed the present firm of Lindsey, Simmons & Bro. The firm then purchased the mill they now run on the Conecuh river, and in 1890 the one they own near Pea river, both of which are doing a good business. They ship their timber to Pensacola. This firm is one of the strongest in the county. They employ about twenty-two men and eight teams, and beside their timber business they run a general store. They now own nearly 6,000 acres in Covington county and about 1,000 acres near the Pea river mill. At the Conecuh river mill they have a ditch six miles long for floating logs to the mill, which costs about $500 per mile. Mr. Simmons was married the first time in July, 1878, to Sina Graves, who was born in Barbour county, Ala., and died September 12, 1887, leaving three children. He was then married, a second time, to Mary, daughter of Thomas D and Mary T. Moore, April 12, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were natives of Georgia, were married in Butler county, Ala., and now live in Escambia county, Ala. Mr. Moore was in the late war, serving in the cavalry on the coast. Mrs. Simmons was born in Escambia county. While Mr. Simmons is not a politician, yet he always liberally supports his party. He is a member of Andalusia lodge, No. 434, F. & A. M., and is junior deacon of the lodge. He is a public-spirited citizen and is highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities.

JOHN L. STEWART, farmer and ginner of Rose Hill, Beat No. 4, was born in Newton county, Ga., in 1833. He is a son of John F. and Elizabeth (White) Stewart, the former a native of Monroe county, Ga., the latter a native of Newton county, same state. They received a fair common school education, came to Pike county, Ala., in 1852, and to Covington county in 1860. Here Mr. Stewart died in 1890 and Mrs. Stewart in 1888. Both were Methodists for many years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. While he was reticent and reserved in politics, yet

he was active in the support of his party. He was one of a large family born to John Stewart, who died in Georgia. His father was of Scotch descent, was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in Georgia. Grandfather White and his wife both died when Mrs. Stewart was an infant, and as she was their only child, but little is known of them. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of ten children, of whom five sons and three daughters are still living, viz.: John L., William Blanton of Crenshaw county, who was in the late war; Charley Q.; Gilford; Monroe; Nancy, now Mrs. Crews; Narcissa, now Mrs. Rice of Texas, and Susan, now Mrs. Adams. The subject was raised on the farm with but little opportunity for acquiring an education, never attending school more than six months in his life. What education he has, he has obtained by his own effort since his marriage. He was married at eighteen years of age to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of James Dunn, who died when she was a little girl, and she was brought up by her widowed mother who also died in Georgia. Mrs. Stewart was born in Georgia, and is the mother of thirteen children: Georgiana, deceased; Aaron W.; Frances, wife of Sam Tindall; Melvina, wife of T. A. Farr; Amsey D. V., wife of J. R. Stewart; Mary, wife of Jesse J. Dauphin; Sallie L., deceased wife of J. B. Reed; Josephine, who also married J. B. Reed; Charles J.; Benjamin C., the rest dying in infancy. Soon after his marriage Mr. Stewart removed to Brundidge, Ala., being one of the first settlers there. In 1857 he came to Rose Hill, and has since lived in this neighborhood and is one of the leading farmers of the county. He now owns about 460 acres and has disposed of several hundred acres in order to reduce his landed possessions. He has always been a very industrious, energetic and prosperous man. He has always followed the practice, now steadily on the increase in all the cotton states, of raising all his own supplies, never buying either pork or corn. He has always been a farmer, except for the years he spent in the Confederate army during the civil war. In August, 1861, he joined company B, Eighteenth Alabama infantry, was mustered in at Auburn, spent the first winter at Mobile, then joined the Tennessee army, fought at Shiloh, and Corinth, was taken sick, was discharged and came home. In the fall of 1862 he joined company E, Sixth Alabama infantry, of Battle's brigade, in the army of Virginia, and fought at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, being in this battle wounded in the right side and neck by a shell, and was then on detached serivce as steward in hospital at Lynchburg until the close of the war. During the war he lost all that he had previously accumulated, but realty, and he began again with his accustomed vigor and has since been rewarded for his efforts by the accumulation of a competency for the remainder of his days. He is a member of Rose Hill lodge, No. 253, F. & A. M.; is chaplain of Rose Hill alliance and was at one time its president. He has been president of the Covington county alliance since its organization. He has always been a

stanch democrat, but never has taken any very active part in politics, except that since the farmers' movement in this field he has allied himself firmly with them, and no man in that order is doing more persistent or more effective work for their cause than he. He has always had the interests of the farmers at heart, and is doing all that he can for their relief. In religion both he and wife are Congregationalists, and they are both highly respected by their neighbors for their social and other excellent qualities.

Hon. Travis W. Straughn, county surveyor and farmer of Beat No. 4, was born in Yalobusha county, Miss., in 1838. He is a son of Leroy M. and Mary (Taylor) Straughn, the former a native of Clarke county, Ga., and the latter of North Carolina. Leroy M. Straughn came with his parents to Alabama, married at New Providence, Pike county, and settled in what is now Crenshaw county in the woods, living there some time among the Indians and becoming familiar with their habits and customs. He then removed to Mississippi where he lived about three years, when he returned to his own place in Alabama. Here he lived some years and then removed to Covington county, where he now resides. He is now nearly seventy-eight years old. He has always been a farmer and has always been an industrious, energetic, and generous man. While he has been a hard-working man all his life, yet he has accumulated but little property, on account of the generosity of his disposition. He has been a member of the Primitive Baptist church for the past fifty years, is noted for his honesty and upright character, and is universally esteemed. His father, Travis Straughn, was probably a South Carolinian, but came to Alabama at a very early day, and was one of the earliest settlers in Covington county. He lived in this county some years and then moved to Mississippi, where he died during the war at an advanced age. He was of English descent. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Windal Taylor, was probably born in one of the Carolinas, but was one of the first settler in what is now Crenshaw county, having first settled however on Conecuh river in Conecuh county. Toward the latter part of his life he lived, and lies buried, in Crenshaw county. The mother of our subject is still living at the age of seventy eight. She is the mother of eight sons and six daughters, viz.: Nancy, wife of J. R. Price; Rebecca, deceased wife of J. G. Currington; Elizabeth, wife of M. J. Currington; Wenefor I., deceased; Jane, deceased; Mary Ann, wife of J. A. Stewart; Travis W.; James M. was a private soldier in company B, Eighteenth Alabama infantry, served in the Tennessee army from the fall of 1863 until the close of the war, was captured at Franklin in December, 1864, and kept in prison until the war ended; Hillary, died young; John G., served in the Home Guards; Andrew C.; Daniel I.; William L.; and Edward. Travis W. Straughn was in early life so afflicted with rheumatism that he could not attend school. He began life for himself at twenty-one years of age, the first year being engaged in farming. He then ran

a shoe shop, tannery, etc., and followed this business for some years both before and after the war. In June, 1861, he joined the Wilcox True Blues for thirty days, and in July he enlisted in company B, Eighteenth Alabama infantry, went to Huntsville and spent the winter at Mobile. After fighting at Corinth, Shiloh, and other places he returned to Mobile, spending the winter there. In the summer of 1863 he joined his company in Tennessee and fought at Chickamauga, where he received three distinct wounds, one in the jaw, one in the left hip and the third in the left arm, the last two disabling him for life. After spending some time in the hospital at Atlanta he returned home, and then in the spring of 1864 rejoined his company at Dalton, fought to Atlanta, then back with Hood to Tennessee, and on the retreat to Mississippi, and then to Fort Blakely and to Spanish Fort, where the garrison surrendered. He and six others made their escape and went to Meridian, Miss., where they surrendered. He was a sergeant at first and was afterward commissioned a lieutenant, but did not fill the position. For some time after the war he followed his shoe business, tanning, saddlery, etc., and then took up farming, which he has followed ever since. He now owns 168 acres, where he settled in 1871. In 1871 he married Sarah, daughter of James and Rebecca Cook, the former a native of South Carolina, the latter a native of North Carolina. Mr. Cook died in Crenshaw county in 1872, and Mrs. Cook in Texas in 1891. Mrs. Straughn was born in Georgia and is the mother of three children. In 1874 Mr. Straughn was elected to the legislature, and was re-elected in 1876, and served on the committees on temperance, on counties and on penitentiary. Since 1881 he has been county surveyor. He is a member of Rose Hill lodge, No. 253, F. & A. M., in which he has filled every office with credit. He is a member of Rose Hill alliance, and is its lecturer, and was lecturer for Covington county alliance for three years. As an indication of the progress made in this section of the country during Mr. Straughn's residence here, it may be noted that, in his boyhood days, he did marketing in Mobile and Pensacola, requiring all the way from five to fifteen days to make the trip, whereas now markets are at his very doors. Mr. Straughn is one of the substantial and reliable men of the county and stands high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

WINDAL W. TAYLOR, a farmer and miller of Beat No. 4, was born in what is now Crenshaw county, then Covington county, in 1840. He is a son of John and Rebecca (Carter) Taylor, the former born in North Carolina in 1806, the latter in South Carolina, 1808. While yet young their parents took them to Georgia, and in 1824 to Alabama. Here they married in what is now Crenshaw county, and when our subject was a small boy came to what is now Covington county, and spent the rest of their lives near where the subject now resides. He always worked hard, was kind hearted, liberal and generous, and never accumulated much of this world's goods. He was conservative and reserved regarding public

matters, and was in religion a member of the Primitive Baptist church. His father, Windal Taylor, was probably born in North Carolina, but was one of the first settlers in southern Alabama. He settled in what is now Crenshaw county, while the woods were full of Indians, wolves and bears. He was a farmer, raised a large family, and died before the subject's recollection. His widow died at a great age, just before the war. The maternal grandfather of Windal W., Silas Carter, was also one of the first settlers of southern Alabama, and both he and his wife died before the recollection of our subject. The mother of Windal W. Taylor died in 1888, and was the mother of six children, who reached mature years, viz.: Elizabeth, deceased wife of Samuel Rogers, of Texas; William, joined the army, but was rejected, and was killed during the war on a train near Mobile; Mary, wife of Allen Driskell, of Clarke county; Windal W.; Washington, a private soldier in the Forty-second Alabama infantry, who took sick and died during the siege of Vicksburg; John J., who was in the service a short time. In March, 1861, our subject married Matilda A., daughter of John W. and Eliza Jones, who were early settlers in Covington county, where they still live. Mr. Jones was all through the war, a private soldier in the Forty-second Alabama infantry. Mrs. Taylor was born in Covington county, and died in October, 1889. She was the mother of eleven children, ten of whom are living, viz.: John W.; Florence, wife of William Caton; Mary, wife of J. T. Hardidge; Rebecca, wife of James Dunn; William Windal; James; Samuel T., deceased; Augusta; Alonzo; Hughey, and Matilda Alice. Mr. Taylor was married, in 1890, to Nancy Wiggins, who has borne him one child, Viney Lee. Soon after his first marriage, Mr. Taylor joined company B, Eighteenth Alabama infantry, recruited at Auburn, and spent the first few months on the coast at Mobile. He was sent to Mobile, fought all the way down to Atlanta in front of Sherman, back with Hood to Tennessee, and on the retreat to Mississippi, and at Fort Blakely, and at Spanish Fort, where he surrendered, in the spring of 1865. He was not wounded nor captured until the final surrender, and saw nearly four years of hard service. After the war he resumed farming and milling. He purchased the mill of his father on the farm on which he now lives. His present grist mill he built about twenty years ago. He owns over 400 acres of land, all of which he himself acquired by his industry and energy. He was county commissioner, in the third district, for ten years just prior to 1888. He is a member of the Primitive Baptist church, and ranks among the best citizens of Covington county.

CRENSHAW COUNTY.

JOHN D. BAILEY, farmer of Beat No. 3, was born in Columbus, Ga., in 1836. He is a son of Dawson and Louisa Bailey, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married and soon after removed to Columbus, Ga.,

where they both died, the mother when John D. was an infant, the father about a year later. Both were liberally educated and were Presbyterians. Mr. Bailey was a machinist by trade and occupation. John D. Bailey was the youngest of three brothers, viz.: Stephen, who went north at the breaking out of the war and has not been heard of since. Duncan, a farmer of Barbour county, Ala., was a lieutenant in the late war, and John D. The latter was raised on a farm by relatives and by James Moore, Chambers county, Ala, receiving a good education at West Point. He began life for himself when a mere youth, beginning at such work as he could find to do. In 1856 he came to what is now Crenshaw county and engaged in farming. At the breaking out of the war he joined company B, Fourteenth Alabama infantry, serving in the Virginia army. His first fight was at the first battle of Manassas. He served continuously with Lee's army from the first to the last, fighting in all the principal battles of that army. He was wounded in the thigh at Fredericksburg and at Gettysburg he lost the little finger of his left hand. After this battle he was home on furlough thirty days. His position was that of sergeant. He surrendered with Lee at Appomattox, and came to Atlanta with his brigadier general, H. Clay King, who was sentenced to be hanged for the murder in Memphis, Tenn., of D. H. Poston, but now serving in the penitentiary at Nashville on a commutation of sentence by Gov. Buchanan of that state. After the war he resumed farming, and in the fall of 1866 married Serena, daughter of Simeon R. and Linnie A. May, natives of Alabama, where Mrs. Clay still lives, aged about sixty-six. Mr. May was a farmer, served in the late war, was a Mason, and died in 1879. Mrs. Bailey was born in the vicinity and is the mother of ten children, as follows: Wilhelmina, wife of Robert H. Webster; John; Mollie, wife of Clay Bright; Herbert; Cordelia, deceased; Lizzie, Viola, Lula, Edward and Robert. Mr. Bailey has lived in the same neighborhood since 1856, and since the war on his present farm of about 400 acres, mostly under cultivation. He has acquired all his property by his own exertions, has always been a farmer, has never held nor aspired to hold an office. He became a member of Helicon lodge, No. 201, F. & A. M., in 1858, now Lapine lodge. He has been a Methodist from his youth, while his wife is a Baptist, as were also her parents. She was one of a family of eleven children, ten of whom are living. Both Mr. Bailey and wife are exemplary members of society and are highly respected.

J. M. Barnes, a Christian minister, and president of Highland Home college, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., February 10, 1836. He is a son of Alkana and Mary (Lumpkin) Barnes, the former born in Prince George's county, Md., in 1797, and the latter in Lancaster county, S. C., in 1811. Mr. Barnes was reared from the age of seven years in Edgefield district, S. C., receiving a limited education, and afterward moving to Montgomery county, Ala., where he was one of the early settlers. He

married and spent the rest of his life in Montgomery county, dying December 18, 1861, and Mrs. Barnes dying August 25, 1891 at Highland Home. Both were members of the Christian church, she from 1828 and was reputed to be one of the best bible scholars of the day. She was a very active and influential christian worker. Mr. Barnes was a carpenter, built the first mill and the first two court houses in Butler county, and many houses in Montgomery county. He accumulated a considerale fortune by working at the bench, and afterward became an extensive planter; he was a man of great independence and was very proud of his native state. His father, Henry Barnes, was also born in Prince George's county, whence he removed to South Carolina, where he died. His father was a native of Holland, and served as a captain in the Revolutionary war. The maternal grandfather of J. M. Barnes, Thomas Lumpkin, was born in Virginia and removed to South Carolina, where he married, and at an early date removed to Montgomery county, Ala., living some years above Montgomery and also some years in the twenties in what has since been known as Lumpkin Hall, near Strata, where he died about 1838. He was a well educated man, a practical and prosperous farmer, a man of great influence and active in public matters. J. M. Barnes was the third of two sons and four daughters, viz.: Lumpkin; Jane, died in infancy; J. M.; Mirianna, deceased; Frances M., widow of the late Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick; Mary E., wife of Prof. Samuel Jordan, of Highland Home college. J. M. Barnes was reared on a farm in the woods. He received his early education at home and in the vicinity, graduating from Bethany college, Va. He then engaged in teaching at Strata, Ala., where he taught until his father's death, after which he took charge of the estate until the close of the war. He again engaged in teaching at Strata, where he built up a splendid school and associated himself with his two brothers-in-law, mentioned above. Not finding Strata congenial to their health, they, in 1881, removed their school to Rocky Mount, where they founded Highland Home institute, which began its first session on the first Monday in November, 1881, with about seventy pupils, which number was increased to over 100 the first year. The school steadily increased in patronage and successs until 1889, when it was formally chartered as Highland Home college, with Prof. J. M. Barnes as president, Prof. Samuel Jordan as principal, and Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick in charge of the preparatory department. The main building is 50x100 feet in size. There is a fine campus of eight acres surrounding the buildings. This college is in a prosperous condition and is one of the most popular educational institutions in the state. It has been built up solely by the efforts of the above named three persons. Prof. Barnes has been regularly ordained minister of the Christian church since 1865, and has organized and helped to support more churches than any other person in the state. He is known for his energetic working in the cause of religion and also of education. During the last year of the war he belonged to

the state troops and was stationed at Pollard for a few months; but was not called into active service. He was married in 1869 to Miss Lucy R. Culler, daughter of John and Ruth Culler; the latter of whom was born at Cusseta, Ala., but who was reared and educated in South Carolina. She died March 10, 1877, leaving one son, Prof. E. R. Barnes, now a professor in the college. In 1879 Prof. Barnes married Ethel, daughter of Rev. John and Sally Rawdon, natives of South Carolina, whence they removed to Alabama. Mr. Rawdon was a Baptist minister for many years, and a wealthy planter. He died at Childersburg, in 1861. His widow is still living. Mrs. Barnes was born and educated at Talledega and is the mother of six children.

JOHN W. BEALL, a prominent merchant of Luverne, was born in Russell county, Ala., in 1856. He is a son of Samuel P. and Susan (Lawhorn) Beall, the former of whom was born in Abbeville district, S. C., in 1826, and the latter in Georgia, opposite Eufaula, Ala., in 1836. She received a liberal education. Mr. Beall went with his parents to Muskogee county, Ga., and worked for some years in the Muskogee gin factory. He married and lived in Georgia until 1855, when he removed to Russell county, Ala., and there engaged in farming until 1857, when he removed to Elba, Coffee county, and continued farming until 1866. He then removed to Crenshaw county, where he followed merchandising until 1874, when he returned to Elba, and there followed merchandising until his death, in 1882. He was an enterprising and successful merchant and business man, always working for the good of the community, and his party. He was a Mason from the time he was twenty-two years old, and a prominent Baptist for many years. His father was born in 1788, and removed from Abbeville district, S. C., to Muskogee county, Ga., afterward coming with his son to Alabama, where he died, aged ninety-three. His wife died when she was about eighty years old. Mr. Samuel P. Beall did some light service during the last two years of the late war. He was not himself subject to field duty, but had three brothers who performed active service in the field, viz.: Joshua, who was a private soldier in the Fifty-third Alabama mounted infantry through all the war in the Virginia army, and now resides in Bullock, Crenshaw county; William W., served in the army until his death, in 1862; George P., served all through the war in the army of Virginia, was then a merchant in New Orleans for some years, and is now deceased. Mrs. Beall, who is still living at Elba, had four brothers in the Virginia army. Her father and mother died in Georgia, where they reared a large family. John W. Beall is the eldest of a family of four sons and eight daughters, the others being Mary, wife of J. J. Hammond, of Elba; Sallie; Emma, wife of J. M. Beard, of Brantley; Laura, wife of L. D. Ogletree, of Troy; Ella, wife of Ham Tatum, of Troy; James H., Duke, Minnie, and three others who died young. John W. was reared principally at Elba and Bullock, and gradu-

ated from Moore's commercial college at Atlanta, Ga. In 1878, he engaged in business with his father, under the firm name of S. P. Beall & Son, which firm prospered until the death of the father, when the subject carried on the business alone with success at Elba, until 1889, when he removed to Luverne. Here he has since been recognized as one of the leading merchants of the place, transacting a business of about $75,000 per year. He is also the owner of 1,600 acres of fine timbered and farming lands in Coffee county. His father started in 1866, with $2,500, and in 1874, lost $4,500 by fire at Bullock, and a few years later lost $9,500 by fire at Elba. Mr. Beall is a thorough-going business man, and is otherwise well adapted to his calling. In 1880, he married Mary, daughter of Angus Vaughan, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Beall was born and educated at Elba, and has five children living. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Beall is a member of the Luverne lodge, No. 488, F. & A. M., and was once W. M. of Elba lodge, No. 170. He is a member of Thomas M. Bragg chapter, No. 99, R. A. M., at Rutledge, and he is P. V. C. C. of Luverne lodge, No. 84, K. of P. Mr. Beall's associations indicate the standing in society which he maintains, showing that he is one of the most popular and highly respected citizens of Crenshaw county.

Joseph W. Bradley, general merchant and lumberman of Bradleyton was born at Arcadia, Montgomery county, Ala., in November, 1852. He is a son of Durham and Elizabeth (Le Flore) Bradley, natives of South Carolina, but who when young removed to Alabama, where they were brought up in the woods among the Indians without the advantages of an education. After marriage Mr. Bradley settled in the woods in Montgomery county, where he still resides, and is one of the oldest settlers of the county now living. He followed tanning and shoe-making many years, but later turned his attention to farming. He served some time in the late war. His father, John Bradley, came from South Carolina about 1828, settling in what is now Crenshaw county, where he died only a few years ago, aged nearly one hundred years. His wife died when Joseph W. was a boy. Grandfather Le Flore died in South Carolina, and his widow and her two children came to Alabama at an early day. The mother of Joseph W. Bradley reared a large family of children and died in 1865. He was the third of this family, and when his mother died, being then fourteen years old, left home and began life for himself. He spent a few years with his uncle, J. W. Le Flore, then went to Escambia county, where he married and lived twelve years and where he engaged in the timber business. Afterward he returned to Arcadia and engaged in merchandising in company with his brother, W. E., for two years. He then built a water mill a few miles west of where Bradleyton now is, where he established a post office called Bradleyton. This mill he operated until the railroad was built, when he moved to the railroad, engaged in merchandising and built a good steam saw mill, gin and grist

mill, all of which he still operates, and with success. His saw mill is one of the best paying mills in the county. He employs twelve men all the time and does an annual mercantile business of $30,000. He owns about 1,500 acres of land from which his saw-mill is supplied. He is one of the most energetic, through-going and progressive business men in the county and it is to these qualities that his success is due. He was the first railroad agent at Bradleyton and has been postmaster ever since the post office was established. He was married in 1875 to Martha, daughter of William and Mary Forshee, natives of Escambia county, where they spent all their lives. Mr. Forshee was a timber man. He was all through the war and was captured and imprisoned for some time. Mrs. Bradley was born in Escambia county and has one daughter. Her grandfather, Samuel McGowan, and his wife are, perhaps, the oldest couple in southern Alabama and are living in Escambia county and are nearly one hundred years old. They were among the first settlers of that county. Mr. McGowan was one of the wealthy men of the county, and has given his children a good education and a good start in life. Mrs. Bradley is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Bradley is a member of Helicon lodge, No. 201, at Lapine, F. & A. M.

Dr. William T. Burgamy, practicing physician and surgeon of Rutledge, was born in Putnam county, Ga., in 1834. He was a son of John and Martha (Purifoy) Burgamy, both of whom were born in Georgia, the former in 1809 and the latter in 1814. They were both born in Georgia and spent their lives there, the latter dying in Spaulding county in 1856, the former in Fayette county in 1861. Both of them were Methodists for many years. Mr. Burgamy was a successful and practical farmer, an old line whig; was a justice of the peace some years and a public-spirited man in many ways. His grandfather, William Burgamy, was of French ancestry, was a Revolutionary soldier and died in Georgia at an advanced age. Dr. William F.'s grandfather married three times, but of his son John but little is known. Grandfather Purifoy was of English descent, and died before the doctor was born. His wife, Martha, died at her grandson's house in Georgia, leaving a large family. Three of the sons were physicians and Methodist ministers, viz.: Archibald, Tillman and McCarroll. Dr. W. F. Burgamy was the second of ten sons and three daughters, viz.: Dr. Tillman P., who was educated in medicine at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and at Atlanta, Ga. He practiced medicine with success a good many years and died in 1891 at Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. William F.; Eli G., who was in a Georgia regiment during the war and died at Savannah, Ga., in 1863; Rev. John C., who served in the Twelfth Georgia volunteers, Virginia army, and he is now a Methodist minister in Texas; James W., died during the war and nothing was ever heard of him; Emery G., a teacher in Texas; Matthew C., and McCarroll, twins, the latter dying young; McCarroll; an infant died too young to be named, and soon after its mother, the daughters were, Mary, deceased

wife of Henry Scroggins; Martha J., wife of Elisha Kendall of Georgia; Pierce A., deceased wife of John McMullen, also deceased. Dr. William F. Burgamy was reared on the farm and received a good English and Latin education. He then read medicine with Dr. James Crouch at Griffin, Ga., and in 1854 and 1855 attended Jefferson Medical college and graduated in 1857 at Atlanta Medical college. The same year he came to Montgomery county and established himself in a practice there, remaining thus occupied two years. He then removed to what is now Crenshaw county and soon afterward to Rutledge, and has resided there ever since, with the exception of 1869 and 1870 when he was in Lowndes county. He is now one of the oldest practicing physicians in this vicinity, having practiced medicine thirty-five years continuously. He was married in 1860 to Sarah C., daughter of John C. Bellamy, a South Carolinian, who died in Florida. Mrs. Burgamy was born in Jefferson county, Fla., was a member of the Methodist Epispocal church, south, and died in 1889, leaving two children, viz.: Lulu A., wife of D. O. Shows, and Mollie, widow of John Jefcoe, deceased. Dr. Burgamy was married November 18, 1890, to Mildred Presley, daughter of William Presley, a native of Butler county, Ala., who served in the late war, and has been a farmer all his life. Early in 1861, Dr. Burgamy joined company B, Thirteenth Alabama infantry and served about eight months in the Virginia army as lieutenant, and then served about eight months in Hilliard's legion in the Tennessee army, when he was discharged on account of ill health. In 1864 there, was a call for all physicians, thirty years or over, who had practiced seven years, and under this call he served until the end of the war, a portion of the time in command of his company, but was not commissioned. During this time he was in a battle in northern Alabama, during the raid there, and this was the only battle in which he participated. After returning home he resumed his practice; he is a member of the State Medical association and the State Medical society. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and are esteemed and useful members of society.

Francis M. Cody, a prominent citizen of Rutledge, Ala., was born near where Luverne now stands in 1829. He is a son of John and Melissa W. (Hill) Cody, the former of whom was born in Warren county, Ga., in 1803, and the latter in Darlington district, S. C., in 1797. Mrs. Cody was married three times, her first husband living about two months, and her second about two years, after marriage. They both died in South Carolina. She came to Pike county, Ala., where she and Mr. Cody were married, Mr. Cody having come to Alabama with his parents at a very early day, and being with them among the very first settlers of the state. Soon after his marriage he located in the woods near where Luverne now is, and improved a farm, and in 1856 removed to Butler county, but in 1861 returned to Pike county, dying in January that year. Mrs. Melissa Cody survived until 1882, when she died in Crenshaw county,

Ala., at the age of eighty-six. For many years he followed farming, and he also was for some time a bookkeeper, and also a merchant on his own account. He was of a large family born to John Cody, a native of Georgia, but who at a very early day came to Pike county, where he died about 1830. He was a farmer and had served in the war of 1812. His father was a direct descendant of one of three brothers who came from Ireland, and one of whom settled where Cleveland, Ohio, is now situated, and from this one the celebrated William F. Cody, Buffalo Bill, is a direct descendant. One of the three brothers went west and the other went to Georgia. Lewis Hill, the maternal grandfather of Francis M. Cody, was born in North Carolina, when young went to South Carolina, and still later, but yet at an early day, came to Alabama, located in Pike county, but afterward moved to Barbour county, Ala., and died there about 1850, aged ninety years. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was of Scotch descent, and raised a large family of children. Francis M. Cody was the eldest of a family of five sons and one daughter. The other members of the family were: George W., who was in company C, Fifty-ninth Alabama infantry, and died at Knoxville, Tenn., after a few months' service; Jackson Van Buren was in the Seventeenth Alabama infantry from May, 1861; Columbus Jefferson was a lieutenant in the same regiment from May, 1861, and died about 1883; Martin McComb served in a Charleston, S. C., command from 1861, and now lives in Houston, Tex.; Louisa, widow of William P. Harbin, who was a member of the Fifty-ninth Alabama infantry. Francis M. Cody was reared on a farm, was educated at the country schools in the vicinity, and finished his education at Helicon academy. He then clerked six years in Montgomery and then returned to Pike county and engaged in merchandising at Millville and Valleyton two years. He then engaged in farming until the breaking out of the war. In the meantime he had married Martha F., daughter of George and Celia (Stokes) Reese, natives of Virginia and Alabama respectively. They, however, moved to Texas, where they died. Mr. Reese was a merchant and speculator, and a prosperous business man. Mrs. Cody was born in Lowndes county, and is the mother of six children, viz: Mollie L., wife of Smith W. Sikes; James M., Fannie W., wife of Oscar Centill; John D.; Tennent Lomax; Cuba Estell. In May, 1862, Mr. Cody joined Hilliard's legion, afterward the Fifty-ninth Alabama infantry, and was on the Kentucky raid, when he lost his health and was discharged at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1863. He was then at home a few months, and joined Love's cavalry, but upon examination he was discharged. He then made application at Greenville, Ala., to join the Seventeenth Alabama infantry, and was again rejected. After the war was over he farmed a short time and then engaged in the collecting business in Montgomery, and in 1867, on the formation of Crenshaw county, he was made the first clerk of the county, and served in that position for nineteen years. Afterward, although solicited by

numerous friends, he declined to serve the public longer. Since retiring from office he has devoted his attention to farming, owning some 800 acres of land in different tracts, all of which he has accumulated through his own energy and industry. He at one time served as justice of the peace. He has been a Mason for thirty-one years, and is at present a member of Luverne lodge. He is a member of Thomas M. Bragg chapter, No. 99, R. A. M., at Rutledge. Mrs. Cody is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Cody is one of the most popular and highly respected citizens of Crenshaw county.

THOMAS F. DANIEL, a prominent farmer of Beat No. 2, Crenshaw county, was born in this county, in 1847. He is a son of William J. and Emillia (Harrison) Daniel, both natives of Georgia, but who were taken to Alabama by their parents, Mr. Daniel, when he was about five years old. He received no education in his youth, being unable to write his name until he had attained his maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel were married in Butler county, and at once settled in what is now Crenshaw county, where Mr. Daniel improved a farm and upon it spent the rest of his life, dying in 1887, aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Daniel is still living on the old farm. Mr. Daniel followed farming all his life with considerable success. He served a short time in the late war with the state troops. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist church. His father, Francis Daniel, was one of the pioneers of Montgomery county, to which he came about 1820. After living there a few years, not being satisfied with the country, he moved to what is now Crenshaw county, settling several miles from any habitation, in what was almost a wilderness, and there spending the rest of his life, dying when the subject of this sketch was a boy. While he lived here the Indians were the principal inhabitants, and with them he became quite familiar. Grandfather James Harrison was of a roving disposition, and lived in different states. He and his wife, Delany Harrison, lie buried in Butler county. They had four sons and ten daughters. The mother of Thomas F. is about seventy-six years old, and is the mother of ten children, viz.: Mary E., wife of W. J. Mothershed; John W., died in infancy; Elisha J., Jr., who was in the late war; Sarah A. R., widow of William Johnson; Martha D., wife of Robert A. I. Stringer; Moses F., killed at battle of Drewry's Bluff; Susan F., wife of Anderson T. Stringer; Thomas F.; Ophelia J., wife of Joseph McCullough; Resana T., wife of William S. Sexton. Thomas F. Daniel was reared on a farm, and began farming for himself at twenty-one years of age. In 1882 he married Georgia E. L., daughter of John A. and Nancy Stringer, now of Butler county, where Mrs. Daniel was born. She is the mother of six children. Since his marriage Mr. Daniel has lived on his present farm of 600 acres. He owns 940 acres in all, and has about 130 acres cleared. He has always been a very industrious man, and what property he has he has accumulated by his own efforts. For some years he was engaged in the milling business, but has

retired from that and will soon remove to Sandy Ridge, in Lowndes county. He is now one of the leading farmers in Crenshaw county, and is president of Pan Grove alliance, No. 1924. Mrs. Daniel is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and both stand high in society.

RANSOM L. DAVIS, lumberman and farmer of Beat No. 2, Crenshaw county, was born in Fairfield district, S. C., in 1831. He is a son of of David and Mary (Woods) Davis, both natives of South Carolina, where they were reared, given a good education, and in 1834 came to what is now Elmore county, Ala. The next year, on account of their suffering with chills and fever, they removed to Harris county, Ga., remaining till after the Indian war, and while there Mrs. Davis died. Mr. Davis then removed to Chambers county, Ala., and lived there some years. He then moved to Russell county, remaining there but one year, when he removed to Macon county, and in 1854 to what is now Crenshaw county, where he lived until his death, in 1863. He was a farmer, hard working, industrious, honest, and one of the earliest citizens of the state. He was twice married, and reared two sets of children, was a member of the Missionary Baptist church and one of a large family born to Thomas Davis, a Scotchman, who came to South Carolina soon after his marriage, and spent the rest of his life in that state. Grandfather Woods was probably a South Carolinian, was a farmer, and died in the state of his birth. Ransom L. Davis was the youngest of three brothers, two of whom, John and Lawrence, died before the war. There were several half-brothers, viz.: Thomas, who died in the army; James, now of this county, was in the Tennessee army; Green, now of Texas, was in the same army; Burrell, of Ozark, Ala. Ransom L. Davis was brought up on the farm and received a common school education. He began life for himself at twenty-five years of age as a farmer, and then learned mechanics, afterward milling, and has followed the latter ever since in different places. He was married, in 1855, to Nancy M., daughter of Reuben and Theresa Isom, natives of South Carolina, who removed to Alabama and later to Texas, just before the war, when Mr. Isom died, Mrs. Isom following him a few years later. Mrs. Davis was born in what is now Crenshaw county, and is the mother of six children, viz.: John Robert, of Montgomery county; Rosetta, wife of John Thomas Best; Jeff F.; Mary, wife of James Fields, of Texas; Helen, wife of Joseph McMillan, from Scotland, now of this county, and William T. On February 1, 1862, Mr. Davis joined company A, Seventeenth Alabama infantry, as a private soldier, and began operations at Pensacola, and after a time joined the Tennessee army and participated in the battle of Shiloh, where he was captured and taken to Camp Douglas. He was retained until September, when he was exchanged to Vicksburg, rejoined his command at Mobile, and served in the battery until the battle of New Hope Church in 1864. He then joined Johnston's army and fought down to Atlanta and back with Hood, participating in the battles of Franklin

and Nashville, at which latter battle he was captured on picket line and again taken to Camp Douglas, where he was held until June, 1865. He was never wounded, but always ready for roll-call, was never furloughed, nor in the hospital. After the war he worked at his trade, and later engaged in milling and farming, which occupations he has since followed. He has erected and operated several mills, and now owns, in different tracts, some 600 acres of good timbered land. He has acquired all his property by his own exertions and economy. He belongs to the National Lumber association of Chicago. He is one of the most substantial citizens of the county. His wife belongs to the Christian church, and both are highly respected members of society.

Dr. Edward F. Dyer, dealer in drugs and general merchandise, Rutledge, was born in Clarke county, Ala., in 1827. He was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Beard) Dyer, both born in Darlington district, S. C., the former in 1783, the latter in 1793. They were liberally educated and married there, and in about 1812 came to what is now Clarke county, Ala., and in 1828 to Pike county, settling in the woods. Here Mr. Dyer improved a farm and here Mrs. Dyer died in 1865, Mr. Dyer dying in Rutledge in 1881. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church and she of the Primitive Baptist church. He was one of the first settlers in Alabama, living on the very frontier of civilization when the woods were full of Indians and wild beasts. He spent some time in the war of 1812 on Sullivan island. His father, John Dyer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, came to this country previously to the Revolutionary war, fought seven years in that war, settled in South Carolina and died in that state, as also did his wife. William Beard, Mrs. Dyer's father, was in the war of 1812, and died in South Carolina. Dr. Edward F. Dyer is the only son, and has one sister, Mary E., wife of John F. Williamson, of Texas. He was raised upon the farm in the early days of Pike county, received a good English education, taught school a few years in Pike county, and afterward practiced dentistry a few years. He then read medicine with Dr. J. M. McDaniel, of Pike county, and in 1859–60 attended Macon Medical college, and then practiced medicine in Pike county until 1874. He then practiced a few years at Rutledge, since which time he has been engaged in merchandising and farming. During 1863 he served in company E, Fifty-sixth Alabama cavalry in north Mississippi, but was thrown from a horse and disabled, and was in consequence discharged after about one year's service. He was married in Pike county to Nancy, daughter of Richard W. and Rebecca Horn, who came from Georgia to Clarke county, Ala., a good many years ago. Mr. Horn died in Crenshaw county in 1890 and Mrs. Horn still lives. Mrs. Dyer was born in what is now Crenshaw county. Dr. and Mrs. Dyer have no children. He is a public-spirited man, energetic and industrious, and while he does not seek office, he is always interested in the character of the candidates.

J. M. ELLINGTON, a prominent farmer of Beat No. 5, was born twelve miles south of where he now lives, in 1838. That was then in Butler county. He is a son of Joseph and Emily (Patterson) Ellington, the former born in Early county, Ga., in 1806, the latter in Darlington district, S. C., in 1796. Mr. Ellington was liberally educated, and when about eighteen years old came to Alabama, and taught school near where Greenville now stands, afterward teaching for many years in different places. Governor Watts was a pupil of his at one time. He married in Butler, what is now Crenshaw, county, in 1827, near where Joseph M. now lives, and settled in the woods, when the principal inhabitants were the red man, the black bear, and the wolf. There were also plenty of deer and turkeys. Mr. Ellington in trafficing with the Indians became familiar with their habits, customs and manners. He improved at least six farms in different parts of what is now Crenshaw county, and in which county he spent most of his life, dying October 16, 1890, his wife dying September 24, 1891. His father was Enoch Ellington, who died in Georgia, when Joseph was a boy, and his mother then came to Alabama. She afterward returned to Georgia, and died there; but her children remained in Alabama. Peter Patterson, maternal grandfather of Joseph M., came from South Carolina to Montgomery, Ala., when Mrs. Ellington was a little girl, and when Montgomery consisted of one pole business house. He afterward removed to Butler county, where he died, in 1863. His wife died in this vicinity before Joseph M. was born. Joseph M. is the youngest of a family of three sons and one daughter, viz.: John A., died in 1857; William D., died fourteen days after John A.; Roxie R., widow of Furman Holland, deceased, and Joseph M., who received in his youth a fair education, mostly, however, by his own efforts. January, 1860, he married Emalina, daughter of William and Mary Knight, natives of South Carolina and Georgia respectively; they, however, coming to what is now Crenshaw county when Mrs. Ellington was but twelve years old. After the war they removed to Greenville, where Mrs. Knight died, in 1876, and her husband in 1887. Both were members of the Christian church for many years. Mrs. Ellington had twelve children, named as follows: Mary V., wife of Harvey Dukes; Charles H.; Mackey, wife of Peter Mitchell; William Joseph; John A.; Emma, wife of Robert Horbin; Eugenia; Lawrence S.; Leonidas; Edward; Fannie; Addie Belle, and Lucy, deceased, at three years of age. In September, 1862, Mr. Ellington joined company K, Seventeenth Alabama infantry, and spent two years at Mobile on garrison duty, after which he was sent to the Tennessee army, and fought from Resaca down to Atlanta, to Jonesboro, and then to Tennessee with Hood. He was with him on the retreat to Corinth and Montgomery, and finally returned home. He was neither captured nor wounded during the war. He has lived, with the exception of the time spent in the war, within a few miles of where he was born, and for the past twelve years on his present farm. He owns 384 acres of land, and

has 200 acres of it clear. All his property he has accumulated by his own efforts. He is a member of the Christian church, and is one of the best citizens of the county. He takes no part in politics further than to exercise the right of suffrage.

David H. Finlay, farmer of Beat No. 10, was born in Chesterfield district, S. C., in 1819. He is a son of Archibald and Eleanor (Campbell) Finlay, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, the former born in 1778, the latter in 1780. They were married in Chesterfield district, S. C. Mr. Finlay was a well educated man, was a practical surveyor, but followed farming for a livelihood. In 1819 he left South Carolina with his family, and landed at Montgomery, Ala., in January, 1820, when there were but a few log stores there. In 1835 he removed to Pike county, now Crenshaw county, settling in the woods on Curtis creek, where he improved a farm and spent the rest of his life, dying in December, 1854, Mrs. Finlay having died in 1850. Mr. Finlay was an enterprising citizen, and served for a time as surveyor of Montgomery county. Afterward he served as deputy surveyor of Pike county under Col. Snyder. He was one of the pioneers of Montgomery county, shared in the hardships and privations of early days, and was always an active public-spirited man. His father was born near Glasgow, Scotland, but came when a young man to America and married in North Carolina, was a cooper by trade, and died in North Carolina. Grandfather Campbell also came from Scotland, reared a large family, and probably died in South Carolina. David H. Finlay was the eleventh in a family of eight sons and six daughters. Of this large family but himself and one sister are now living. He was reared on the farm in the early days of Montgomery and Pike counties, attended school about three months in the year during his minority, and remained at home until he was thirty years of age. He was married in 1849 to Rebecca, daughter of Bartholomew and Margaret Staggers, natives of Williamsburg district, S. C., but who at a very early day came to Butler county, that is about seventy years ago. They both died in this county, now Crenshaw, he about 1866, and she in 1887. Mrs. Finlay was born in what is now Crenshaw county, and is the mother of twelve children, as follows: William A., Escambia county; the second died very young; Mary S., deceased; Sarah, wife of C. F. Saulter; Robert S., deceased; Elizabeth F., wife of F. B. Lassater, of Milton, Fla.; Margaret E.; David, deceased; Charles E.; James D.; John Smith; Dudley B. Mr. Finlay has lived for over fifty years near where he now lives, and since 1856, on his present farm near Luverne. His farm contains 350 acres of land, and he is one of the best farmers and one of the best known men in the county. He has followed farming all his life. In 1856 he was tax assessor of Pike county. He served a short time in the Indian war of 1836, and about sixteen months in the late Civil war. He enlisted in March, 1862, in Hilliard's legion, and served the last year as ordnance sergeant, but was discharged just before the battle of Chicka-

mauga on account of his poor health and advanced age. He was not in any engagements, but was within hearing distance of the battle of Perryville. He takes no active part in politics, but bears his share of the burden of party support. He is a great reader, has a retentive memory, and is thus exceedingly well informed. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Finlay is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of Crenshaw county, and one whom everybody respects.

Hon. John C. Fonville, a prominent farmer of Crenshaw county, was born in Darlington district, S. C. April 3, 1842. He is a son of Rev. John A. and Rachel (Sloan) Fonville, natives of North Carolina, both born in 1809, the former in Orange, and the latter in Dublin, counties. After their marriage they removed to South Carolina, and in 1853 came to Lowndes county, now Crenshaw county, Ala. Here he improved a farm, upon which Mrs. Fonville died in 1865 and he in 1870. Both had been members of the Missionary Baptist church for many years. He had been a minister of the church for more than thirty years. He was a self-made and practical man, and while he was conservative was very strong in his opinions. For about ten years previous to his death he was a member of Sandy Ridge lodge, No. 223, F. & A. M., and he was always active in public matters. He was one of a large family born to Rev. Frederick Fonville, who died in North Carolina, where he had lived many years. He was a free-will Baptist minister all his life. He was of French descent. Grandfather Gibson Sloan also died in North Carolina. He was a very large slave owner, and raised a large family, his wife dying in Alabama. John C. Fonville was the fifth of a family of nine children, as follows: Mary and Margaret died young; Susan F., widow of Samuel Stakely, deceased; Fredrick Gibson, killed at the explosion of Petersburg, having been a member of company B, Fourteenth Alabama infantry, serving as lieutenant and adjutant; John C.; Sarah M., widow of Dr. T. P. Burgamy, deceased; and Dr. James B., deceased in 1885, was in the Seventeenth Alabama infantry from 1862 till captured at Atlanta, and imprisoned at Camp Morton till 1865, graduated from Atlanta medical college; Professor William Drakeford, president of the Alabama military institute at Tuskegee, Ala., is a graduate from Howard college, and Theodosia. Mr. Fonville was reared on the farm andreceived a good education, which, however, was cut short by the breaking out of the war. July 1, 1861, he joined company B, Fourteenth Alabama infantry, as first sergeant, was mustered in at Auburn, and was discharged October 1, 1861, on account of disability, the result of an accidental shot before the was. In June, 1862 he joined De Bar Delaman's Partisan Rangers, afterwards the Fifty-sixth Alabama cavalry, and began operations at Mobile in the department of the Mississippi, and in the spring of 1863 they went to north Mississippi, from which time they were known as Ferguson's brigade. They fought Sherman in Tennessee and also in Mississippi and afterward joined Johnston and fought in the Atlanta campaign at Jones-

boro and with Hood on his way north as far as north Alabama, when they were sent to follow Sherman on his march to the sea, and to North and South Carolina. At Greensboro, N. C., they met President Davis, and were with him until he reached Washington, Ga., where they heard of Johnston's surrender and they surrendered themselves. He was always ready for roll-call and was home once on detail for clothing, and other necessary articles. After the war he engaged in farming till 1869, when he married Florence, daughter of Judge Caswell and Eliza Clifton, the former a native of Huntsville, Ala., and the latter of Warrenton, N. C. He died in Jackson, Miss., in 1855, and she in 1860. He was a prominent lawyer and was at one time the clerk of the supreme court of Mississippi, a position now held by his son. Mrs. Fonville was born in Jackson, Miss., and was educated there and at Clinton, Miss. She is the mother of eight children. With the exception of one year, when he lived at Tuskegee, Ala., for the purpose of educating his children, Mr. Fonville has lived on his present farm in the extreme northwest part of Crenshaw county, where he owns 600 acres of fine land. In 1878 and 1879 he represented his county in the legislature and served on the committee of education as well as other committees. He has been prominent in politics for some years and in 1892 was a candidate on the Kolb ticket for secretary of state. He is a leading member of Panola alliance and was once lecturer for the county alliance. He was for several years, W. M. of the Sandy Ridge lodge, No. 223, F. & A. M., and both he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

John W. Holloway, farmer of Honoraville, was born in Madison county, Ala., in 1842. He is a son of J. P. and Cicely (Stovall) Holloway, the former born in Virginia, the latter in North Carolina. They were married in Alabama, and in 1862 removed to Lincoln county, Tennessee, where they died in 1870. He was a farmer, and was major of the militia before the war. He was one of a large family born to Simon Holloway, who was born in Virginia and went to Madison county, Ala., when the Indians were still there. He was of English descent, a member of the Primitive Baptist church, and died in Madison county while the subject of this sketch was a small boy. His wife also died in the same county. Grandfather Stovall was a farmer, reared a large family, and died before the subject was born. The mother of John W. Holloway died in Tennessee in 1864. He was the third of six sons and three daughters, viz.: F. Henry of Tennessee; William Henry, drowned in the Mississippi river in 1856; Caroline, wife of Calvin Baker of Madison county; John W.; Gabriel D., of Madison county, served in the home guards during the latter part of the war; Jacob P. of Arkansas; James S. of Arkansas; Mary F., deceased; Laura, deceased. John W. Holloway was brought up on a farm with but limited education, not attending school more than six months in all. In December, 1861, he joined company E, Thirty-second Tennessee infantry, and served under General Bragg i

middle Tennessee, and other parts of the south. He was wounded at Chickamauga and taken to the hospital at Atlanta. After about two months started for home but was cut off by the enemy. He then made his way to Butler county, Ala., and soon afterward to Sumter county, where he had an uncle. He was married in Butler county, in May, 1865, to Mrs. Sarah F. Kettler, daughter of James Baxter. She was born in Georgia. Soon after his marriage Mr. Holloway located near Honoraville, in which vicinity he has since resided. He is one of the most successful and prominent farmers in the county, owning several good farms and a one-half interest in a good gin mill. He started with no property, and all that he has he has accumulated by his own efforts. He is a natural mechanic and can do almost any kind of mechanical work. He is a prominent member of Honoraville alliance, No. 1,264, and is at the present time its president. He is also president of the county alliance. He is always active in all public affairs, and is one of the most public-spirited citizens in the county. Both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. He has one of the most attractive country homes in the county.

James W. Ivey, general merchant and lumber manufacturer, postmaster and railroad agent, at Petrey, Ala., was born in Pike county in 1855. He is a son of Rev. John and Caroline (Dickey) Ivey, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Georgia. They came to Alabama when young, married and settled in Pike county, where Mr. Ivey spent the rest of his life, dying September 22, 1887. He followed farming all his life. He was also a minister of the gospel, being a regularly ordained Missionary Baptist minister, and preached for many years. He was a man of ability, character and conservatism. He served three years in the Fifty-fourth Alabama infantry as a private soldier, and lost his left arm at Atlanta. His mother died in North Carolina when he was quite small, and his father, Harbard Ivey, who was a native of North Carolina, came to Alabama about 1838, and died in Pike county. The mother of the subject is still living, aged about fifty years. She is a daughter of Samuel Dickey, born in Georgia, and who at an early day settled in Pike county, followed farming successfully, and died in 1863 at the age of eighty years, his wife dying when she was ninety years old. They reared a large family, Mrs. Ivey being the youngest of their children. James W. Ivey is the fourth of three sons and two daughters, viz: William Daniel, John Franklin and Samuel Greene, all died young; James W.; Sarah Frances, wife of S. Nedham of Pike county, and Mary J., wife of W. D. Carter of Petrey. J. W. Ivey was reared on a farm with but limited educational advantages, and at the age of twenty began life for himself, following farming four years. He then engaged in merchandising at Indian Creek, in Pike county, where he continued in business with success until 1887. He then removed to Forkland, a station which has since been changed to Petrey. When he came here there was nothing but a little warehouse. He established himself in mercantile business, and also

in the saw-mill business, and now carries on the most extensive business in Crenshaw county. He has just erected one of the most commodious store houses in Crenshaw county, beside which he owns nearly all the town of Petrey. He also owns 1,177 acres of fine land in Pike and Crenshaw counties. He has about twenty-five men in his employ and carries a monthly pay roll of about $300. His annual business amounts to about $20,000. He started in life with no capital but energy, ambition and pluck, and is now one of the most prominent business men in the county. He was married in 1873 to Tolitha Emma, daughter of Thomas and Mrs. Underwood. She was born in Montgomery county, and reared and educated in Troy. Her mother died in Montgomery county when she was a little girl, and her father who was a farmer, died in Pike county.

DR. JAMES E. KENDRICK, practicing physician and surgeon of Luverne, Ala., was born in Warren county, Ga., in 1846. He is a son of Aaron T. and Eleanor (Nesbitt) Kendrick, the former born in Wilkes county, Ga., in 1808, and the latter in Macon county, Ga., in 1828. Aaron T. Kendrick was liberally educated and came to Barbour county, Ala., in 1856, where he lived fifteen years. He then removed to Butler county and later to Crenshaw county, where Mrs. Kendrick died in 1884. Mr. Kendrick is still living, but is very feeble. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kendrick were Methodists for many years. He has been a prominent Mason and has always taken an active part in politics and in all other public matters, though he never aspired to office. He has always been industrious and energetic and accumulated a handsome property. He is one of a large family born to Jacob Kendrick, who was also a Georgian by birth, and died in his native state. He was of Irish descent and was a farmer all his life. Dr. J. E. Kendrick is the fifth of eleven sons and two daughters, viz.: Dr. Joel C., a practicing physician of Greenville and a graduate from the medical department of Vanderbilt university; he was captain of a company in the Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, and served in the Tennessee army; William B. was captain of company B, Forty-sixth Alabama infantry, served in the army in Virginia and is now connected with the National Book Co., of Virginia; John A., was a prominent attorney, but went to New Mexico and has not been heard of in ten years; Jones, died young; J. E.; Aaron T., Jr., a merchant in Texas, spent last two years of the war as a cadet of the state university; George P.; Edward N., died young; Susie, died when two years old, and Texas, died at eleven years of age. Dr. J. E. Kendrick was reared on a farm, with a good common school education, spending the last two years of the war as a cadet of the state university by appointment of Gov. Watts. While in the university the cadets were frequently called into active service in different parts of the state, which greatly interfered with their school work. After the war he read medicine with his brother, and in 1867 and 1868 attended Washington university, now the college of Physicians and Surgeons, of Baltimore, Md. In 1869 he graduated at

the medical college of Alabama at Mobile. He then practiced medicine at Leon until 1889, when the town of Luverne was founded, since which time he has lived and practiced at Luverne, being the leading physician of the place. He is also largely interested in farming. He has served as president of the Crenshaw Medical society, and is now its secretary. He has been president of the board of censors since its organization, and is a prominent member of the State Medical association. He is a member of Luverne lodge, No. 488, F. & A. M.; is P. C. C. and prelate of Luverne lodge, No. 84, K. of P. He is also one of the most prominent politicians of the county, always taking an active part in the politics of the day, and of all other public matters. In 1868 he married Miss Fannie Riley, who was born and educated at Leon, in this county. She is a sister of Judge Malachi Riley, of Andalusia, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Lawrence S. Knight, sheriff-elect of Crenshaw county, was born near Griffin, Ga., January 5, 1846. He is a son of William and Mary (Sansom) Knight, the former a native of Edgecombe county, N. C., born in 1808, and the latter of Walton county, Ga., born in 1812. Mr. Knight came to Georgia with his parents when a little boy, and lived in that state until 1856, when he came to Butler, now Crenshaw county, Ala., settling near where Rutledge now is, on a small improvement, and lived there until 1866, when he removed to Greenville. Here he was engaged in business until his death, in 1888, his wife having died about seven years before. Both were members of the Christian church, he for many years. He followed farming and milling during the early part of his life, and, while strong in his political convictions, never sought nor held office. He was a man of remarkably sound judgment, and was a counselor among his neighbors and friends for many years. He was a Mason of good standing, and assisted to remove the Cherokee Indians to the west. His father, Charles Knight, came from North Carolina to Georgia, was of Scotch-Irish descent, was a farmer in Georgia, and died in that state. His wife came with her son to Alabama, and died at Greenville, a few years ago, over one hundred years old. Grandfather Sansom was killed by the Indians in Georgia, when Mrs. Knight was but a little girl, and Mrs. Sansom died there in the fifties. They had six children. Lawrence S. Knight is the youngest but one of three sons and six daughters, viz.: Elizabeth, deceased wife of David Clements: Franklin, was killed at Appomattox the morning of Lee's surrender. He had enlisted in Hilliard's legion in 1862, and had been wounded once; Mary A., a twin with Franklin, is the widow of William Jackson; Lucy, deceased; Charles P. was with Franklin in the war till the close, was wounded once, and died in 1889; Lucinda, widow of William H. Hambrick; Emily, wife of J. M. Ellington; Lawrence S.; Nannie, wife of R. Pace. Lawrence S. Knight was reared on a farm. July 9, 1861, when not sixteen years old, he enlisted in company K, Seventeenth Alabama infantry, was

mustered in at Montgomery, and spent the first year at Pensacola, and was in the bombardment of Fort Pickens. After fighting at Shiloh and other battles, he was taken sick and was off duty for some time. He rejoined his company at Tupelo, and from there went to Mobile in May, and remained there on garrison duty until 1864. In 1864 he joined Johnston at Resaca and fought down to Kenesaw Mountain, June 20, when he was wounded in the left arm, and was in the hospital at Macon, Ga., until July 11, when his arm was amputated, and he then returned home. He was a private soldier, and had been slightly wounded before. After his recovery he taught school in northern Alabama for three years. In 1868 he engaged in merchandising in a country store in Crenshaw county. In 1870 he married Fannie, daughter of Peter and Matilda (Welsh) Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was a farmer, and died in 1879. Mrs. Mitchell is still living. Mrs. Knight was born in what is now Crenshaw county, and has four children: Dr. William P., a practicing physician, a graduate from the Southern Medical college, at Atlanta, in 1892; Lucy E.; Herbert, and Clay Armstrong. In 1874 Mr. Knight was elected sheriff of Crenshaw county, and served with general satisfaction four years, and from 1879 was five years superintendent of education. Afterward he was engaged in milling a few years, and since then in farming. He owns 600 acres of land where he lives, besides other lands in the county. He has under cultivation about 200 acres. What property he has he has accumulated by his own efforts. On March 22, 1883, while he was at court, his residence was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $940 of the public funds. Col. H. Clay Armstrong, a warm personal friend of his, and who was speaker of the next house of representatives, advocated a measure for his relief, but Mr. Knight declined it, preferring to make good the loss himself. Mr. Knight is a member of Greenville lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F., and of Honoraville lodge, No. 20, K. P. He is treasurer of Crenshaw county alliance, and chairman of the executive committee of the same. He and his entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. August 1, 1892, he was elected sheriff of Crenshaw county for four years.

Frederick C. McDonald, of the firm of F. C. McDonald & Co., general merchants and one of the leading firms of Luverne, was born in Washington county, Ga., in 1829. He is a son of Edward and Mary (Trotman) McDonald, the former a native of Edgefield district, S. C., and the latter of Washington county, Ga. Mr. McDonald came to Washington county, Ga., a young man, married there and lived there until 1838, when he and his wife removed to Stewart county, Mr. McDonald dying soon after their arrival. Mrs. McDonald spent the last years of her life in Alabama, dying in Rutledge about 1882, aged seventy-nine years. Mrs. McDonald was a devout Methodist for many years. Mr. McDonald was a prosperous farmer. His father was probably a native of Scotland, but he died in South Carolina and his wife died in Georgia. Grandfather Trot-

man died in Georgia when Mrs. McDonald was but a little girl. Frederick C. McDonald was the second in a family of two sons and three daughters, viz.: Elizabeth, died young; Frederick C.; Celia A., widow of G. B. Stinson of Pike county; Narcissa, died young, and William died young. The subject was reared on a farm, with but limited opportunities for securing an education, having to assume principal charge of the family upon the death of his father. Notwithstanding he had many obstacles to overcome he struggled manfully, and in time was prepared to do battle for himself. He was married in 1854 to Esther Flinn, a native of Georgia, and a daughter of John Flinn, also a native of Georgia, but who removed to Barbour county, Ala., where he died before the war at an advanced age. Mrs. McDonald died in 1870, the mother of five children, viz.: John F. of Texas; Jane, died when a child; Georgiana Steward, wife of W. C. Cameron; Kate, wife of P. J. Thrower; Mattie, wife of J. M. Cody. In 1872 Mr. McDonald married Mrs. Emma Osborne, née Howard, who was born at Tuskegee, Ala. In 1858 Mr. McDonald removed to Barbour county, where he farmed until 1866, when he came to Crenshaw county and séttled where Rutledge now is, where he followed farming with marked success until 1888. Then, on the location of Luverne, he removed to that place, where he has since resided, engaged in merchandising with gratifying success. He is the owner of 600 acres of land, which is one of the best farms in the state. In September, 1862, he joined company C, Twenty-ninth Alabama infantry, and spent over one year at Mobile, and in the spring of 1864 joined the Tennessee army at Resaca, served in the campaign down to Atlanta, and back with Hood to Tennessee, and was taken prisoner at Nashville. From December 20, to June 23, was in prison at Camp Douglas. He was a private soldier all through his service, but was never wounded. After the war he resumed farming, and followed that occupation as related above until he became engaged in merchandising. He has never neglected his domestic or business affairs for politics, and has never aspired to public honors, yet he is an earnest supporter of his party. He has been a Presbyterian for a good many years, as also was his first wife. His present wife is a Methodist, and both she and her husband are prominent and much respected members of society.

Thomas L. Merrill, farmer and miller of Beat No. 9, was born in the neighborhood where he now resides, in 1843. He is a son of Jacob and Hollan (Merrill) Merrill, their fathers being cousins. Mr. Merrill was born in Georgia, and Mrs. Merrill probably in North Carolina. They were married in 1818 and came to Henry county, Ala., about 1820, and soon afterward to Covington county, and lived near Andalusia for about eight years, and then removed to the neighborhood of Leon in the winter of 1829-30, settling in the woods, and here Mr. Merrill made a fine improvement and here spent the rest of his life, dying in 1857, aged about sixty-five

years. He was one of the first settlers in Covington, and was an industrious, prosperous man. He served a short time in the war of 1812. Both he and his wife, who died in Texas in 1880, were members of the Missionary Baptist church. At the time of her death she was nearly eighty years old. The paternal grandfather of Thomas L., Robert Merrill, was probably born in Maryland, whence he removed to Georgia, and in 1819, came from that state to Alabama. Here he died before the recollection of our subject. For some years prior to his marriage he followed sailing upon the ocean. Benjamin Merrill, a brother of Robert, died near Andalusia, where he settled about 1819. His wife died at Leon. He was the maternal grandfather of our subject and his wife was Rachel Lewis. The subject was the youngest but one of a family of four sons and five daughters: Green B., deceased, served for a short time in the Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry; Henry, deceased, was a lieutenant in company C, same regiment, and died at Columbus, Miss., in 1862; William Reed, deceased, was in the same command three years; Thomas L.; Jane, the deceased wife of Josiah Rhodes; Martha, widow of S. T. Smith, who was killed in time of the war; Rachel, widow of John R. Shaw, of Texas; Sarah, deceased wife of Wesley Richards; Rebecca, widow of Alfred Martin of Texas. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm in what is now Crenshaw county, with but a limited education. In April, 1862, he joined company C, Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, his first fight being near Abbeville, Miss., and he was then in the siege of Vicksburg, after which he was paroled and went home for thirty days. His command having been re-organized at Demopolis, he went to north Georgia, fought at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and all the way down to Atlanta in front of Sherman, and was afterward sent to Mobile and encamped at Spanish Fort. After Hood's defeat in Tennessee he was sent to Johnston in North Carolina, and surrendered with him. He was never wounded during his entire service. After the war he engaged in farming. In 1866 he married Margaret, daughter of Hugh and Tabitha Cameron. Mr. Cameron died in Crenshaw county, and his widow is still living. He was a farmer, and was one of the first county commissioners of Crenshaw county. Mrs. Merrill was born in Georgia and was brought to Alabama when a child. Mr. Merrill is the owner of 1,900 acres of fine timber land. He has been a farmer all his life, and for the past fourteen years he has run a saw and grist mill. He has been a life-long democrat, and is now secretary of Chapel alliance, No. 895. While he is not a politician, yet he always takes great interest in politics, and is always ready to bear his share of the burden of party support. Mrs. Merrill has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, for many years, and both Mr. and Mrs. Merrill are exemplary members of society.

William John Merrill, farmer of Beat No. 8, was born within one mile of where he now resides at Leon, in a little log house with a dirt floor and other appurtenances to match. The date of his birth was Feb-

ruary 17, 1830. He is a son of William and Susan (McDade) Merrill. The former was a native of Georgia, in which state he was raised with but a limited education. When a young man he came to Montgomery county, Ala., where he married and afterward removed to Montezuma, the old county seat of Covington county. Here he lived a few years and then removed to and settled in the woods where Leon now is, when the woods were filled with Indians and all kinds of wild beasts, but containing very few white people. Here Mr. Merrill improved a farm and lived many years. In an early day he was engaged in merchandising, and beside this line of business he handled considerable cotton. He was the first merchant at Leon. Mrs. Merrill died at Leon November 2, 1875. She was born probably in Montgomery county, and was raised principally at Mt. Meigs. Mr. Merrill died in Polk county, Tex. He was a man of great perseverance and industry, accumulated considerable property, but was unfortunate in business transactions. His father, Robert Merrill, was probably born in Maryland, whence he removed to Georgia, and later to Montgomery county, Ala., where he died. In his youth he for some years followed the sea. The subject of this sketch was the third of a family of five sons and two daughters, viz.: Sarah, deceased wife of Aaron Feagin; Mary E., widow of James E. Taylor of Texas; William J.; Robert R., of Limestone county, Tex., who served in the Confederate army from that state; James T., who served in the Frist Alabama cavalry in the western army all through the war, and was once wounded; Jacob P., who was a private soldier in the Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry nearly all through the war, was once wounded and has since died; Henry J., also deceased. William J. Merrill began life on the farm, suffering the privations incident to pioneer days, the nearest market being Montgomery, sixty-five mlies away, and occasionally he would go to Milton, Fla., ninety miles away. The woods then were full of wild animals, deer being especially plentiful. January 24, 1850, he married Sarah, daughter of Jesse and Mary Handley, who died in Covington county. Mrs. Merrill was born in Dale county, Ala., and is the mother of thirteen children, three of whom died young. Those living are as follows: Mary A., wife of W. L. Benson; Viola, wife of Riley Odin; Laura A., wife of A. E. Cannon; Beulah E.; Jessie E.; James C.; John F.; Henry J., Robert B., and Joseph P. With the exception of two years, one before and one after his marriage, when he lived in Wilcox county, Mr. Merrill has lived all his life in the neighborhood of his birth, and since 1861 on his present farm near Leon. Here he has 640 acres of good land. At one time he owned about 1,000 acres, but sold off a portion because he thought he had too much. He began with nothing, working one year for the first horse he ever owned. He has done a great deal of hard work and is one of the most widely known men in the county, as well as one of its most respected citizens. In 1862 he volunteered to serve the Confederate cause, but was not ac-

cepted, a substitute going instead, in the Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry and serving two years. In 1864, however, he joined company F, First Alabama cavalry, and began operations in South Carolina, his first battle being in Barnwell district, February 2, 1865. The next day he was detailed to service in South and North Carolina, but he afterward rejoined his company and served therewith until the close of the war. On April 26, he left for home. Since then he has pursued the paths of peace, not having sought office, preferring the life of a private citizen. Whlie he has never been a politician he has always been ready to support his party.

Dr. Daniel Newton Moxley, practicing physician and surgeon of New Providence, Ala., was born in Burke county, Ga., in 1827. He was a son of Nathaniel and Jane (Matthews) Moxley, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of North Carolina. Nathaniel, when a boy, went with his mother and brothers and sisters to Georgia, his father having died in Virginia. Mrs. Moxley also came to Georgia, with her parents. Mr. Moxley received a good English education, and married in Burke county, afterward lived in Stewart county, and then in Jefferson ccunty, where both Nathaniel and his wife died in 1849. He died of apoplexy at the age of seventy-nine, and she of consumption, aged sixty-two. Both of them had been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, many years. Mr. Moxley was a whig in politics, was in the war of 1812, was a progressive farmer, was of a quiet dsposition, and was highly thought of by his friends and neighbors. He had two elder brothers who served through the Revolutionary war. Their names were Benjamin and Daniel. Benjamin and his uncle, Joel Dassey, were with Gen. Marion and were captured by the tories, but made their escape and went home for a time, on their way home crossing the Savannah river by tying logs together with bark. After a short stay at home they returned to their command. Joseph Moxley, the grandfather of our subject, was an Englishman, but died in Virginia, probably before the Revolutionary war. Aquilla Matthews, the maternal grandfather of our subject, came from North Carolina to Jefferson county, Ga., where he died when the subject was a small boy. He was of Irish descent, reared a large family, six sons and six daughters, who afterward scattered to different states. Dr. D. N. Moxley was the second in a family of four sons and one daughter, viz.: William M.; was a major in the Eighteenth Alabama infantry, served in the Tennessee army till after the battle of Shiloh, when he resigned on acco unt of the death of his wife; he has since died; the doctor; Nathaniel Jasper, served in the war in a cavalry regiment from Georgia, and is now a prominent citizen of Augusta, Ga.; Benjamin Thomas, served all through the war in the Eighteenth Alabama infantry, died in Jefferson county, Ga., in 1891; Sarah E., widow of William Brooks, of Emanuel county, Ga. Dr. D. N. Moxley was reared on a farm in Stewart county, and Jefferson county, Ga., remaining with his

parents until their death. In 1855 he went to Florida, where he soon commenced reading medicine, and in 1857 and 1858 attended the Reform Medical college at Macon, Ga., and at once came to New Providence, then a new country place, and has practiced there ever since. He is one of the oldest physicians of the county, and also one of its most prominent citizens. On his arrival here he purchased his present home, now one of the most pleasant ones in the place. In January, 1862, he went to Mobile and joined the Twenty-fifth Alabama infantry, and was made captain of company B. His regiment went to Corinth and fought at Shiloh, after which he resigned, being in very poor health. After his recovery he was appointed by Gov. Watts to look after deserters in the lower counties, which he continued to do until the close of the war. In the meantime, on October 24, 1864, he married Narcissa, daughter of George W. and Eliza King, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Georgia. Mrs. King died in Georgia, and Mr. King came to Barbour county, Ala., in 1850. In 1857 he came to Pike county, where he lived until 1878, when he died. He was a farmer all his life, and raised a large family of children. Mrs. Moxley was born in Lee county, Ga., and is the mother of six children, viz.: John Jasper; Mattie, killed by a cotton gin at nine years of age; William Albert; Anna, died in 1886; Joseph Benjamin, and Jessie May. Dr. Moxley has done more or less farming all his life, and, for some years, he has been in the saw-mill business. For some years after the war he was in the mercantile business at New Providence. He owns now about 1,500 acres of land, and being one of the oldest citizens he has witnessed many changes in the customs and habits of the people. He has been since before the war a member of Bullock lodge, F. & A. M., and is a prominent member of the State Medical association, having served as its vice-president two years. While he is one of the most widely known he is at the same time one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the county. In religion he is a Universalist, whose profession of faith, adopted in 1803, is as follows:

I. We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest and final destination of mankind.

II. We believe that there is one God, whose nature is Love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

III. We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order, and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men.

James P. Pendrey, a prominent farmer and merchant of Leon, was born in Jefferson county, Ga., in 1831. He was a son of John and Mary (Fleeting) Pendrey, both born in Jefferson county, he about 1786, and she a few years later. When James P. Pendrey was about eight years old,

they moved to Stewart county, where Mrs. Pendrey died, about 1840, aged about fifty years. Mr. Pendrey died in 1849, aged sixty-three. Both of these people belonged to the Presbyterian church from their youth. Mr. Pendrey was a prosperous planter, but being left an orphan early in life, had but limited opportunities for securing an education; being a great reader, he acquired a great deal of useful information, in fact, he was a self-made man. His parents came from Ireland to this country prior to the Revolutionary war and died in Georgia. James P. Pendry was one of a family of fifteen children, only four of the sons and five of the daughters reaching maturity. He is the only son who has lived in Alabama, and is the only son now living. There is now but one of the daughters living. While he was in his minority he attended school but nine months in all, and at different times, so that his time thus spent was but little better than frittered away. At eighteen, on the death of his father, he began life for himself as a farm hand for a few years, in Stewart county, Ga. After about three years, he purchased a farm and lived upon it until 1865, when he and his single sister removed to Covington county, now Crenshaw county, and engaged in farming. In 1857, he married Sarah, daughter of Fortunatus and Linnie Webb, who came from Georgia to Coosa county, and later, to what is now Crenshaw county, where they both died. Mrs. Pendrey was born in Harris county, Ga.; was a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and died in 1862. She had one son and two daughters, the son only, now living, Dr. John F. Pendrey, physician and merchant, of Rose Hill. In September, 1865, Mr. Pendrey married Louisiana, sister of his first wife, who was born and educated at Columbus, Ga. Since 1855, he has been living within a few miles of his present farm, and since 1872 where he now resides. Prior to 1872, he carried on faaming exclusively, and since that time he has been engaged in both farming and merchandising. From 1858 to 1862, he held the office of justice of the peace. In February, 1862, he joined company A, Sixth Alabama cavalry, as a private, and, though offered a commission, declined to accept it. He started for Corinth, Miss., but was turned back by command and fought at Pine Barren; was soon afterward ordered to the Tennessee army, and was with Hood on his retreat from Tennessee. Afterward, he was under Gen. Forrest, and surrendered with him at Meridian, Miss. Mr. Pendrey is one of the largest land owners in the county, owning some 3,500 acres of pine-timbered land. He inherited $450 from his father's estate, which he lost by locating in an unhealthy locality, hence, all the property he now has, has been acquired through his own exertions. Mr. Pendrey has always been a great reader, and is one of the best informed men in the county. He is a thorough-going business man and has met with phenomenal success. He became a Mason at Rose Hill, in 1859, but has not taken active part since the war. He has been postmaster at Leon for eighteen years; though he is not a poli-

tician, his views on politics are well known, and he always does his part toward the success of his party.

Dr. Thomas L. Quillian, physician and surgeon, of Honoraville, was born in Habersham county, Ga., in 1830. He is a son of Henry K. and Aley (Hancock) Quillian, the former a native of Franklin county, Ga., born in 1808, and the latter born in North Carolina in 1805. When a girl Mrs. Quillian came with her parents to Habersham county, Ga., where she was raised and married. Both she and her husband received a common school education, and when Dr. T. L. Quillian was twelve years old they removed to Macon county, Ala., and still later to Auburn, where Mr. Quillian died in December, 1873. The subject's mother had died in 1853. Both of these people were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a tanner and shoe manufacturer many years at Auburn and at Society Hill. He was postmaster at Auburn some years, was for a short time a justice of the peace, and was the first sheriff of Gilmer county, Ga. He was a Mason a good many years, and was a liberal supporter of all public enterprises. He was a whig until the war came on, but was never a politician. He was one of a family of six sons and two daughters, he being the oldest. Their father, Clemonds Quillian, was probably a Virginian, but spent the greater part of his life in Whitfield county, Ga. He was a farmer, and was at one time tax collector of Murray and also of Whitfield county, Ga. For a good many years he represented Gilmer county, Ga., in the legislature. He was of Scotch parentage, and was probably of the first generation born in this country. The maternal grandfather of our subject, William Hancock, removed from North Carolina to Georgia when Mrs. Quillian was an infant, and died in Habersham county, as also did his wife. Dr. Quillian was the youngest of a family of two sons and one daughter, viz.: Parmelia A., deceased wife of W. K. Jones, and William Clemonds, who was a harnessmaker by trade, and was in the late war with Bragg and died in northern Alabama in 1874. Thomas L. was raised partly on the farm and partly in the shop with his father. He was principally educated at Auburn and at Dahlonega, Ga., receiving a good academic education, and then read medicine with Dr. James E. Ellison, of Macon county, Ala., and in 1854 graduated from the Augusta Medical college and practiced in Hamilton county, Tenn., one year. He then went to Dalton, Ga., and in 1856 came to what is now Crenshaw county, Ala., five miles northwest of where Rutledge is situated, and has since then practiced in this vicinity. He has lived for twenty-five years on the present farm, ten miles northwest of Rutledge. He is one of the oldest physicians of the county, and one of its most prominent planters. He owns 353 acres of fine land. He was married in 1860 to Sarah A. Bozeman, who was born in Lowndes county, Ala., and who was a daughter of Eldred and Jane Bozeman, who came from Georgia to Alabama at an early day. Mr. Bozeman died in what is now Crenshaw

county very suddenly while attending church. He was a resident of Butler county at the time. Dr. Quillian had three children by his first wife. They were Mary Beulah, wife of E. J. Pollard; Henry Etheldred, of Montgomery; Frances Clements, wife of W. H. Dry, of Butler county. In 1881 the doctor married Sarah W., daughter of James and Mary Daniel, a cousin of his first wife, who was born in Lowndes county. In January, 1862, the doctor joined company I, First Alabama cavalry (Clanton's), and operated in north Alabama and Mississippi, fighting at Shiloh and in minor engagements in that part of the country, but on June 7, 1862, at Saltillo, Miss., he was discharged on account of ill-health. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine. He is a prominent member of the Crenshaw county Medical society. He is a member of Camp Creek lodge, No. 251, F. & A. M., having been a member since 1864, and secretary many years. He was worshipful master several times. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, for a good many years, while his wife is a member of the Primitive Baptist church. Both stand high in social esteem, and strive to advance the community in all religious and educational matters to the extent of their ability.

A. V. Rutledge, a prominent planter of Rutledge, was born in what is now Lee county, Ala., in 1845. He is a son of Dudley A. and Catherine (Stubbs) Rutledge, both of whom were born in Georgia near Augusta. They were liberally educated and were married there. Soon after their marriage they removed to Chambers county, Ala., and later to what is now Lee county, where Mrs. Rutledge died about 1850. In 1865 Mr. Rutledge removed to Crenshaw county, where he died about 1883, aged sixty-nine years. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church from their youth. Mr. Rutledge was a prosperous farmer, and was married four times. He served as county commissioner at Crenshaw county two terms, and was in the home guards a short time during the war. He was an industrious and honest man. His father, William Rutledge, was of Irish ancestry, and lived in Georgia a prosperous farmer many years. Both he and his wife died in that state. A. V. Rutledge was the sixth of nine children, viz.: William, killed in the late war; James, was in Stonewall Jackson's corps, and was killed at Spottsylvania Court House; Henry, was captain of company H, Fifty-ninth Alabama, was killed at Drewry's Bluff. The city of Rutledge was named in his honor; Ulysses, was in the same company with his brother Henry, from the beginning of the war, and was killed at Petersburg; the subject was a twin brother of Ulysses; Dudley A., was in company H, Fifty-ninth Alabama, and is now a prosperous farmer of this county; the daughters are, Mary Elizabeth; Emma, wife of J. D. Flowers of Butler county; and Lula, wife of J. H. Reddock. Mr. A. V. Rutledge was raised on a farm, and received a fair English education, principally at Pleasant Hill academy. Early in 1861 he enlisted in the First Alabama for one year, serving at

Pensacola, being in the bombardment of Fort Pickens, in the fight at Santa Rosa island, and other battles, receiving two slight wounds. At the expiration of his year he enlisted in company H, Fifty-ninth Alabama as artilleryman for two years, and served most of the time in the army of Virginia, but was at Chickamauga, Knoxville, and other battles fought by General Longstreet's corps. He was captured at Appomattox, three days before Lee surrendered and was imprisoned at Newport News until August. During the time of his service he was home on furlough once. After coming home he resumed farming, which he has followed ever since, and he is now one of the leading and most practical farmers in his county. He owns over 800 acres of land, in different tracts, most of which is under a fair state of cultivation. He has acquired all his property by his own industry and good management. He raises all of his own supplies, cotton being with him a surplus crop. In 1874, he married Belle, daughter of W. W. and Mary Perdue. They were both South Carolinians, but removed to Lowndes county, Ala., where Mrs. Purdue died. Mr. Purdue is now living in Crenshaw county, and has always been a prosperous farmer. Mrs. Rutledge was born in Lowndes county and has six children. Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and spare no pains to secure for their children a good education. Mr. Rutledge is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and while he is not in the strict sense of the word a politician, yet he always performs his duty toward the support of his party.

THOMAS A. SIKES, farmer of Rutledge, Ala., was born in Sumter district, S. C., in 1831. He is a son of William and Frances (Jones) Sikes, the former a native of North Carolina, born about 1805, the latter born in South Carolina, about 1815. In about 1834, they removed to Barbour county, Ala., and in 1838, to Pike county, and after living four years in Coffee county, they returned to Pike county. In 1847, they removed to Florida, and in 1848 back again to Alabama, settling this time in Crenshaw county, where Mr. Sikes died in 1863, and Mrs. Sikes in 1891. Both of these people were very devotional members of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. Mr. Sikes was a good farmer, but on account of rheumatism, with which he was afflicted for many years, he was not able to serve in the Indian war of 1836. He was then living in Barbour county. His father died when he was quite a small boy, and then he was bound out to a man who was dissipated, proud and cruel, and young Sikes soon left for better appointments, going to his mother in South Carolina, where he lived until his marriage. The maternal grandfather of our subject, William Jones, was the father of five children and died in South Carolina. Mr. Thomas A. Sykes was the second of a family of six sons and five daughters. The eldest son, John H., was killed at Richmond, Va., in July, 1863, while serving as captain of his company, which belonged to a Florida regiment; Joseph A., the youngest, ran away at sixteen and

served in the Tennessee army, and later in the boy company at Mobile. After the war he removed to Texas and died there. The subject was reared on the farm, attending school only about seven months in all. He is therefore a self-made man. In March, 1855, he was married, in what is now Crenshaw county, to Louisa, daughter of Smith Summerland, a South Carolinian, who removed to Crenshaw county at an early date. He is now living, at the age of seventy-eight. He served during the late war for a short time in, what was known as "old man's company." Mrs. Sikes was born in Montgomery county, and is the mother of eleven children, viz.: William Smith; Martha, wife of G. P. Kendrick; Emma F., wife of F. A. Huston; John Thomas of Newton; Mary E., wife of Eugene Daniel; Erskine B; Walton; Shorter; Lena, and two deceased in infancy. In March, 1862, Mr. Sikes joined Hilliard's legion, and served in the Tennessee army until Longstreet returned to Virginia, and from that time to the close he served in Virginia, fighting at Drewry's Bluff, at Petersburg, and at other battles. He put in a substitute to work in the tunnel there and secured a furlough home, and at the expiration of his leave of absence started back to join his command, but at Columbus, Ga., he was pronounced unfit for duty, and was at Macon when Lee surrendered. After returning home he resumed farming, and since 1872 he has lived at Rutledge for the purpose of educating his children. For some time he was engaged in the livery stable business, and also in the grocery business, but conducted his farm all the time. He owns 440 acres at Rutledge, and at one time he owned over 1,100 acres of land, all of which he had acquired by his own unaided efforts. He is one of the leading farmers of the county, and one of its most enterprising and industrious citizens. In 1868 he was elected tax collector, and served seven years. He was county treasurer six years and was a most creditable officer. He is a member of Rutledge lodge, No. 357, F. & A. M., and has taken the royal arch degree in Thomas M. Bragg chapter, No. 99, at Rutledge. Both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. Not having enjoyed the best of educational advantages himself when young, it has been his chief desire to give his children at least a fair education, and he so highly appreciates the value of learning that he has always been a hard and careful student since attaining his majority, when he has had time and opportunity to apply himself, realizing that knowledge can not like riches take to itself wings and fly away.

William Sport, farmer and miller of Beat No. 8, was born in Marion district in 1822. He is a son of Jonathan and Margaret (Bailey) Sport, both of whom are natives of South Carolina and lived in Marion county till 1842, when they came to what is now Crenshaw county, Ala., settling in the woods near where William Sport now lives. Here they spent the rest of their lives, Mr. Sport dying in 1856 and Mrs. Sport in 1858. He was at the time of his death about eighty-one years old. Mr. Sport was a farmer all his life and a hard-working, honest, and respected man.

Both he and his wife were for many years members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father was William Sport, a Scotchman, who came to America, a young man during the Revolutionary war, and served in the Light Horse Guards. He afterward married in South Carolina and lived in the state the rest of his life. The maternal grandfather of William Sport Bailey probably died in South Carolina. William Sport was the eldest of a family of one son and three daughters, viz.: Mary Amanda; Sarah Anne, widow of Joseph Boykin, deceased; Thaney, deceased wife of Abel Boykin. William Sport was reared on the farm and remained with his parents till he was twenty-four years old. In 1847 he married Sarah Jane, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth Singleton, natives of South Carolina, but who removed to Florida when Mrs. Sport was an infant. Here Mr. Singleton died, while Mrs. Sport was still a child, and then Mrs. Singleton came to Alabama and died in Clarke county during the war. Mrs. Sport was born in Marion district, S. C., and is the mother of twelve children, two of whom died in infancy. The names of the others are as follows: John Solomon; William G.; Thomas Benjamin; Malachi; Daniel W.; Joseph Nathaniel; Sarah Anne, wife of Andrew Hardidge; Amanda E., widow of Gabriel Wallace, deceased; Martha, deceased wife of William E. Strippling; Eliza, died a child. Mr. Sport has made three settlements in this neighborhood and has improved three farms. Since 1870 he has lived on his present place on Conecuh river, where he owns over 600 acres of good farming lands. In 1884 he erected a water power or grist mill which he has since operated. During a portion of the war he served in the state troops on the coast near Mobile. Mr. Sport was one of the earliest settlers in Crenshaw county, where he is well known and highly respected. He has always been hospitable, charitable, generous, and kind to the poor. Beside raising a large family himself he has reared and educated several orphans, having had under his care twenty-two children in all. He is a whole-souled and good-hearted man, and his wife possesses the same good qualities, and hence it would not be possible for them to be otherwise than highly respected by the entire community.

Dr. Stephen S. Thrower, physician and surgeon of Bradleyton, was born near this place in 1840. He is a son of Thomas Whitfield and Ellen Lawrence Thrower, the former born near Griffin in 1801, the latter in Edgefield district, S. C., in 1807. Mr. Thrower came to Alabama when a young man, where he married and where his wife died. In 1830 he married the mother of Stephen S., who was then a widow. Soon after this marriage Mr. Thrower settled in the woods, where Stephen S. was born. Here he improved a farm, lived upon it until the death of his wife in 1887, after which he lived with Stephen S. until his death, April 23, 1890. Dr. Thrower's parents were members for many years of the Missionary Baptist church. The former was a Mason in good standing, and a member of Helicon lodge, No. 201. He was somewhat conservative

in politics, but was a member of the democratic party. He was a pioneer settler in this part of the country, and suffered the privations and hardships incident to their life in the woods and on the outskirts of civilization. He was one of six children born to Leon Thrower, a Virginian by birth, who removed to Georgia, and then, in 1828, came to what is now Crenshaw county, Ala., where he died while Stephen S. was still a boy. He was of English descent, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served some years as justice of the peace. Stephen Lawrence, maternal grandfather of Dr. Thrower, was a South Carolinian, and came to Crenshaw county at an early day. He was also of English descent, and had a large family of children, was a farmer by occupation, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and died while Dr. Thrower was still a boy. Dr. Thrower is the third in a family of eleven children, six of the sons being in the late war, viz.: William M., served in Hilliard's legion from March, 1862, was captured near Richmond in 1864, and was imprisoned at Point Lookout until 1865; Starling J. was a sergeant in the same command, was captured at Hatcher's Run, and was imprisoned at Point Lookout until June, 1865; James was in the Fourteenth Alabama infantry from July, 1861, until he died in front of Richmond in 1862; Benjamin F. was in the First Alabama cavalry and died at Shiloh in 1862; George W. was in the Fifty-ninth Alabama infantry from the beginning until he was captured at Hatcher's Run and was then imprisoned at Point Lookout, Md.; Setphen S. received a good academic education and read medicine until April 1st, 1862, when he joined the Fourth Alabama artillery of Hilliard's legion, and acted as sergeant all through the war, in east Tennessee, until after the battle of Chickamaugua, where he joined Longstreet's corps, went to Virginia and fought in numerous severe engagements until April 3d, 1865; he was captured and taken to Point Lookout and remained there till June, 1865. He was wounded at Petersburg, May 17th, 1864, and was in the hospital at Raleigh, N. C., a short time. He also received several other, but minor wounds. His first fight of any consequence was at Chickamauga, where eleven of his company were killed and thirty-three wounded, some of whom afterward died. After the war he taught school and studied medicine, graduating from Atlanta Medical college in 1868. He has since then practiced medicine among the people with whom he was reared, being one of the leading physicians of the county. He is a member of the State Medical association, is a member of the Crenshaw Medical society, and was at one time its president. He has also been engaged at different times in merchandising at Bradleyton. He also has considerable planting interests, owning about 600 acres of land. He is a member of Helicon lodge, No. 201, F. & A. M., and is P. W. M. of that lodge. He was married July 1st, 1869, to Nancy H., daughter of William Oliver. She was born in Montgomery county and died on March 1st, 1876. Her father was a native of North Carolina, and her mother of South Carolina, but they moved early to

Alabama, settling first in Pike county and later in Montgomery county. Mr. Oliver, though a man of limited education, is yet a man of close observation and of rare judgment and talent for his opportunities. Dr. Thrower had four children by his first wife. On Sepember 28th, 1878, he married Cynthia M., daughter of John A. and Cynthia M. Ramsey, the former a native of Alabama, and the latter of South Carolina. Mr. Ramsey was once tax collector of Pike county, and died during the war while serving in the army of Virginia. Mrs. Thrower was born in Brundidge, Pike county, Ala., and died March 22d, 1890, leaving two children. The first wife of Dr. Thrower was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, while his second wife was a member of the Missionary Baptist church, to which he also belongs. From the above brief narrative it is evident that Dr. Thrower is one of the most prominent citizens of the county as also one of its leading physcians.

JUDGE B. A. WALKER, probate judge of Crenshaw county, and Primitive Baptist preacher at Rutledge, was born in Jackson county, Tenn., in October, 1819. He was a son of John N. and Sarah (Cason) Walker, the former born in Abbeville district, S. C., in 1792, the latter in Edgefield district, April 15, 1794. They removed with their family, early in the present century, to Jackson county, Tenn., where the former received a good education, and where they were married in 1816. They continued to reside there until 1831, when they removed to Montgomery county, Ala., and in 1836 to what is now Crenshaw county, where Mrs. Walker died in 1861, Mr. Walker dying in 1871. Both were members of the Christian church from 1834. Mr. Walker was a school teacher for many years, and later a farmer. He was tax collector of Lowndes county nine years, and was justice of the peace some years. He served with Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, and his father served in the same war with Gen. Jackson, and was killed at the battle of New Orleans. Mr. Walker was a whig in politics, and was quite a worker for his party. He was opposed to secession, but afterward went with his state. He was a public-spirited man, and spared no pains for the advancement of the public wellfare. He was one of a large family born to Horatio Walker, who was probably a Virginian by birth, but who removed to Jackson county, Tenn., early in the present century. There he spent the rest of his life. He was of Welsh descent, and a teacher by profession. William Cason, the maternal grandfather of the judge, was a Virginian, married Nancy Watts, and afterward removed to South Carolina, then to Ohio, and still later to Tennessee. Both Mr. Carson and wife died in Jackson county, Tenn., at an advanced age. Judge B. A. Walker is the second in a family of six sons and five daughters, viz.: James M., died in Texas, in 1874; B. A.; Matilda, wife of T. H. Bozeman; Larkin C., died in 1861; Oliver H. P., died in 1876; Edna E., deceased wife of Sumter Dean; Sallie, died in 1841; Ann, died in 1842; William H., who served nearly all through the war in the Virginia army; F. L., served a short time at

Pensacola during the late war. B. A. Walker began life for himself at twenty years of age, overseeing and teaching school. On December 17, 1843, he was married to Miss M. D., daughter of James and Sarah Ferrell, the former a native of Ireland, who came to South Carolina, thence to Alabama, where he died, in Montgomery county, in 1838. Mrs. Walker was born in Lancaster district, S. C., and is the mother of six children, of whom only one is living. The children were: William C., joined the First Alabama artillery, was captured at Fort Morgan, and died in prison, at Elmira, N. Y., March 19, 1865; Virginia Caroline, died at fourteen years of age; John F., the only one living, is his father's chief clerk; the next two died in infancy; Malcolm E., died, leaving a wife and one child. Judge Walker has lived in what is now Crenshaw county ever since 1836, and followed farming until elected to the office of probate judge, in 1874. He was justice of the peace twenty years, until he was turned out by the republicans. He served his father as deputy tax collector of Lowndes county, and in 1866 was the state enumerator for that county. He has been probate judge since 1874, and has declined to be a candidate for re-election. He has always been an active worker for the public good, and for twenty-five years he has been a regularly ordained minister of the Primitive Baptist church. His father had a brother who was a very celebrated Methodist Episcopal minister, who preached in South Carolina and Georgia, and died in the latter state.

CULLMAN COUNTY.

JOHN GOTTFRIED CULLMANN, general manager of the North Alabama Land and Immigration company, Cullman, Ala., was born on the Rhine in Bavaria, July 2, 1823, son of John G. and Julia (Schneider) Cullmann. The father was a school-teacher in Rhine-Bavaria, and the son was a man finely educated; came to America in 1865, settled in New York state, but remained there a short time only. Thence he went to Philadelphia for a short time, and then to Cincinnati, where he remained about three or four years, and was engaged in a book store; next for about two years he traveled over the United States and visited the different German colonies in America, with the view of gaining information for the establishing of a colony in Alabama, and in 1871, arrived at Florence, where he met the Hon. Robert M. Patton, ex-governor, who taking an interest in Mr. Cullmann and his enterprise, furnished horses and men to explore the country, which led to the establishing of a German colony. Col. Cullmann remained in Florence for about one year, when he went to Tuscumbia, and there remained twelve months. Having met in December, 1872, Mr. Fink, of the North & South railroad, and with him traveled over the L. & H. railroad, and having succeeded, through Mr. Fink, in closing a contract with that railroad company for about 349,000 acres of land, an arrangement was made by which Col. Cullmann should pay all the

expense of advertising and those incident to the bringing to America of the desired immigration for this particular territory. In 1873 Col. Cullmann located where now stands the town of Cullman; at the start, a small colony of fourteen German families, and proceeded to lay out the town which thenceforth had an existence. Col. John G. Cullmann has done more since he came to Alabama toward building up and advancing the interests of Alabama and the south than any other twenty men in the state. He has brought into the state and located over 100,000 people, and all under his immediate supervision. His son, Otto, came to America in 1878, and was associated with his father for sometime in the management of the Cullman Land company, but unfortunately Otto died in 1884, at the age of twenty-six. An elder son, Theodore, however, had been associated with him also, and was one of the original founders of Cullman. He was a young man of extraordinary attainments, and died in 1873, at the age of twenty-six years. Col. Cullmann received a thorough education in his native country, and was there a man of marked influence. He was a wholesale merchant and exported large quantities of goods to America, but entertaining some ideas not compatible with those of the German government, and being a fearless advocate of his principles, he was soon in the midst of a revolution, at least in an attempt at a revolution, and he acquired his title of colonel, at that time by being as he says, for the period of one day in the command of a regiment of revolutionists. In 1878 Col. Cullmann entered into additional contracts with the L. &. N. railroad company, whereby he came into possession of 500,000 acres of land, lying along the railroad between Decatur and Montgomery, and to the sale and settlement of these lands he gave his special attention. In January, 1886. he organized the North Alabama Land company, with a paid up capital of $150,000. In May of the same year he made a trip to Europe in the interest of immigration, and returned in the fall to find the North Alabama "boom" at its highest tide. Seeing his opportunity, in February, 1888, he organized the North Alabama Land and Immigration company with a capital of $2,500,000, and the company at one time owned 160,000 acres of land and 1,000 lots in Cullman. In 1876 he founded Garden City. He also located immigrants in all settlements along the railroad and at other places in the state. He was invited by Gov. Houston, during that gentleman's administration, to formulate a plan of immigration. This he proceeded to do, and the plan, though adopted by the senate, was defeated in the house. At the succeeding session of the legislature the bill was again before the general assembly and was at that time adopted by the house, but was defeated by the senate. Col. Cullmann has—and will carry with him to the grave—a large scar on his forehead that was made by the hand of an assassin. In 1874 some rough characters, thinking that the building up of the town in their midst might operate in time to interfere with thir vile practices, decided to put a stop to its growth by removing its founder. The villain attacked Col. Cullmann

with a huge knife, plunging it twice in his forehead, destroying a large portion of the skull, and exposing the brain. The villain made his escape, but it is gratifying to know that he ended his life at the end of a rope in Macon, Ga., for horse stealing. In 1846, Col. Cullmann was united in marriage, in his native country, with a Miss Josephine Loew; this union was blessed with four children. The colonel and his wife are members of the Evangelical Protestant church, while he is a member of the Masonic order. The colonel was, even before coming to America, a democrat, and while he has been solicited on many occasions to become a candidate he never would allow his name to be used in connection with any office, but is a man that wields a large influence and is one of the hardest workers in the county, during a campaign. He is an active, energetic, wide-awake and progressive citizens, in full sympathy with the progress of Alabama and its people. He is a substantial supporter of all legitimate enterprises, schools, churches and all charitable institutions, and has done more than any other man of foreign birth in the state to build up its material interest.

Sutton L. Fuller, one of the most prominent attorneys at the Cullman county bar, was born April 1, 1855, a son of Flemming and Minerva (Simms) Fuller, both natives of Greenville district, S. C. The father grew to manhood in South Carolina, but came to Alabama in 1832, and settled in what is now Morgan county. In 1847, he married Miss Simms, whose father came to Alabama in 1837, and mother in 1847. Mr. Simms was always a sturdy farmer and remained in Cullman county until his death. He and his wife were both members of the Baptist church. As a soldier in the late war he enlisted in 1863 in Capt. Stephen's company, but served only a short time, when he was discharged on account of disabilities, and died in 1865. He was a son of Jonathan and Jane (Hodges) Fuller. The father, a native of Georgia, the mother of South Carolina. Mrs. Minerva Fuller was a daughter of Joel and Elizabeth (McGlathrey) Simms, both natives of South Carolina. These parents came to Alabama in 1812, and settled in Morgan county, Joel having been a captain in the war of that year. Sutton L. Fuller having been left an orphan in 1865, and the war having just closed, he was deprived of the benefit of any schooling to amount to much, but an older brother and sister assisted him in the primary department of learning. He remained on the farm on which he had been reared till 1875, when he engaged in the real estate and lumber business in Cullman and the hotel business at the same time, but soon dropped the latter and devoted his time and attention solely to real estate, which has made him one of the largest land owners in the county. In 1875 he married Evelyn E. Hubert of Cincinnati, Ohio. This union resulted in seven children, six of whom are living: Asa V., Nellie M., Harry L., Dwight K., Forney and Evelyn. The mother was a native of Cincinnati, and daughter of John G. and Jane (Moore) Hubert, both natives of Ohio. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptis

church. Mr. Fuller is a member of the K. of P. He was very fortunate in his marriage, as his wife was an educated lady and she instilled the idea of an education into his mind. He first began to read stories, and by this means aroused an appetite for study, and after he had had a family of four children he began to attend school and sat on the same bench with his own children, but at the same time was one of the trustees of the school. He was a hard student and an apt scholar and rapidly rose. In 1879 he took up the study of the law and was admitted in the land courts the same year. He has been a hard student in this branch of learning, and is what may truthfully be said a self-made man. In 1890 he successfully passed an examination and was admitted to practice in the county and state courts. He served two terms on the board of aldermen of Cullman county, and his wife was postmistress at Cullman during Cleveland's administration. He began life without a dollar but is now one of the largest land owners of the county, and has the satisfaction of knowing that it was all made by his own industry. For several years he was engaged in the settlement of lands in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Dakota, and was the starter of nearly all the small towns on the Burlington & Quincy railroad, from Lincoln and Omaha, west through the above named states, and a general locater of soldiers' warrants for land through to California. These settlements were made by Mr. Fuller, through a contract with the C., B. & Q. R. R., and have netted him a large amount of money. He is one of the substantial citizens of the county, and all kinds of enterprises, for the good of Cullman county or for the state of Alabama, are always sure to find in him a hearty supporter. Beside being one of the largest land owners in Alabama he also owns large tracts of land in California, Washington, Minnesota, Oregon, Colorado and many other states. He is decidedly the recognized authority on all land laws in the state.

J. W. Wilson, one of the most prominent business men of Bremen, was born here in 1849, a son of William L. and Elizabeth (Blackburn) Wilson, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Alabama. The father was a son of Allen and Nancy (Cantrell) Wilson and came with his parents to Alabama when two years of age, or in 1825, was raised on a farm in Blount and Carroll counties and received a liberal education. He taught school two years and has been a local southern Methodist Episocpal minister about forty-eight years. He was elected and served six years as probate judge of Jefferson county during the late war He is a royal arch Mason. Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson was a daughter of Joel and Anna Frey Blackburn, both born and reared in Tennessee, but who came to Alabama sometime in the early part of the century and opened up a farm where Mr. Blackburn remained till his death. J. W. Wilson was reared on a farm till eighteen yeasr of age. He had attended the best schools, received a liberal education, and at the age of eighteen

accepted a clerkship with Wilson & Martin at Elyton, remained three years, then went on a farm and remained four years, and at the age of twenty-seven he and brother, J. E. Wilson, formed a partnership and engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Wilson Bros., at Birmingham and remained fifteen years, when he sold out to his brother and moved to Bremen, where he has since been engaged in farming, merchandising and the gin and milling business. In 1871, November 15, he married Sarah L. Sadler, daughter of Isaac W. Sadler, a native of North Carolina, and Martha Prude Sadler, a native of Alabama, but who were early pioneers settlers of Jefferson county. Of their seven children, two are living: Allena and Anna E. The mother was born in 1849 and raised in Jefferson county. Mr. Wilson is a Free Mason, and with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church south. He is one of the live and wide-awake business men of the county and he and family are well respected by all who know them.

DALE COUNTY.

JOSEPH A. ADAMS, editor and proprietor of the Southern Star, was born in 1870 at Newton, Dale county, Ala. He is a son of Joseph A. and Annie L. (Kirksey) Adams. The former was a native of Georgia, born in Stewart county in 1843. He came with his parents to Opelika, Lee county, Ala., where in 1857 he began his career as printer and publisher, by entering the office of the Opelika Democrat, a weekly paper. He continued in this office, becoming master of the printer's art, until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Fifth Alabama infantry as a private soldier. His health becoming unsettled, he spent some time under the doctors' care but was on duty when his health would permit. In this way he went through the war, participating in several heavy battles and numerous skirmishes, serving the cause to the best of his ability. After the cessation of hositilities he located at Newton, Ala., and was engaged on the Newton Times, a well ordered little paper of Dale county, devoted to the "lost cause", and to the general welfare of southeastern Alabama. After a short time he purchased the Newton Times, assumed full control and began at once to build up the fallen interests of this part of the state. Subsequently he was elected to the office of clerk of the court, attending to his official duties at the same time that he edited his paper. The court house being destroyed by fire in 1869, the county seat was removed in 1870 to Ozark, and Mr. Adams removed his paper to that point, changing the name of the paper from the Newton Times to The Southern Star. He held the office of clerk of the courts twelve consecutive years and he was also elected to the office of mayor for a number of years. He was very energetic and public spirited and was well and favorably known in southeastern Alabama. He was an acknowledged factor in building up the position of the state after the ravages

of the war. His death occurred February 4th, 1884, the result of a malady contracted in the service, and from which he never recovered The mother of Joseph A., Jr., was born at Cuthbert, Ga., in 1849. She was a daughter of W. H. and Sophia Kirksey. Her father was a manufacturer of leather and a tanner, a Georgian by birth, and moved to Alabama in 1866. He settled in Newton, there established his leather business, continuing there until his death. He was a Mason and a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mrs. Kirksey was born in South Carolina and was the youngest of eight children. She was married in her twentieth year, and became the mother of ten children, five of whom now survive. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. She died in 1878 in the seventy-second year of her life. The mother of Joseph A. Adams grew to womanhood in Georgia, the state of her nativity. She was married at Newton in 1867, and is now the mother of seven children, six of whom are now living: William R. resides at home; Joseph A.; Jesse C., a railroad operator living at Union Springs, Ala.,; Laura B. deceased; Georgia E.; John Q. The mother of these children is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. J. A. Adams was married October 11th, 1891, to Miss C. A. B. Edwards, daughter of Dr. David Edwards, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. She was born in Dale county in 1872. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Adams is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and since the death of his father, which occurred when he was fifteen years old, has been editor and manager of the Southern Star. Under his management the paper has grown in size and circulation, and is now the leading democratic paper in Dale counrty. The Star is published without fear of any one or favor to high or low, and is doing its utmost toward the up-building of southeastern Alabama. Personally Mr. Adams is cordial and genial in his manner, and has friends on every hand. His popularity is due to his frank open manner, to his general good humor, and to many other commendable traits of character. He is the father of a boy, born July 7th, 1892.

Angus B. Byrd, sheriff of Dale county, was born in Dale county, Ala., November 22, 1855. He is a son of Curtis and Elizabeth (Harper) Byrd, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, June 20, 1813. In 1828 he moved with his parents to Alabama, by wagon, and settled one mile east of where Ozark is now situated. Here a farm was entered, cleared and cultivated, the family living in part, and sometimes in large part, upon game shot or caught in the woods, such as bear, deer, etc. Curtis Byrd was a slave holder in a small way, freeing eleven slaves at the close of the war. Early in life he united with the Missionary Baptist church, of which he is still a member. He finds a comfortable home with his son, Angus B. His wife was a native of Georgia, where she grew to womanhood. She was a daughter of Judge Harper, who was at one time judge of probate of Dale county. She was married in her twenti-

eth year, and was the mother of fourteen children, eight of whom reached maturity and six of whom still survive. Early in life she united with the Missionary Baptist church, and remained a consistent member thereof until her death, which occurred October 23, 1889. Angus B. Byrd grew up on the farm, and received a somewhat limited education. Upon arriving at manhood he engaged in farming, and has continued in that occupation ever since. He was married in his nineteenth year to Miss Callie Chalker, daughter of William and Rebecca Chalker, the former of whom was a native of Warren county, Ga., and who in an early day moved to Russell county, Ala., settling near the river, and a few years later moving near the town of Ozark, where he has lived ever since. Mrs. Chalker was also a native of Georgia, was married in that state when in her eighteenth year, and was the mother of fourteen children, twelve of whom still survive. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mrs. Byrd was born in Dale county, and there grew to womanhood. Her educational advantages were the best the country afforded at that time. She married in 1875, in her nineteenth year, and has two children, viz.: Alberta, born August 30, 1877, and Mary Emma, born December 17, 1878. She united with the Methodist Episcopal church, south, while yet young, and has ever since been a consistent member of that church. In 1888 Mr. Angus B. Byrd was elected sheriff of Dale county, which office he has filled ever since, to the general satisfaction of the public. He has always taken an active interest in the advancement of home industries, contributing liberally to the support of church and school, and assisting to secure the building of the railroad through this place. In 1891 he was elected to a membership in the municipal board, without any solicitation on his part, and without opposition, and his sentiments are such with reference to internal economy that he must naturally be found on the side of progress.

Thomas A. Byrd.—This native-born and enterprising merchant and farmer of Dale county, Ala., was born at Newton, September 18, 1840, and is a son of Burtis and Mary (Anderson) Byrd. Burtis Byrd was a native of North Carolina, born in 1814, but in 1830 came to Alabama, and located in Dale county, near the present town of Newton, began farming and married. Shortly afterward he moved to Barbour county to avoid the depredations of troublesome Indians. When the Indians had been removed to the west of the Mississippi river he returned to Dale county, and erected the first business building in Newton, and in company with R. Yelverton laid in a stock of general merchandise. He then, in order to facilitate trade, put in circulation a petition for the building of a bridge over the Choctawhatchee river, but the settlers were slow to subscribe to the scheme, when Mr. Byrd constructed the bridge at his own expense, and demanded toll for passengers until the enterprise had paid for itself, when the gates were torn down and the bridge made free. In 1848, Mr. Byrd moved to Honeytown, near the present town of Ozark, and bought

a farm. He was elected sheriff of Dale county three times on the democratic ticket, and was the incumbent of that office at the time of his death, which occurred in 1852. Mrs. Mary (Anderson) Byrd was born in South Carolina, in 1816, came to Alabama with her parents, in 1820, and was married in Dale county, in her seventeenth year. Of her ten children, seven grew to maturity, and six still survive. She, like her husband, was a devout member of the Missionary Baptist church, in which faith she died, in 1889, in her seventy-third year. Her father erected the first frame and painted house in Dale county, the lumber for which was cut with a whipsaw; he also erected the first mill in the county. Thomas A. Byrd was reared on the home farm, and secured a sound general education. At the age of twenty he enlisted in the Confederate army, April 23, 1861, in the Seventh Alabama infantry, which was assigned to Gen. Bragg's army. At the end of his term of enlistment, for one year, he returned to his home, and enlisted in the Fifty-third Alabama cavalry, under Col. Hannan, and took part in all its marches and engagements until the battle of Noonday creek, when he was shot through the ankle with a rifle ball. Returning home, he worked the first year after his recovery on his mother's plantation, and then went to Crenshaw county, where he lived two years on a farm. Returning to Dale county in 1869, he bought a tract of 120 acres, to which he has added from time to time, and now owns and cultivates a tract of 520 acres. In 1891, in company with his son, Edward R., he opened a general store in Daleville, in which the transactions amount to $20,000 or $30,000 per annum. The marriage of Mr. Byrd took place October 19, 1865, to Miss Catherine Mullens, daughter of Lewis and Catherine Mullens. The lady was born in Dale county, in 1845, and she is now the happy mother of twelve children, born in the following order: Fannie E., wife of J. Ellis, of Coffee county, Ala.; Benjamin B., who married Miss Ella Stephens, and who also resides in Coffee county; Edward R., in partnership with his father; Mary E.; Hattie B.; Mattie; Cora O.; Georgia; Edward L.; Wilhelmite; Dovey, and Tommie (a baby girl). Mr. and Mrs. Byrd and four of the adult members of their family are members of the Missionary Baptist church. In 1871, Mr. Byrd was made a Mason, and now affiliates with Dadeville lodge, No. 144. While he has never been an aspirant for public office, he was nevertheless elected by the democrats, in 1889, to the office of county commissioner, which position he filled one term with credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens. He is public spirited and progressive, and his business reputation is without a blemish.

James M. Cody, a business man of Midland City, Ala., was born at Spring Hill, Barbour county, Ala., July 19, 1860. He is a son of Michael and Fannie (Thornton) Cody, the former of whom was one of the best known men in his section of the country. He was born in Warren county, Ga., in 1837, and grew up in Early county, Ga., whither his father had moved. In his twenty-first year his parents moved to Bullock county,

Ala., he coming with them, marrying and settling down on a farm. Later he engaged in merchandising, and in time became one of Bullock county's largest merchants. In 1860 he removed to Barbour county, where he owned a great deal of property in slaves, and as a result of the war the bulk of his property was swept away. He built up a fortune after the war, and in 1883, in connection with the subject of this sketch, engaged in the fertillizer business in Columbia, Ala., which he continued until 1890, when he removed to Dothen, where he now resides and still carries on an extensive fertilizer business. Both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. The subject of this sketch grew up on his father's farm, spent a considerable portion of his time in attending common school, and the high school of Barbour county. At the age of nineteen he entered the store of H. C. Thornton, as a clerk, and worked a year. He then engaged in farming successfully for one year, and then, in company with J. F. Thornton, engaged in the cross tie and lumber business. Here he remained three years, when he went to Columbia, and became engaged in mercantile business with his brother Michael, continuing there three years. He then became engaged with his father in the fertilizing business, so continuing until January 1, 1892, when he took a contract for furnishing the Alabama Midland railroad with cross ties, forming a partnership with J. F. Thornton in this business, the name of the firm being Cody & Thornton. This firm now employs 100 men, and has its commissary store at Midland City. The subject of this sketch was the first to establish a business at Midland City, coming here when the depot was but just finished, and when there was no business house erected, and when he was at the same time carrying on business at Columbia. He opened an office for the sale of guano, and has continued in this business ever since. Without any solicitation on his part, he was appointed justice of the peace in 1891, and has held the office ever since. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a straight-out democrat, and always takes an active interest in public affairs. In 1887 our subject took up the study of the law, and has since been reading whenever he has had leisure. He is almost ready to be admitted to the bar. Mr. Cody represents one of the younger element of Dale county, and takes great interest in everything tending to promote the welfare of the community. He is yet a single man.

Jesse M. Carmichael, judge of third judicial district of Alabama, was born in Macon county, Ga., October 29, 1837. He was a son of Daniel and Martha A. (Coleman) Carmichael, the former of whom was born in South Carolina, January 13, 1819. The grandfather of Daniel Carmichael immigrated to America just before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, settled in Robinson county, N. C., and served as a soldier in the great struggle. He had come to this country with a colony of Scotch emigrants. The grandfather of Jesse M. served in the war of

1812, and afterward figured in politics to a certain extent. Daniel Carmichael was taken to Georgia by his parents, who settled on a farm in that state. At eighteen years of age he married and settled on a farm in Macon county, Ga. In 1842, he removed to Alabama, and settled at Sylvan Grove, Dale county, where he engaged in farming. In May, 1857, he was elected judge of probate of Dale county, holding the office three terms by successive re-elections, but he was discharged from office under the reconstruction act of 1868. He still survives, and lives a retired life in his country home, near Newton, Dale county. His wife was born in Abbeville district, S. C., October 12, 1818, and was taken by her parents to Georgia. They settled in Newton, but afterward removed to Macon county, where she was married when she was eighteen years of age. She is the mother of eleven children, all of whom reached maturity, and seven of whom now survive. One, the wife of Capt. Williams, lives at Columbia, Ala. The rest all live in Dale county. Their mother, early in life, united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and is still living, peacefully and pleasantly, in her country home. Jesse M. Carmichael came, when five years old, with his parents to Alabama, where he grew up on the farm. At the age of twenty-three, he enlisted in company E, Fifteenth Alabama infantry, and was mustered in at Gordonsville, Va., in April, 1862, under James C. Canty, colonel. He served in the Virginia army, and was in numerous skirmishes and battles, among them, the famous battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, where he was wounded in the right hand, the wound necessitating the amputation of the hand five days later. He then, disabled for active service, returned to his home, and engaged in farming, and in 1864, participated with a company for home protection against marauders and thieves and bushwhackers, all classes of whom then infested the country. In March, 1865, he, with a company of nine men, defended the town of Newton against a band of five times that number of bushwhackers, putting them to flight without the loss of a man, but killing three of the bushwhackers and wounding several others. He followed this course of life in connection with his farming until the surrender of the last Confederate army, and then followed farming for a year or two more, when he took up the study of the law under Judge A. L. Milligan, and after one year of close application, he was admitted to the bar in 1866, and immediately began the practice of the law, forming this year a law partnership with W. D. Wood. About this time he became clerk in the office of judge of probate, and kept the records of that office six years. In after years, he was a partner of Hon. B. F. Cassidy, of Anniston, Ala., now judge of the circuit court of that place, and he has also been a partner of Judge W. T. Mauldin. All through reconstruction days, Mr. Carmichael was engaged in writing articles for the county newspapers. At one time he was part owner of the largest paper in the county, and was subsequently its editor and manager. In 1870, he was elected to the legislature from Dale county,

and in 1872, he was elected to the state senate, during one session of his term introducing and securing the passage of twelve different bills of a general character. He also served on numerous committees, and was chairman of the committee for the examination of the management of the asylum for deaf, dumb and blind, and made a report, which was published in the catalogue of the college. After his term as senator expired, in 1876, he was elected secretary of the senate. In 1877, he was appointed judge of probate, and held that office until 1880, when he was elected auditor of state, and was re-elected in 1882. During his four years in that office, he instituted numerous necessary and salutary reforms. In 1884, he was a presidential elector for the third district, which office he filled with ability and credit. In 1886, he was elected judge of the third judicial district, the largest district in the state, and he has held that office up to the present time. In 1892, he was the nominee of the democratic party for re-election, and was re-elected by a very large majority. Mr. Carmichael was married in September, 1860, to Miss Amanda J. Smith, daughter of Wesley and Marguerite (Lollers) Smith, who was reared in Barbour county, Ala., but who lost her father while she was yet very young. She was married in her eighteenth year, and was the mother of four children, all of whom survive. Their names are Lillie, Archibald, Charles D. and Pauline. All are graduates of good schools and all are married. Lillie is the wife of W. H. Simons, and has four children; Archibald married Miss Anna Sugg, resides in North Alba, and has one child, named after the subject of this sketch; Charles D. is an Ozark attorney and married Miss Fannie Bowen, and has one child, Sibert B., and Pauline is the wise of A. T. Borders, an Ozark attorney. The mother of these children died July 8, 1870, and Mr. Carmichael married, October 1, 1871, Miss Mary Smith, sister of his first wife, by whom he has had four children, but one of whom survive, viz.: Malcolm. Mrs. Carmichael was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, her death occurring in 1885. Mr. Carmichael married for his third wife Miss Emma Beard, December 17, 1885, daughter of W. F. and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Beard. Her father was born in Jones county, Ga., in September, 1817, but while young he came to Alabama with his parents, in which state he lived until the war broke out, and in which he lost his life, dying September 16, 1864. Her mother was born in Barnwell district, S. C., and removed to Lowndes county, Ala., where she was married at the age of eighteen, and became the mother of eleven children, seven of whom survive, as does their mother, who lives at Elba, Coffee county. By his third marriage Mr. Carmichael has no children. He has made a grand success of his life, even though deprived of the use of his right hand while a young man. He has filled the high offices in the state which he has held with ability and credit, and has been a potent factor in the upbuilding of his county and state. He is the owner of 1,500 acres of good farming land, and other property, and lives in a most comfortable home,

surrounded by numerous friends and neighbors, all of whom honor him for his sterling worth.

Major Carroll, farmer and business man of Ozark, was born near Ozark, April 25, 1851. He is the son of Maj. James Carroll and Pennie Kennedy, the former of whom was born in Johnson county, N. C., in 1805, who grew to manhood there, and who was married in 1834, in Johnson county, N. C. He came to Alabama and settled in Dale county in 1837, and became a large realty and negro owner, of which latter he liberated twenty-five at the close of the war. He was a man of judgment and managed his large plantation until the close of his life. His death occurred August 13, 1878. The mother of our subject was born in Lenoir county, N. C., in September, 1810, where she was married in her twenty-fourth year, and became the mother of nine children, four of whom now survive. She died September 23, 1865. The Carroll (originally spelled McCarroll) family in America are descendants of James Carroll, who came to America at an early day and settled on the Atlantic coast. He was the son of Duncan McCarroll and Isabella (Dallas) McCarroll. Major Carroll was brought up in Dale county, devoting most of his time to labor on the farm. At the age of nineteen he engaged in business for himself, and afterward, in company with his brother, opened up a small store in Ozark, in which he was not successful, and at the expiration of four months he closed his store and engaged once more in farming. In this business he has ever since been engaged. He was exclusively occupied with farming until 1881, when he bought forty acres of choice land located within the limits of Ozark. This property he immediately began to improve, opening an avenue through it, building several tenant houses and making other improvements. This proved to be a good investment. In the meantime he erected a substantial brick cotton warehouse, 100x150 feet in size, with a commodious brick store room attached. He then engaged in weighing cotton. He then had side tracks laid to his warehouse, and other first-class shipping facilities. This building with its improvements he sold to the farmers' alliance in 1880. He then erected a substantial brick block with commodious store rooms below and offices above. He now owns in his own right over 2,800 acres of land, and cultivates a portion of it each year. He also owns much valuable city property, all his business having been conducted according to strict business methods, and all his transactions having been straightforward and honest. On January 11, 1872, our subject was married to Miss Sarah E. Branch, daughter of John W. and Emma (Hook) Branch, the former of whom (John W.) was a native of South Carolina, son of William Branch. The Branch family was founded in America by John Branch, and his son, Brittain Branch, was the father of William Branch, who was the grandfather of Mrs. Carroll. John Branch was born April 14, 1822, and was married in Colleton district, S. C., December 8, 1849. He was a farmer, and was in

the Confederate service in the last war, serving as a private in the Twenty-seventh Alabama infantry. He came to Alabama, settling in Russell county, where he lived for a number of years, moving to Dale county in 1857. He has always been a man of sound judgment and influence, whose opinion upon various matters has been much sought and highly valued. He still lives. The wife of our subject was born in Russell county, October 15, 1853, and she was married here in her eighteenth year. She has had nine children, as follows: Anna, wife of Ursus McNeil, of Ozark, Ala.; James W., deceased; Major O.; John W.; Emma P.; Marvin C.; Sallie B.; Samuel J. and Corinne. Our subject is a member of the municipal board of Ozark, is junior warden of Ozark lodge, No. 349, A. F & A. M., has always been a democrat, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He was at one time a member of the farmers' alliance, but severed his connection with that party when he became dissatisfied with its methods. In March, 1892, he was elected a member of the board of directors of the Alabama Midland railroad company. He is a stockholder in the company, and also in several building and loan associations in Ozark. He started in life with $800 in cash, and from that small sum has built up his large fortune. He attributes his success in life to strict attention to business, and to square and honorable dealing with all men. He encourages all measures calculated to improve his town and county, and has done much to the building up of the city. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and holds the office of steward in the church. His wife is also a member of the same church, and both stand deservedly high in the estimation of all.

Perry F. Covington.—Dale county, Ala., possesses no more prosperous and enterprising farmer than Perry F. Covington. He was born in Chattahoochee county, Ga., June 24, 1854, and is a son of Ransome and Permelia (Dillard) Covington. The father was born in Pike county, Ga., December 24, 1818. His early years were largely passed in travel for the benefit of his health, but during this period he gained considerable experience in planting by acting in the capacity of overseer. About the year 1850 he married Miss Dillard and located in Stewart county, Ga., where for a few years he resided on rented land and then purchased a plantation. Subsequently he disposed of this land and moved to Chattahoochee county, purchased another tract of land and farmed until 1858, when he came to Alabama and settled in Dale county, near the present home of his son, Perry F. Here he bought his third plantation, which he improved with a good dwelling and outbuildings, and placed under a high state of cultivation. He took an active part in the upbuilding of the county, and was especially energetic in advancing church and school interests. A democrat in politics, he freely gave his services to the Confederacy during the late war, and after its close led a peaceful life until April, 1888, when he passed from earth. Mrs. Permelia Covington was born in Stewart county, Ga., in 1828, was married in her twenty-

second year, and became the mother of eleven children, of whom nine still survive and reside in Dale county. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist church and leads a somewhat retired life near the residence of her son, Perry F. Perry F. Covington was reared a farmer and early proved to be a valuable aid to his father, who gave him his liberty at the age of twenty. In 1875 he bought a portion of the fine farm he at present owns, near Skipperville, but which was then a wilderness of timber, comprising 240 acres. He built a cabin, cleared this land, and cultivated it until 1880, when he put up a cotton-gin, and four years later erected a steam gin, grist mill and saw mill, which are patronized from far and near. January 28, 1875, Mr. Covington was joined in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Catherine L. Hunt, daughter of Gadsden Hunt. The last named is a native of Barbour county, Ala., and is now an owner of large farming realty, in that county. Mrs. Covington was born in Barbour county in May, 1854, and is now the mother of eight children, born in the following order: Mattie F., Calvin C. and Alpheus A. (twins), Louis L., Asa S., Perry C., Carrie A. and Bob. The homestead now comprises nearly 1,000 acres, and is a model southern home. Mr. and Mrs. Covington are consistent members of the Missionary Baptist church, while in politics, he is a democrat and a member of the farmers' alliance. He is public spirited, an ardent advocate of education and is one of those who make a county prosperous.

John D. Crim, senior member of the firm of John D. Crim & Bro., was born April 12, 1841, in Macon county, Ga. He there grew up on a farm, doing the ordinary work of a farmer's boy and having but limited educational advantages, but making the most of what he had. He was successful in his farming operations and took good care of his earnings. He was married in 1876 to Miss Sarah M. Daniel, daughter of John Daniel. Mrs. Crim was born in Florida in 1840, and was married in her thirtieth year. She is the mother of one child, Frances Irene, born in 1880. She has been for many years a member of the Missionary Baptist church. G. S. Crim, junior member of this firm, was born in Clay county, Ga., in 1852. He grew up on the farm, and was engaged in its customary duties until 1873, and in 1882 he was married to Miss Fannie Mullen, daughter of John Mullen. Mrs. Crim was born in Columbia, Ala., in 1861, where she had the best of educational advantages, and where she was married in her twenty-first year. She is the mother of two children, John and Marie. Mrs. Crim is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. These two brothers, John D. and G. S. Crim, are the sons of Louis and Nancy E. (Clemons) Crim, the former of whom was born in Lexington district, S. C., in 1812. He remained in South Carolina, following the vocation of a farmer, until he reached young manhood, when he removed to Georgia, and was married there in 1837. He later emigrated to Alabama and settled on a farm near Newton, remaining on this farm until his death, which occurred in 1890. He was always identi-

fied with every movement instituted for the benefit of the community, and helped to lay broad and deep the foundations of the commonwealth. He was a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Their mother was born in Dooly county, Ga., in 1813, where she grew to womanhood. She was married in her twenty-fourth year, and is the mother of four children, three of whom are living. One of her children is the wife of Benjamin Say, and resides at Blakely, Ga. The mother of these children resides at Newton, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Both members of the firm of John D. Crim & Bro. are democrats in politics, and have done their share to build up the county in which they reside. Their present firm was established in 1873, with a small capital, but, with fair dealing and good management, they soon began to make rapid gains and they have since gradually increased their capacity and business facilities until they now carry a stock of about $8,000 worth of general merchandise, and transact about $40,000 worth of business a year. In 1889 they erected a substantial brick store, 24x80 feet in size, which they now occupy. Beside their mercantile business they also buy about 600 to 1,000 bales of cotton each year, which taken altogether make a very handsome business. These gentlemen have always taken an interest in whatever was calculated to advance the welfare of the community and county, and stand high in the estimation of the public.

James J. Dean, Sr., farmer and merchant of Charlton, was born in Houston county, Ga., September 27, 1836. He is the son of Elijah and Martha (Page) Dean, the former of whom was born in Lawrence county, Ga., about 1794. He enlisted in the war of 1812 under Gen. Blackshire, and served two enlistments. After the war he engaged in farming in Houston county, Ga., and followed that vocation for twelve years. He moved to Muscogee county and lived there until 1854, when he removed to Alabama, settling on Rocky Head creek, where he bought 1,000 acres of land, which he improved and continued to cultivate until his death, which occurred on November 10, 1858. Politically he was what was known as an old line whig, but when that party became extinct, and while he still entertained the same political principles, yet he voted the democratic ticket. He was a member of the Anti-Mission Baptist church, was congenial and cordial in manner, and had hosts of friends. The mother of James J. Dean, Sr., was also a native of Georgia, born in 1790, married in her sixteenth year and became the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom reached maturity, and five of whom still survive, three brothers of Mr. Dean, living in Texas, and one sister living in Dale county. Her death occurred in 1875 at the advanced age of eighty-five years. James J. Dean, Sr., lived upon his father's farm until he was twenty years old, and then began farming for himself, so continuing until his twenty-sixth year, when he enlisted in the Confederate service in a company known as the Partisan rangers. Later he was mustered in at Barnes' cross roads as a member of company D, Twenty-third Alabama

cavalry, under Capt. William T. McCall, M. W. Hannan, colonel. He served in the army of Tennessee until the end of the war. He was wounded at New Oak Church, losing his right forefinger. He was at home on a furlough at the time of the final surrender. He then engaged in farming in Georgia until 1868, when he removed to Dale county, Ala., near where Charlton now stands. Here he purchased a plantation of a 1,000 acres and has continued to operate it ever since. He has the reputation of being one of Dale county's model farmers. In 1890 he formed a partnership with E. R. Phillips and opened up a stock of general merchandise, doing business under the firm name of Dean & Phillips, and putting in a stock of goods worth $5,000, and now doing a business of some $30,000 per annum This firm also deals in cotton, buying 2,500 bales in 1891. In 1857 Mr. Dean was married to Miss Martha Anne Magee, daughter of Richard Magee, a native of North Carolina, a farmer and mechanic. He died in 1850. Mrs. Dean was born in North Carolina in July, 1837, and moved with her parents to Georgia, where she grew to womanhood. She is now the mother of ten children, seven of whom survive: Emma, James J., William L., George B., Robert E., Thomas H., and Richard F. Mrs. Dean is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Dean became a Mason in 1872, and is now a member of Clopton lodge, No. 174, F. & A. M. He was elected county commissioner in 1880, and served three years; is a democrat in politics and a worthy citizen.

O. C. DOSTER, attorney at Newton, was born in Barbour county, Ala., in 1856. He is a son of Obed C. and Mary Doster, the former of whom was born near Monroe Union county, N. C., and was taken to Georgia when quite young by his parents, who settled in Talbot county, that state, remaining there but a short time, when they removed to Alabama, settling in Dale county. The father, however, soon removed to Barbour county, where he was married to Miss Mary Campbell, and followed the occupation of farming the rest of his life. He was a very unostentatious man, but took a reasonably active interest in public affairs. Politically, he was a whig, and after that party became extinct, while he still adhered to his whig principles, yet he usually voted the democratic ticket. Without being a candidate, or in any way seeking the position, he was elected to the legislature, at the first session after the close of the Civil war between the states, and served six years. Previous and at the commencement of the late war, he was an advocate of southern rights, and protection under the constitution and flag of the Union, but when Alabama seceded he went with his people. He was born in 1819 and died in 1883. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church, south, early in his married life, and lived a consistent member thereof until his death. The mother of our subject was born and reared in Barbour county, where she was married at the age of nineteen, and became the mother of nine children, six of whom still live. Early after marriage she joined the Methodist Episcopal church, but after the death of her husband she united herself

with the Missionary Baptist church. In 1885, she was married to John P. Barr, a farmer, who resides in Henry county, Ala. Obed C. Doster grew to manhood as a farmer, attended school in the winter months when he could be spared from the farm. He proved an apt scholar, and by the time he had reached his twenty-first year he was qualified to teach school. He then taught school and at the same time operated his farm, and previous to an accident, by which he partly lost the use of his right hand, he was considered the best penman in Dale county. In 1885 he moved to Newton and established the Newton Messenger, a weekly newspaper, which he edited and published for five years, and under his efficient management the Messenger attained a large circulation and many friends. In 1883, he commenced to study law, without an instructor, and continued in this manner until he was master of the profession. On June 12th, 1887, he was admitted to the bar, and on January 16, 1891, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Lydia A. Barr, a daughter of John P. Barr, a prominent farmer of Pike county, Ala. Mrs. Doster was born in Barbour connty, in August, 1862. She was married in her sixteenth year, and is now the mother of nine children, seven of whom are living: Obed C., James P., Lydia E. A., Mary J., Grover, Vidah, and Harry M. Mrs. Doster was several years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, but of late years has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Doster was elected to the office of mayor of Newton in 1890. He was elected chairman of the democratic county executive committee of Dale county in 1888, and served two years, refusing to allow his name to be used for re-election. July 1, 1892, he was appointed, by the democratic state executive committee, one of the committee of four to re-organize the democratic party of Dale county, which committee performed its labors to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Doster became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, when a boy, but united with the Missionary Baptist church in 1883. He has in the course of his life had many obstacles to overcome, the greatest of which was perhaps the limited education he received in his youth. This, however, he has done much to overcome by private application in later years, and he now has a fine law practice, not confined to Dale county, and his reputation as a lawyer is rapidly expanding. He is a democrat of the straightest sect, and is a leader in his party. He has a host of friends who recognize in him a man of ability, of honor and of public spirit.

Simeon J. Doster, a prominent farmer of Dale county, was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., in 1825. He is a son of Joel and Mary (Winchester) Doster, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, October 17, 1777. Joel Doster grew up in the state of his nativity, and was married there and lived there until 1836, when he moved with his family to Talbot county, Ga. Here he bought a farm and engaged extensively in farming until 1846, when he moved to Alabama in wagons and settled in Dale county, near where the village of Ariosto now stands.

Here he bought a large plantation and continued farming until his death in May, 1854. Politically he was an old line whig, until the whig party ceased to exist, after which he was a democrat. He was a man of vigorous constitution and of great force of character. He was a zealous Methodist, and lived a consistent christian until his death. The mother of our subject was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., 1790. She grew to womanhood under the parental roof and received such an education as the times and schools afforded. She married at the age of sixteen, and had ten children, nine of whom reached maturity, and of these only our subject and one sister are now living. She was pious from early life and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of thirteen. The christianity of husband and family is due greatly to her fervid piety and exemplary character. She was of great intellectual force and of a charitable disposition, and of that bright and sunny nature, which is loved by all. She died in 1862 and sleeps with her husband and children in the church-yard near the old homestead. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm in the simplicity of a country life. He was born a cripple, which he overcame to a great extent as he came to manhood. He was able to labor, and learned, under the guidance of his father, how to manage a farm, which was of great use to him in after life. He had received such an education as the common schools and his limited means allowed; his ambition for books was not satisfied. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school, in Talbot county, Ga. By this means he was enabled to enter the Collinsworth manual labor school, under a learned faculty, and a bright roll of students, McTyre, Harris, Goeman, Key, and many others, who were crowned in after life with honor bright. Here our subject began his classical course and continued it until money failed. In 1844, he, the friendless stranger, with no means, no introduction, but an iron will to succeed, began to teach at Midway, Ala. He used the vacation months of the first year to attend John's Classical institute, at Tuskegee, Macon county. In 1852 he left for the university of Virginia. After one year's stay he spent the balance of time and money in observation at Washington and New York, Yale college, Boston commons, Bunker Hill monument and Saratoga—all a rich store for thought and useful knowledge, and with the pleasing comfort of paying his own expenses. In the fall of 1853 he returned to Midway and resumed teaching. He continued in that vocation, at Midway, Clayton, Louisville, and Troy, aggregating forty-six years. Success and popular approval attended all his schools. This was when academy schools of high order prevailed in Alabama. They were the colleges of the poor boy and schools of profit. He was a good disciplinarian and instructor. His school became the reformatory for culprits and condemned exiles from other schools. He had among his pupils many who afterward rose to prominence in the state, such as A. A. Wiley, of Montgomery, H. D. Clayton, of Eufaula, R. H. Pearsons, of Birmingham, W. F. Vandiver, of

Montgomery, I. H. Parks, of Crenshaw, John Tullis, of Eufaula, beside many others scattered over the gulf states. Our subject, although not a politician, kept posted on government and politics, and was elected to the legislature in 1876, serving one term, during which he was the author of several important bills regarding public schools, which he was instrumental in getting enacted into laws. In 1853, he bought the plantation on which he now resides. He lost much property by the war, but by industry, economy and general good management he has made the farm productive and insured a competency for old age. He retired from public service in 1884, and now lives at his ease, though still directing the operations on his farm. In September, 1869, he was married to Miss Sarah Tucker, daughter of James Tucker, who was a native of Georgia, who at a later day moved to Barbour county, Ala. Mrs. Doster was born in Barbour county. She was a student at Cuthbert college, Ga., and was married in her thirtieth year. She is now the mother of three children: Mary E., James J. and Sarah L. Mr. and Mrs. Doster and their daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and in politics Mr. Doster was formerly a whig. He admired the talent and American policy of the party. He is now a steadfast democrat and for the constitutional rights of the whole people. He is in every sense of the word a self-made man, having attained his present standing by his own unaided and self-directed efforts. He now enjoys the love of his pupils, the respect and confidence of good citizens. He enjoys the pleasant memories of the past and steady, bright hopes of rest in the future.

Daniel Y. Dowling, Ozark, member of the firm of Dowling Bros., composed of Daniel Y. and Noel P. Dowling, merchants and manufacturers of all kinds of leather, was born in 1842 in Dale county. He is a son of Noel and Sarah D. Dowling, a sketch of whom is given in connection with that of John W. Dowling. Daniel Y. Dowling grew to manhood and received his early education in the schools of Dale county. He enlisted at Greenville in August, 1861, as a private soldier in company I, Thirty-third Alabama infantry, and served four years. He was assigned to the western army and was under the command of Col. Sam. Adams, Lowry's brigade, Cleburne's division, Gen. Hardee's corps. He participated in many a hard-fought battle and skirmish, among them the following: Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Stone Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain. July 3, 1864, at the battle at the latter point he was taken prisoner and sent to Camp Morton, Ind., where he remained in confinement until March 13, 1865, when he was paroled. He then came home and commenced farming, operating his father's farm one year. He then began business for himself, continuing till 1870, when he formed a co-partnership with his brother Noel, and this firm established a tannery and leather manufacturing business, also made shoes and harness. In 1880 they established themselves in general merchandise, in which they have been eminently successful, carrying a stock of goods worth from $5,000

to $10,000. In 1886 Mr. Dowling established a branch store at Geneva, Ala., which he conducted for three years, then returned to Ozark. The firm now owns and operates a tannery, a leather manufactory and a large general store. November 14, 1865, Mr. Dowling was married to Miss Rebecca J. Dick, daughter of William Dick, who was a native of North Carolina, but who settled in Alabama in 1822. His death occurred in 1861. Mrs. Dick was a native of South Carolina, but came with her parents into Alabama in 1825 and was married in Dale county in 1840. She is the mother of seven children, five of whom still survive. She now lives near Ozark, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. The wife of Daniel Y. Dowling was born in Dale county in 1845, and was married in her nineteenth year. She is the mother of a large family, seven of which survive. Early is employed as book-keeper in the store of his father; he graduated in 1891 from the Atlanta business college, with first honors; Marcus is employed as a clerk in the store of his father; Hart; Young D.; Lannie; Mertie M. and Irene G., students of Ozark high school. Mrs. Dowling is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. D. Y. Dowling has always been identified with everything calculated to benefit the city of Ozark. He was active in establishing the State bank at Ozark, which was organized in 1890 with a capital of $50,000. He was elected a diretcor for 1891 and proved himself an efficient officer. In June, 1892, he was elected vice-president of the bank, which is in a prosperous and healthy condition. Mr. Dowling is regarded as a stanch and progressive business man, public spirited and always interested in what promises to build up the city. He is a member of Ozark lodge, No. 349, F. & A. M., and of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a member of the municipal board for a number of years. Politically he is a straight out democrat. The Dowling family was founded in Virginia by John W. Dowling, great-grandfather of Daniel Y. His son, Dempsey Dowling, was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in North Carolina, and moved to Alabama in 1826. John MacDonald, the maternal grandfather of D. Y., came from Scotland to the United States in 1778 and settled at Norfolk, Va., and from him sprang the family on the mother's side. No family stands higher in Dale county than that of the Dowlings, and none are more active or influential in whatever tends to benefit the community in which they live.

Gabriel P. Dowling, merchant at Ozark, was born in Dale county, August 6, 1848. He was one of nine children born to Noel and Mrs. Dowling, whose lives have been presented in the memoir of John W. Dowling. Gabriel P. Dowling grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving but a meager education. When eighteen years of age he attended school one year, at the end of which time he entered the store of W. D. Barrow, as clerk, remaining one year, and in 1870 he entered the store of Dowling & Garner, remaining with them until January, 1890, when he es-

tablished himself in the hardware business in partnership with his brother, John W., under the firm name of G. P. Dowling & Co. On January 13, 1880, he was married to Miss Elfie A. Smith, daughter of Rev. Caswell and Sarah (Hooks) Smith. Rev. Mr. Smith was a native of Georgia, and came to Alabama in 1855. He was instrumental in founding many Methodist Episcopal churches and Sunday schools throughout the country. He settled in Skipperville, Dale county, and engaged in farming in connection with his ministerial duties. Later he removed to Haw Ridge, where he lived ten years, when he removed to Ozark, where he lived until his death, which occurred January, 1892. He was a man of broad views and preached the gospel for many years. The wife of G. P. Dowling was born in Georgia and came to Alabama with her parents, grew to womanhood, and was educated in the Ozark schools. She married at the age of twenty, and is the mother of seven children. The eldest is the wife of H. M. Sessions, clerk of the Ozark bank; Horace is a clerk in his father's store; Harry C.; Susan O.; Sallie, and Roscoe; the last four are all students in the Ozark high school; the youngest is Albert T. Mrs. Dowling early united in life with the Methodist church, of which she has ever since been a faithful and consistent member. Mr. Dowling now occupies a handsome brick store and carries a stock of from $8,000 to $12,000. Politically, Mr. Dowling is a democrat, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He has never been an aspirant for office, but has consented to hold several minor offices from time to time. He has been instrumental in securing the Alabama Midland railroad, a system of water works enjoyed by the citizens of Ozark, and has always been active in building up the schools, the churches and all social institutions that tend to improve mankind. Mr. Dowling is conceded by all to be second to none both as a citizen and as a business man.

JOHN W. DOWLING, a prominent merchant of Ozark, was born in Dale county, December 6, 1832. He is a son of Noel and Sarah D. (MacDonald) Dowling, and grew to manhood on his father's farm in Dale county. Noel Dowling, the father of John W., was born in Darlington county, S. C., December 25, 1809. In 1826 he came to Alabama and settled in Dale county, then a wilderness. In 1831 he married Miss MacDonald of Skipperville, Dale county, and soon afterward located at Clay Bank, where he had a family born to him of eight sons and one daughter. Here among the wild scenes of pioneer life he followed farming, in all, for sixty-one years, finally retiring to Ozark, where he passed the few last remaining years of his life, dying June 15, 1892, at the ripe age of eighty-three years. He always was a man of correct principles and honest purposes, and has transmitted to his posterity in the memory of his life a consolation and an encouragement unstained and unsullied as it is by any improper act of his. He was active in establishing and sustaining churches and schools, and throughout all his life maintained the reputation of his ancestry. The

JOHN W. DOWLING.

founder of the family was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, a determined whig, and took an active part against the tories of that period. The mother of John W. Dowling was born in Jasper county, Ga., in 1813. She was married at the age of seventeen, and had nine children, John W. being the eldest of the nine. Seven of these are still living, four of whom are merchants of Ozark, one is a farmer of Dale county and one is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. John MacDonald, the father of the mother of John W., was a Methodist divine, and a prominent character in early days of Dale county. John W., while a young man, assisted his father in clearing the farm of its thick underbrush and heavy growth of timber, attending the country school as opportunity afforded, and obtaining, therefore, only a limited education. At the age of twenty-seven he was elected by the people tax collector of Dale county, holding the office two years. He then entered the mercantile firm of H. W. B. Price & Bro., of Columbia, Ala., as a clerk, remaining with the firm a year, when he returned to Ozark, and became a partner of Martin Carroll. He had just returned from New Orleans, where he had been to purchase goods for the firm, when the war broke out. He enlisted in the spring of 1861 for twelve months in the Dale guards, W. T. McCall, captain, and John W., second lieutenant. The services of this company, being offered to the state, were accepted, and the company was sent to Pensacola, where it became company F, Seventh Alabama infantry, under command of Col. S. M. Wood. It remained there until November, 1861, when the regiment was ordered to east Tennessee, and thence to Bowling Green, Ky., where it became a part of A. S. Johnston's army corps. At Corinth, Miss., company F was disbanded, having served out the time for which it had enlisted. Mr. Dowling thereupon returned to Ozark, and began farming, which he continued until August, when in connection with others he organiezd a company of volunteers called the Partisan rangers, which company marched August 27th, 1862, to Montgomery, where it was mustered in as company E, Fifty-third Alabama, R. F. Davis, captain, and John W. second lieutenant. This regiment as mounted infantry was ordered to Columbus, Miss., and thence to Huntsville, Ala., where it became a portion of a brigade of mounted infantry under command of Gen. Rondy, which was assigned to the army of Tennessee. John W. was detailed to command a scouting party and reached Blountsville, Ala., shortly after the Union General Streight had passed through the place on his famous raid. General Rondy's brigade was now attached to Gen. Forrest's command and soon afterward the Fifty-third Alabama was sent to the valley of the Tennessee and thence to Dale county, Ala. While on a scouting expedition John W. discovered the Union Colonel Coreigne crossing the Tennessee river, which fact he immediately reported to a superior in command, showing his activity in the performance of his duty. This was the raid in which the cotton factories of Florence, Ala., were burned. The Fifty-

third regiment was then ordered to Decatur, Ala., and John W. was detailed for six weeks on picket duty, at the mouth of Flint creek, Limestone county, Tenn. On February 24, 1864, he was ordered to join Gen. Johnston's army at Dalton, Ga., where he was detailed on picket and patrol duty for a time. Then under Gen. Wheeler he took part in the battle of New Hope Church, April 27, 1864. He was with General Johnston when he ordered his army to fall back beyond the Chattahoochee in preparation for a great battle at Atlanta, in which he hoped and expected to defeat and rout Gen. Sherman. While the army was moving across the Chattahoochee the Federal soldiers broke through the rear guard, and the Fifty-third Alabama was ordered to its support. In this sally Mr. Dowling was so severely wounded by the explosion of a shell that he was permanently disabled for active service and as soon as possible was sent home. As soon as he was able he joined the home guards, whose duty it was to oppose invasion, to suppress lawlessness and to capture deserters. At the close of hostilities, Mr. Dowling found himself very poor. He had a wife to support, and for property he had only two old cavalry horses, a sword, two navy pistols and two chairs, and as there were three in the family he sawed off the end of a log for himself to sit on. He had also four bales of cotton, which he sold for 48 cents per pound. Under these circumstances he began life anew on a farm and has continued the life of an agriculturist ever since. When re construction was in process under President Johnson, he was elected county superintendent of education; but when congress took reconstructoin out of the hands of the president, he lost his office and thus found himself an alien in his own country. However, in connection with his farming, his office and his school teaching, he managed to save money enough to purchase a small farm near the village of Ozark, of which he took possession January 1, 1867. During this year, Mr. Dowling found a man who could take the iron-clad oath, and through this man he secured certain mail contracts at a very remunerative figure, which he held for twelve consecutive years, and from the income thus derived he laid the foundation of his fortune. In 1862 he had formed a partnership with William H. Barrow and was with him in the mercantile and liquor business for some time. In 1870 he sold out his interest to Mr. Barrow and formed a partnership with J. H. Garner in general merchandising, went to New York to buy goods, which he had to haul from Eufaula by team, a distance of fifty miles, and in order to carry on his business, he found it necessary to borrow $1,000 at 15 per cent. interest, and afterward $750 more at 25 per cent.; but notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the business at length became self-sustaining, and after a successful partnership of ten years, Mr. Garner withdrew from the firm, taking out in cash as his share $15,000. Mr. Dowling has since conducted the business in his own name and has now one of the largest stores in Ozark. In 1882 Mr. Dowling was elected to the state legislature without opposition.

and in 1884 he was re-elected, defeating his opponent by 498 votes. In 1888 he was nominated for the state senate, but owing to his loyalty to the city of his residence he was defeated. He was married May 11, 1862, to Miss Anna J. Thompson, of Tampa, Fla., daughter of John Thompson, a native of Massachusetts, and a sea-faring man-Miss Thompson was born at Key West, Fla., and was brought up at Tampa. On account of the early death of her parents she was reared and educated by her grandparents. She was married in her twenty-second year, has no children and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, of which Mr. Dowling is also a member. He belongs to Ozark lodge, No. 349, F. & A. M. He has always been an active worker for the good of the community in the religious line, in the school and in an industrial way. After the project for the building of a railroad from Eufaula to Ozark had apparently been abandoned he secured a promise from Maj. Alexander that it should be built, and it was accordingly constructed in 1887, and Mr. Dowling was made a member of the board of directors, for the construction of the road. He was also active in securing the construction of the Alabama Midland railroad, of which company he is a stockholder. He owns numerous lots and buildings in Ozark and also a farm of 2,000 acres of land. He has served as mayor of the city and has been a member of its council and also of the board of education. He attributes his success in life to a strict attention to business, honest weights and full measures, and the prompt meeting of all his obligations. He has always considered his word as good as a secured note, and has done as nearly as possible to his customers as he would have had done to him.

George W. Kelly, merchant of Midland City, was born in Terrell county, Ga., September 24, 1853. He is a son of E. B. and Elizabeth (Smith) Kelly, the former of whom was born in Morgan county, Ga., and there grew to manhood. He had but limited school opportunities, his time being occupied by his duties upon the farm. He married in his twenty-second year and moved to Alabama in 1856, settling in Dale county, near the present site of Midland City. Here he bought and improved a farm, remaining thereon until 1885, when he retired from active life, and now leads a life of ease and retirement in Midland. While never taking an active interest in politics, he has always been a believer in democratic principles. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, for many years. His wife was also a native of Georgia. She was married in her twentieth year, and is now the mother of ten children, four of whom still survive, and two of whom reside in Columbus, Ga., and one in Florida. Mrs. Kelly has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, since her twelfth year. The subject of this sketch grew up on the farm, with but limited educational advantages, and was given his freedom by his father when in his twentieth year. He then worked for his father one year for $200, with

which he purchased 160 acres of land. After the purchase he at once commenced to improve his farm, raised two crops and then rented it and entered the store of his brother, John R. Kelly, at Newton, as clerk with whom he worked for eight or ten months, when he went to Campbellton, Fla., and opened a branch store with a stock of general merchandise. In this business our subject was a full partner, and manager of the Florida store. In this connection he continued for three years, and then returned to Newton, consolidated the two stocks of goods, and worked as full partner until 1887, when he withdrew from the firm. He then removed to his farm near Midland City and opened a small commissary store for the use of his farm hands, and upon the advent of the railroad he put in a good stock of general merchandise, and at the present time carries a stock of from $3,000 to $6,000 worth of goods. He transacts from $30,000 to $40,000 worth of business a year. Mr. Kelly was married in 1879 to Miss Florence D. Bailey, daughter of Capt. P. M. Bailey. She was born in Dale county, was educated there and married in her twentieth year. She was the mother of two children, Pearl E. and Florence D. Early in life she united with the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in which connection she remained until her death, which occurred in December, 1883. In 1885 our subject was married to Miss Ella E. Shipper, daughter of Rev. J. L. Shipper, a Methodist minister, who has done much for southeastern Alabama, many hundreds being been converted under his ministry. The wife of our subject was born in Dale county in 1864, and grew up in Alabama. Her educational advantages were of the best, as she attended the schools at Greenville and Tuskegee, Ala. She has been the mother of three children, two of whom are living: Jennie F. and the baby. Mrs. Kelly has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, ever since her eleventh year. Our subject took an active part in securing the construction of the Alabama Midland railroad, and is a stockholder in the company. It was through his efforts that the depot was built where it now stands, he giving the railroad company all the terminal facilities they wanted, in all fifty-three acres of ground. He has been very successful as a business man. He now owns a fine dwelling house, a large store building, and from 800 to 1,000 acres of land. He has always done his share of work in supporting moral and religious establishments, and is highly honored by his fellow-citizens.

T. J. KILLEBREW, manufacturer, is a Georgian by birth. His parents, Marmaduke N. Killebrew and Maria L. Wiggins, were married A. D. 1839, in Warren county, Ga. Nine children blessed this union, the eldest of whom is Thomas J. His father was a planter, and in the interest of his business removed to the sparsely settled lands of Sumter county. In 1852 he again moved, this time to Clay county, where he lived until 1865, when he came to Alabama, settling in Dale county, two miles southwest of the little town of Newton, on the Choctawhatchee river. Here he engaged in farming, and soon bought a small mill, used as a grist mill, a

rice mill and a cotton gin. In 1872 he associated his son, Thomas J. Killebrew, with himself in business, added a woolen mill, and began the manufacture of full stock jeans. In 1885 the firm, Killebrew & Son, was dissolved, the father retiring from business, having sold out his interest to the son, Thomas J. Killebrew. He then retired to his farm, and still survives in his seventy-ninth year. The mother of our subject was born in Warren county, Ga., in 1823, and there grew to womanhood. She was married in her nineteenth year, and is the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living. Early in life she united with the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and still lives, in her seventy-second year. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on the farm, having the best of educational advantages to be derived from private tutors. Under these he studied Latin, the higher mathematics, and the natural sciences, beside taking a course in English literature. Upon his arrival at manhood the war broke out, and he entered the state militia for six months, in "Old Joe Brown's Pets," so called. He then enlisted in the Confederate service and was assigned to the eastern army, serving most of the time during the war in garrison duty along the Atlantic coast, though he participated in the three days' battle of Bentonville. He was regularly discharged April 30, 1865, and given $150.50 in silver. This was all the money he had to get home and begin business with. Upon returning home he began farming, and made his first crop with nothing but a weeding-hoe. He continued farming six years, at the end of which time he became engaged in the woolen manufacture with his father. In 1885 he purchased his father's entire interest, and then began to enlarge and strengthen his manufacturing facilities, and has continued to improve them until the present time. In 1890 he erected a fine brick structure, 50x100 feet in size, which he now occupies as his factory, which has a capacity of 5,000 yards per month, of nine-ounce all wool jeans, and about 25,000 pounds of spun yarn. The machinery in this factory is of the most improved pattern, and about fifteen hands are employed. The power is supplied by an eighteen-foot overshot wheel. He commenced business with but $4,500, and has by his own efforts built up his business to its present magnitude. He has ready sale for all the goods he can manufacture, and has contracts for from three to eight months ahead. Now contemplates an enlargement of his plant, and so changing it as to enable to manufacture his wool into garments. Mr. Killebrew was married in September, 1865, to Miss Martha S. Blocker, daughter of Stephen S. and Rebecca (Rice) Blocker. Mrs. Killebrew was born and raised in southwest Georgia. She had the best of educational advantages, taking a thorough literary course in the Southern Masonic Female college of Covington, Ga., graduating with first honors. She was married at twenty-three years of age, and now is the mother of eight children, seven of whom still live: Oscar D., a graduate in 1889 from Auburn college, and a civil engineer by profession; Miss Ida, educated principally in the

Newton high school and graduated with extraordinary honors from Wesleyan Female college at Macon, Ga., taking the course in five months, the rules of the college having to be suspended in order to allow her to graduate in this short time, which was unprecedented in the history of the college; Adus E.; Thomas J., Jr.; Emmett S.; Albert R., and Lila. Mrs. Killebrew has most of her life been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Our subject erected a very handsome and commodious residence in 1891, and now has one of the most elegant homes in Dale county. He took an active part in securing the railroad through Newton, taking stock in the company and loaning them money besides. He has usually been a stanch democrat in politics, and yet at certain times has occupied a somewhat neutral position. He has never sought political honors, devoting his entire time to his business, in connection with which he has a co-operative store, in which is carried about $1,500 worth of goods, which he gradually got together. Mr. Killebrew is one of the substantial men of Dale county, not only in a business way, but also socially and in church matters, he being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

Leonidas W. Kolb, a prominent merchant of Ozark, was born in Jasper county, Ga., August 31, 1851. He is a son of David and Ann E. (Bass) Kolb, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina, and while young moved with his parents to Jones county, Ga., growing up there to manhood on a farm. Having but limited opportunities for securing an education in school, he set about educating himself, and in this way obtained a good education. At the age of eighteen he became clerk in a store, and after a short time established himself in business on his own account in Leakville, Jasper county, Ga., continuing a partnership business until he was taken seriously ill, during which illness his partner sold out the business for cash and left the country. Being thus reduced in finances he moved to Newton county, Ga., and engaged in teaching school. He was soon elected tax collecter for Jasper county, and at the end of his term was re-elected. In 1858 he removed to Macon county, Ala., and taught school there four years, buying a farm and carrying on his farm in connection with his teaching. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred December 27, 1864. The mother of our subject was a native of Virginia, born in Nottoway county, in 1824. Her father, John Bass, moved to Newton county, at an early day. He was a man of great prominence and influence, his advice being sought on frequent occasions. He represented his county in the legislature for eighteen consecutive years. The mother of our subject grew to womanhood in Newton county, Ga., received a good academic school education at Covington, Ga., and was married in her sixteenth year. She is the mother of nine children, seven girls and two boys. A brother of our subject enlisted in the army at the age of sixteen years, and fell in front of Atlanta, July 9, 1864, in his twentieth year. The sub-

ject of this sketch was deprived of his father's care at an early age, and the care of the family, consisting of his mother, four sisters and himself, devolved upon him. Nothing daunted by this responsibility, he went to work upon the farm, which he operated successfully, saw that his sisters were educated, married and settled in homes of their own, and that his mother was amply provided for with all necessities and comforts for her old age. He then, at the age of thirty, left the farm and removed to Ozark in January, 1881. Here he formed a partnership with Mr. Blackman under the name of Blackman & Kolb, general merchants, and set about making his fortune and improving himself educationally as much as possible. By close and persistent study he soon became well informed in a commercial way, and continued in business until 1885, when he engaged as clerk with H. Z. Parker and son, a firm doing a business of from $40,000 to $50,000 per year. The son of Mr. Parker died in July, 1886, and as Mr. Parker was a farmer and knew nothing about the business, the full care and responsibility fell upon Mr. Kolb. He continued it successfully until 1889, when he established himself in the furniture business, his entire stock of furniture and coffins being totally destroyed by fire in February, 1891. He then took possession of the large brick store he now occupies with a mammoth stock, worth from $6,000 to $10,000, and where he has facilities for manufacturing a cheap grade of coffins in connection with furniture business. Mr. Kolb was married October 5, 1879, to Miss Mary E. Blackman, who was born near Ozark and grew to womanhood in this county. She was married in her twenty-fifth year, and died childless December 5, 1885. Mr. Kolb was then married February 13, 1887, to Miss Caswell Smith, daughter of Rev. Caswell Smith, a pioneer minister in the Misssionary Baptist church, and who was prominently identified with the settling of southeast Alabama, and with missionary work in the early day. He died January 29, 1892. Mrs. Kolb was the youngest of eight children, all of whom reached maturity. The wife of our subject was married in her twenty-second year, and has three children: Leonidas C., Mary E. and Mattie L. Mrs. Kolb is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. The subject of our sketch took a prominent part in the construction of the Alabama Midland railroad, and he was one of the most active in securing the water supply system of which Ozark is so proud. He takes a reasonable amount of interest in politics having been chairman of the county democratic committee for several years. He is a member of Ozark lodge, No. 349, A. F. & A. M., is now district deputy grand master of I. O. O. F., and he has also served as noble grand. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and carries a life insurance of $3,000 for the protection of his family in case of his early or untimely death.

W. H. Lindsey, one of the most enterprising farmers and business men of Clopton, Dale county, Ala., was born in Crawford county, Ga., in 1852, one of the three children born to Benjamin and Mary B. (Jordan

Lindsey. The father, a native of Georgia, was born in 1822, married about 1850, and came to Alabama in 1853. He purchased 670 acres in Henry county, and, being the owner of a large number of negroes, placed his land under cultivation. He was foully murdered by one of these slaves, who was later burned at the stake in expiation of his crime. Mrs. Mary B. Lindsey was born in Crawford county, Ga., in 1826, and was very highly educated. In early life she united with the Missionary Baptist church and lived fully up to its tenets until her death in July, 1892. W. H. Lindsey passed his early days on the farm, having been placed when young in the care of an uncle. He secured a sound education, taking a collegiate course at Beechwood, Va., and during and after his studies taught school ten years. He then engaged in planting, which vocation he has followed ever since, now owning a plantation of about 1,200 acres. In December, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary B. Reynolds, a sister of Hon. R. J. Reynolds, whose name appears elsewhere in this work, and daughter of Charles J. Reynolds. The lady was born in Crawford county, Ga., January 6, 1850, but was early brought to Alabama by her parents. One child, James J., was born to this union, but is now deceased. In politics, Mr. Lindsey is a stanch democrat, and was once the candidate of his party for the office of assessor of Dale county, but was defeated at the polls by the third party; at present he is a member of the Dale county democratic executive committee and is always a delegate to democratic conventions. Mr. Lindsey is a genial southern gentleman and courteous business man; he is a model farmer and consequently a successful one. Besides business property, he is the owner of considerable residence realty in the village of Clopton, and is held in high esteem among his fellow-citizens. He has suffered the loss of his right hand by an accident in feeding a cotton gin, but otherwise is in the enjoyment of prime health. With his wife he adheres to the Missionary Baptist church.

DUNCAN G. MAY, merchant of Ozark, was born in Helicon, Lowndes county, Ala., January 12, 1858. He was a son of Simon and Linnie (Dennis) May, the former of whom was born in Autauga county, Ala., in 1819. Early in life he engaged in farming, continuing in this course of life after his marriage, which event occurred when he was twenty-three years of age. Later in life he engaged in buying cotton in connection with his farming. A portion of his property consisted in slaves, of which he freed fifty at the close of the war. He had a large plantation in Lowndes county, and was considered a model farmer as well as a model man. He was a man of superior intelligence and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He continued to follow farming after the war, until his death, which occurred in 1878. His wife was born in Coweta county, Ga., in 1823. She was a daughter of Judge Dennis, of Eufaula. She was liberally educated, was married at the age of nineteen, and was the mother of eleven children, ten of whom now survive. She now lives in Crenshaw

county with her daughter, the wife of John D. Bailey. Early in life she became a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and has ever since been a faithful and consistent christian woman. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm until he was seventeen years old, when, being of a restless turn of mind, he ran away from home and went to Dallas Tex. Here he at first worked on a farm for eighteen months, when he became clerk in the store of Cone & Co., and worked for them nearly three years. Then, after a short experience on a cattle ranch in the west, he went to Waco, Tex., and there became a clerk in the store of Lessing, Lyons. Salomon & Co., remaining with them two years. He then accepted a position as salesman for the firm of A. D. Mittenthall & Co., of Waxahatchie, which he held two years; he was then salesman for A. Kisert, two years, and then returned to Lowndes county, Ala. He was then salesman and superintendent of a cattle ranch for C. W. Bailey, of Baileyville, Texas, one year, returning to Alabama in 1888, and with a cash capital of $6,050, engaged in merchandising for himself at Union Springs, Bullock county, Ala., and was so successful that he opened a branch store at Ozark. He is now worth from $20,000 to $30,000 and does an annual business of about $60,000, and employs from ten to fifteen people. Mr. May was married March 19, 1890, to Mrs. Elder, widow of K. F. Elder, by whom he had one child, John D. Mrs. May was a daughter of Hon. Thomas J. Devine, one of the most eminent and respected citizens of Texas. This distinguished gentleman was born in Nova Scotia, February 28, 1820. He was of Irish parentage, but was reared mainly in the United States. His early education embraced a fair knowledge of Latin, French, and the classics generally, and in his fifteenth year he became a clerk in a store in Tallahassee, and in 1838 he began reading law in Woodville, Miss. In 1840 he went to Lexington, Ky., and for three years read law and attended lectures at Transylvania university, graduating in the same class with Frank Blair and James B. Clay, in 1842, and he was licensed to practice law by the supreme court of Kentucky. He then removed to Texas, locating at La Grange, Fayette county, and in 1843 he selected San Antonio as his home. In 1844 he was married to Miss Helen Ann Elder, daughter of Thomas G. Elder, a prominent planter of that locality. Judge Devine has resided in San Antonio since 1843, and has acquired a reputation as a jurist second to none in the state of Texas. In 1844 he was elected city attorney, and was re-elected every year, until 1857, inclusive. In 1851 he was elected judge of Baxter district, and in 1856 he was elected district judge, performing the duties of that office until 1861, when he espoused the Confederate cause, and was appointed judge for the western district of Texas, entering upon his duties in 1862, and discharging them until the close of the war. In 1862 he went to Mexico, in company with Col. McKinney, at the request of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, and amicably arranged threatening difficulties with that country. In 1864, he repaired to Gen. Smith's headquarters in Arkansas and amica-

bly adjusted threatening difficulties between the government of the United States and the state of Texas, in reference to conscriptions and trade with Mexico. In 1873 he was appointed, by Gov. Coke, one of the justices of the supreme court of Texas, but he soon resigned this position in order that he might be able to give his attention to his own private business and to the practice of law. The wife of Mr. May was born in San Antonio, Tex., February 27, 1858, where she grew to womanhood and where she received a liberal education. By her last marriage she has one child, Helen L. She is a member of the Catholic church, and is a lady of varied culture and great social prominence. Duncan G. May is well and favorably known throughout southeastern Alabama. He has contributed largely to the growth and developement of his town and county, and takes great pleasure in assisting the poor. He is thoroughly progressive, public spirited and popular, and in manners he is cordial and courteous.

William Rufus Painter, dealer in live stock, wagons, harness, etc., is one of the enterprising men of Ozark. He was born in Muscogee county, Ga., July 25, 1841. His parents had four children, he being the only son. Those parents were William and Nancy (Everets) Painter. The former was born in South Carolina in 1806, and while young moved to Muscogee county, Ga., where he grew up with but limited educational advantages, and moved to Alabama in 1830, settling in Dale county. Here he bought a farm and was for some years engaged in improving his premises. Later he opened a store with a good stock of general merchandise, conducting this business in connection with his plantation, and amassing quite a fortune, most of which was swept away by the war. After the war, having little left beside his land, he resumed farming operations, which he continued until he became too old for active labor, and he now lives a retired life in the town of Ozark. Politically he was an old line whig and a great admirer of Henry Clay, and he was also a member of the Primitive Baptist church. The mother of our subject was also born in South Carolina, in 1808, and at an early age moved with her parents to Alabama, where she grew to womanhood, where she was married in her eighteenth year, and where she raised her four children. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and still survives at the advanced age of eighty-four years. William R. Painter, when five years old, was brought to Dale county by his parents. Here he was brought to Dale county by his parents. Here he was brought up on his father's farm, receiving a common school education. At the age of seventeen he entered his father's store as a clerk, his time being divided between plantation and store. When Alabama seceded from the Union our subject, although he did not believe in the wisdom of the movement, yet enlisted in the Confederate army, in company E, Fiftenth Alabama infantry. This was at Fairfax Court House in Virginia, in October, 1861. The second day of his service found him on picket duty, and on that day he

witnessed an engagement in which one man was killed and one had his ear cut off, the first bloodshed Mr. Painter had seen. The succeeding winter was a very cold one, and he was kept busy drilling, building breastworks and fortifications and dwellings for the troops every day until the spring of 1862, when the army fell back across the Rappahannock, and here he witnessed the first heavy artillery duel that he ever saw. Afterward the Fifteenth Alabama was transferred from Johnston's army to that of Stonewall Jackson in the valley of the Shenandoah. Here he was taken sick, sent to a hospital in Richmond, and returned just in time to witness the close of the battle of Port Republic. He next fought in the battle of Mechanicsville, and then in that of Cold Harbor, in which he saw the duel between the famous Elllsworth's Zouaves, and the equally famous New Orleans Tigers, in which the former were successful and in which Maj. Wheat of the Tigers, was killed. He was in all of the seven days' fighting before Richmond, in the battle of Cedar Run, in the second battle of Manassas, in the battle of Frederick, Md., of Williamsport, Md., of Harper's Ferry, and of Antietam, after which he assisted in the work of destroying the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and other railroads in Virginia. He then participated in the famous Pennsylvania campaign, terminating with the battle of Gettysburg, in which the Fifteenth Alabama made a gallant and historical charge on Round Top, gaining the very summit of the mount, and there he had the honor of a personal encounter with the commander of the Twentieth Maine regiment, Joshua L. Chamberlain, afterward governor of Maine. He was captured July 2, 1863, sent to Fort McHenry, and shortly after ward to Fort Delaware, where he was held a prisoner of war until July 15, 1865. While in Fort Delaware he learned the engraver's art, and employed his spare moments in engraving souvenirs, making rings, etc., from which he received an income. Upon being released he was furnished transportation home, to Montgomery, Ala. Upon arriving home he began life again by engaging in farming, which he continued until 1886, when he moved to Ozark and engaged in the hotel business, running a well equipped livery in connection with his hotel. Thus he was engaged until in 1890, when he retired from both, and took up his present business, as a dealer in live stock, wagons, buggies, harness, etc. In 1866 he was married to Miss L. M. Bruner, daughter of Judge and Anna Bruner. Judge Bruner was a man of prominence and was judge of probate for many years. He removed form South Carolina, his native state, to Georgia while young, and to Alabama in 1861, settling in Dale county, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. The wife of our subject also moved to Alabama in 1861, and was married in her twenty-third year. She became the mother of two children, one of whom died in infancy, the other dying at the age of sixteen years. He was born July 8, 1871, and died in 1888, in early manhood, and his death was a sad blow to his parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Painter are members

of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a member of Ozark lodge, No. 269, F. & A. M. He worked hard to secure the construction of a railroad through Ozark, and took stock in the road. He also assisted to secure the present permanent water supply of Ozark. He is one of the most successful business men of Dale county, one of its largest property holders and one of its most widely known and highly respected citizens.

ARCHIBALD G. PARKER, merchant of Charlton, Ala., was born in Talbot county, Ga., May 13, 1854. He is a son of William R. and Mary (Parker) Parker, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, born October 13, 1808. He began life for himself as a school teacher, teaching several terms in Pike county, Ga., where he was married in 1836. He followed teaching successfully about eight years. In 1845 he became engaged in merchandising at a place called Red Bone in Talbot county, Ga., remaining in business until the winter of 1857, when he moved with his family to Alabama, settling near Elba in Coffee county, where he purchased a farm upon which he remained one year, removing thence to Pike county, and purchased near Troy and in time owned and improved a large plantation. This he sold in 1871 and moved to Brundidge, purchased another farm, and gave his entire attention to farming and loaning money. He continued thus employed until his death, which occurred in June, 1887. Politically he was a democrat, and in 1863 was elected to the office of county commissioner, which office he held for sixteen consecutive years. He always took a lively interest in the political issues of the day and was conspicuous as a leader of his party. The mother of Archibald G. Parker was born in Georgia and grew to womanhood under the paternal roof. She was married at the age of eighteen and became the mother of nine children, eight of whom reached mature years and six of whom now survive. One lost his life during the late war. Mrs. Parker was a member of the Missionary Baptist church from early life until her death, which occurred in 1876. Archibald G. Parker was brought up on a farm, attended school eleven years, most of the time at Troy and Brundidge. At the age of nineteen he entered the employ of Knox, Malone & Knox, of Troy, as a teamster, driving a team for them one year. He then became a clerk for the same firm and divided his time between the road and the store. He was thus employed for two years and then he engaged in farming for himself, in which he was occupied five years in company with his brother. They then dissolved partnership and Archibald G. continued on the farm two years more, when he sold out and moved to Victoria, Coffee county, where he opened a stock of merchandise in 1888, continuing there till he was burnt out in August, 1891. He then removed to Charlton where he has been engaged in the mercantile business ever since, doing a business of about $10,000 per annum. He was married in 1882 to Miss Florence Pittman, daughter of George Pittman. Mrs. Parker was born in Henry county, Ala., in 1866, and was

educated by Joseph Espey, one of Alabama's popular educators. She is the mother of two children, William R. and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of Missionary Baptist church. The former is a member of the democratic party, and always takes an active interest in the political issues of the day. He is a public-spirited man and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens.

H. Z. PARKER, one of the prominent farmers of Dale county, was born in Georgia, October 26, 1828. He is a son of Lemuel and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Parker, the former of whom was born in Beaufort county, N. C., where he had the advantages of the most liberal education until he was nine years old. He afterward engaged in farming and school-teaching, becoming one of the leading school-teachers of his part of the country until 1839, when he removed to Alabama, where he carried on farming, but gave his attention principally to teaching school. He lived in Russell county until 1851, when he removed with his family to Dale county, where he lived until he died in 1855. The mother of H. Z. Parker was also a native of North Carolina, where she was married at the age of twenty-one years. She was the mother of one daughter and seven sons, five of whom still survive. Her death occurred in 1872. Both were members of the Primitive Baptist church, and they lived consistently with its teachings. In 1851 H. Z. Parker removed with his parents to Dale county, settling near Ozark, where he bought a farm of 200 acres, which he cleared of its surplus timber and underbrush, and to the size of which he has since materially added. His farming career was interrupted by the Civil war, in which he became engaged, enlisting in company E, Fifty-third Alabama mounted infantry, being mustered in at Montgomery, in September, 1862. Having served in that regiment throughout the war, and having been engaged in many heavy battles and skirmishes, he was discharged April 1, 1865. He was very fortunate, having been neither wounded nor captured during the entire war. After the war was over he returned to his farm, and, in connection with other business, he has continued farming ever since. In 1868 he opened a mercantile establishment at Ozark, which he continued until 1891, when he closed it out and since then has given his entire attention to farming. During his business career he erected a handsome brick store, in which is now located the Commercial hotel. He bought cotton for many years and was one of Ozark's thorough-going business men. In 1854 he was married to Miss Helen Harris, a native of Georgia, who came to Alabama with her parents in 1853, they settling near Ozark. She was married in her twenty-first year and was the mother of eight children, five of whom reached the age of maturity, and two of whom now survive: Thomas J., who married Miss Mullen and who resides near Ozark, and John, who married Miss Windom, who also resides near Ozark. Mrs. Parker died in 1869, and Mr. Parker married, the second time, Miss Sarah Caroll, daughter of James Carroll, who came to Dale county, Ala., in

1836, and was one of the early landmarks of the county. His death occurred in 1887. The wife of Mr. Parker was born in Dale county, where she was educated, and where she was married in her twenty-fourth year. She is now the mother of eight children; Carter, single, is a farmer near Ozark; Amos married Miss Mann, and also is a farmer, residing near Ozark; Pennie E.; Helen; Zachariah; Della; Susan A.; and Lula. Mrs. Parker has been a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist church since early womanhood. Mr. Parker has acquired his wealth by his own industry and well directed efforts. He now owns about 3,000 acres of land, beside considerable city property. He has always been a law-abiding citizen and has done much to aid society in the way of building up churches and sustaining the public schools. He was one of the first to interest himself in the construction of a railroad through Dale county, and owns stock in the company. He also favored the introduction of water into the city of Ozark, and in fact is always in favor of whatever is for the benefit of the community.

JOHN W. PARKER, judge of probate of Dale county, Ala., was born in Butts county, Ga., December 5, 1831. At the age of two months he was stolen from his cradle by the Indians while his mother was attending to her household duties. He was taken to a swamp near by, where he was found next morning by a party organized to search for him. He was reared and educated upon the farm. At the age of twelve years his parents brought him to Russell county, Ala., where he lived until 1848, when they removed to Dale county and there followed farming. John W. then went to Ansonville, N. C., to attend the Ansonville Male academy, and after eight months' study there he returned home and worked upon the farm for two years. He then engaged in mercantile business for himself, opening up a stock of general merchandise at Barnes' cross roads, Dale county, continuing here through the years 1857 and 1858. In the fall of 1858 he entered the Primitive Baptist church, and at once became a minister of that denomination. After preaching two years he was ordained in 1860. He still continued to operate his farm in connection with his ministerial duties until the close of the war, and then, in connection with both farm and church, he opened a stock of general merchandise at McSwain's mill, three miles west of the present city of Ozark. Here he remained two years, when he sold his stock of merchandise, moved his family to Ozark, and became a traveling salesman for a New York house. This life he followed two years, and then engaged with Joice & Woods, of the Eufaula flouring-mills, as their traveling representative, which position he occupied five years. In 1879 he returned to Ozark and was employed by different firms as a clerk for one year. In 1886 he was elected to the office of probate judge of Dale county, which office he has held continuously ever since. He still operates his farm, attends to his official duties, and fills the pulpit of the Pleasant Grove and Hopeful churches. In March, 1854, he was married to Miss Mary A. McDonald,

daughter of John and Mary McDonald. She was born in Dale county in 1839, was married in her fourteenth year, and is now a mother of eleven children, nine of whom still live. Washington F. married Laney J. Parker, widow of Stephen J. Parker. He is a farmer of Dale county. John Mc. Parker married Emma Hall. He is a commercial agent, located at Ozark; Mollie T., wife of Charles Trewitt, farmer of Dale county; Ida, wife of A. C. Goff, who resides at Ozark; M., wife of B. A. Byrd, merchant of Ozark; Porter, married Anna Griffith, and is a farmer of Dale county; Georgia, who resides at home; David, in mercantile business in the city of Montgomery, and Bamma. Mr. Parker has a very large circle of friends. He is public spirited and favors all enterprises that have for their object the increase of the means of civilization. He aided to secure the railroads through the county, and is a stockholder. He is a small real estate owner, both in business and residence property. He has great natural abilities, and has always been a busy man. He has always been found on the side of right. As a judge he endeavors to mete out justice to all, and as a citizen he is admired and respected by all who know him.

WILLIAM D. ROBERTS, member of the law firm of Roberts & Martin, of Ozark, is one of the most talented and enterprising men of Dale county. He is the son of Jesse H. and Marguerite (McCorkle) Roberts, the former of whom was born in South Carolina, in 1800. While yet a young man he moved to Georgia, settling in Jasper county, where he married and followed farming there all his life. He always took an active part in the affairs of the day, and died in 1885 at the ripe age of eighty-five years. His wife was a native of Georgia, and received as good an education as the time afforded. She was married in her eighteenth year, and became the mother of nine children, all of whom reached maturity and four of whom still survive. William D. Roberts was born in Monroe county, Ga., in 1836, was brought up on a farm and attended such schools as were to be found in the country. When eighteen, he began to read medicine under the instruction of Dr. Shannon, after which he took a course at the medical college of South Carolina, and about the same time began to read law. He settled at Elba, Coffee county, Ala., in 1855, and there began the practice of medicine. While thus engaged, he continued to study law with the view of exchanging the practice of medicine for that of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He continued in the practice of medicine and then abandoned it, turning his attention entirely to the practice of the law. He has been engaged in this profession ever since. His practice is now very large, extending over two entire judicial districts, the second and the third. During his twenty-five years of practice, Mr. Roberts has defended to the number of 125 or 150 men charged with the crime of murder. On November 1, 1891, he removed to Ozark, Ala., where he has since been engaged in practice in partner-

ship with Mr. Martin, under the firm name of Roberts & Martin. Mr. Roberts has never in any time of his life been an aspirant for political honors, but has, instead, confined his attention strictly to his legal profession. On February 1, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss C. C. Parker, daughter of William R. and Mary Parker. Mrs. Roberts was born in Spaulding county, Ga., and came with her parents from that state to Alabama, at the age of fourteen years. They settled at Elba, Coffee county, Ala., and later moved to Pike county, where their daughter was married. She has a fair common school education, which she improved by private study. She was married in her sixteenth year, and became the mother of four children, two of whom survive: Susie, now the wife John S. Collins, a merchant, of Geneva, and Maude, wife of H. Martin, law partner of Mr. Roberts. Mrs. Roberts at an early age united with the Missionary Baptist church. Her death occurred in 1883. Mr. Roberts married again in 1883, this time to Miss M. A. Parker, sister of his deceased wife. She was, at the time of her marriage, twenty-eight years of age. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist church and is a native of Georgia. William D. Roberts is a democrat in politics and takes a reasonable interest in the affairs of the day. He contributes liberally to the support of the church and is a firm believer in the policy of public education. He is a representative man, and stands at the head of his profession. He is exceedingly popular, and is well liked by all who know him.

William F. Sammons, farmer and general business man of Charlton, Ala., was born in Darlington district, S. C., October 31, 1845. He is a son of James and Sarah (Hatchell) Sammons, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1808. He removed with his parents to South Carolina while he was very young, where he had the poorest kind of educational advantages, school houses being extremely rare in South Carolina at that early day. He was married in Darlington district in 1837, lived in South Carolina as a farmer until 1851, when he removed to Alabama, settling in Dale county near the town of Charlton, and building the first farm house in that part of Dale county. He proceeded to clear up the farm he purchased, and so improved it as to have the reputation of having one of the best farms in the county, and of being one of the model and progressive farmers. He was an active and leading citizen, and was of such intellectual ability that his opinion on public and private affairs was much sought after. In politics he was a democrat, and usually voted that party's ticket. His death occurred in 1872. The mother of our subject was born in Virginia in 1820, had limited educational advantages, and married when she was seventeen years old, became the mother of eight children, six of whom now survive, and all of the survivors live in Dale county. Early in life she united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in that connection at an advanced age. Mr. Sammons was also a member of the same church. William F. Sammons was brought up on the farm, and

in 1863 he enlisted in company C, Thirty-ninth Alabama infantry, in which regiment he served until the close of the war. He was captured at Franklin, Tenn., December 15, 1864, and at once sent to Camp Douglas, where he was detained until February 19, 1865, when he was paroled and sent through the lines to Richmond, Va., and from there he went home. The war being over he turned his attention to farming, in which occupation he remained engaged until 1888, when he became engaged in the mercantile business at Charlton. He continued in this business until November 19, 1890, when he retired and again turned his attention to farming, but finding leisure time on his hands he entered the store of M. A. Smith, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this volume, where he has continued as a clerk ever since. He owns 500 acres of choice farming lands, and considerable town property, which is well improved. He was married December 27, 1865, to Miss Mary H. Burk, daughter of Abraham and Jane J. Burk, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, moved to Alabama in an early day, settling first in Coffee county, and later in Barbour county, where Mrs. W. F. Sammons was born July 31, 1847. In that county she was reared, educated, and married at the age of eighteen. She became the mother of ten children: William T; James A., deceased; Dora M.; James F., deceased; Julius F. T.; Charles A.; Ennis H.; Maryetta G.; Franklin L.; Lexie E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sammons are members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Sammons is a democrat in politics, and now occupies the position of township superintendent of public instruction. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the public, and in the upbuilding of church and school.

Horatio M. Sessions, cashier and manager of the Planters' and Merchants' bank, of Ozark, was born in Chambers county, Ala., October 9, 1863. He is a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Morgan) Sessions, the former of whom was born in Georgia, where he grew to manhood, and whence he emigrated to Alabama in 1860, settling in Chambers county. Here he engaged in farming and accumulated property rapidly. His property consisted principally of negro slaves, and was of course swept away as a result of the war. He lost his health during the war and never recovered, his death occurring February, 1866. His wife was a native of Tallapoosa county, Ala,, where she grew to womanhood and was married in her twenty-second year. She was the mother of five children, but three of whom now survive: John H. resides in Ozark, engaged in mercantile business and is unmarried; Mary J., and Horatio M. Mrs. Sessions in early life became member of the Missionary Baptist church, and has always been a consistent member thereof. Mr. Sessions was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Horatio M. Sessions grew up under adverse circumstances. He was early deprived of his father's care and training and thrown upon his own resources. He began life upon a farm, and was able to attend school but a very limited portion of his time.

At the age of nineteen he entered the store of L. W. Jenks, at Union Springs, Bullock county, at a salary of $15 per month. In 1889 he took a commercial course at Moore Commercial college, at Atlanta, Georgia, graduating July 26. He then accepted accepted a position as bookkeeper in the clothing establishment of L. Bernheimer at Union Springs, Ala., which position he held five months, when he located at Ozark, and in February, 1890, accepted a position as bookkeeper and teller in the Planters' and Merchants' bank of Ozark. In 1891 he was elected assistant cashier, and in January, 1892, he was elected cashier and made manager, with full charge of the bank. December, 1890, he was married to Miss Willie Dowling, daughter of G. P. Dowling, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this volume. She was born in 1870, and grew to womanhood in Ozark under the parental roof. Her education was of the most liberal kind, and she is accomplished in several of the fine arts. She was married at the age of twenty years, and is the mother of one child, Lewe, born December 19, 1891. Early in life she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and has since lived in accordance with its teachings. Mr. Sessions is a man of sterling worth, of industrious habits, of straightforward business methods, and honest in his dealings with his fellow-men. As a consequence of this course of life he is now recognized as one of Ozark's most promising young business men. He owns his house and grounds, and has in contemplation the erection of a large brick structure, to be used as a first class livery stable. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Anchor lodge, No. 113. He became a Mason in 1890, and is a member of Ozark lodge, No. 349, F. & A. M., in which he holds the office of treasurer. He is second cousin to Dr. Lewe Sessions of Union Springs, Ala., who is president of the Union Springs bank, and also of the Marietta Bank & Trust company, Marietta, Ga., and owns the controlling interest in the bank at Clayton and also in the bank at Ozark. He is also a nephew of Judge W. M. Sessions of Marietta, Ga. The Sessions family originated in Scotland, but moved over to Ireland, whence two brothers emigrated to the United States, one of whom settled in Ohio and the other in Georgia, Horatio M. being a descendant of the brother who settled in Georgia. His grandfather, Asa Sessions, was a man of prominence in Georgia, and lived to a good old age. Horatio M. Sessions is a democrat in politics and is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He is one of the active young business men of the city, and takes a lively interest in everything calculated to promote the public welfare.

Mitchell A. Smith, merchant and cotton buyer of Charlton, was born in Dale county, Ala., September 26, 1856. He is a son of Rev. Caswell and Susie (Haaks) Smith, the former of whom was born in Stewart county, Ga., in 1825, and there grew to manhood. He received a liberal education and was married at the age of twenty-eight years. In 1840, he removed to Alabama and settled near Speller's old mill, five

miles east of Ozark, where he bought a plantation of over 400 acres, and much of which he improved and got under cultivation. About 1850 he entered the ministry of the Missionary Baptist church, filling the pulpit of that denomination the rest of his life. He was for many years a notary public and became one of the best known men in that section of the country. He had the reputation of having married more people than any other man in southern Alabama. During his ministerial career he baptised and converted many hundreds of people. He was a great church and school organizer. He was efficient in the early shaping of the policy of Dale county. While in the pulpit, he was suddenly taken ill, and from this sickness he never recovered. This was at Rocky Head church, and his death occurred January 27, 1892. Thus suddenly closed a long, brilliant and useful career, and a vacancy was caused which will be extremely difficult to fill. His influence was always exerted for good for all with whom he came in contact. The mother of Mitchell A. Smith was born in Stewart county, Ga., where both her parents died when she was quite young. She grew to womanhood in the home of her brother, John Haaks, and was married at the age of twenty years. She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom reached maturity, and seven of them still survive. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist church from early life until her death, which occurred in 1867. The father of Mitchell A. Smith was married, the second time, in the latter part of 1867 to Miss Sophronia Andrews, a native of Dale county. She was well educated, well known as a school teacher, and was a lady of cultured mind and refined habits. She was married at the age of twenty-eight years and is now the mother of five children, four girls and one boy. She is the daughter of John Andrews. Since early life she has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mitchell A. Smith was brought up on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. He was fairly educated and at the age just mentioned engaged in the mercantile business at Haw Ridge, Dale county, Ala., where he remained doing a good and increasing business until 1889, when he removed to the town of Charlton, erected the first business house in the town, and now has a well stocked store and a fine building which was put up in 1892, 24x88 feet in size. He constantly carries a stock of from $3,000 to $5,000 and does a business of $30,000 dollars annually. He also buys cotton and other farm produce. Mr. Smith was married in 1879 to Miss Mary Passmore, daughter of John F. Passmore, of Crawford county, Ga. She was born in that county in 1860, there grew to womanhood, received a good education and was married in her nineteenth year. She is the mother of four children, only two of whom survive. The children were Mitchell D., born at Haw Ridge in August, 1883, now deceased; Frank, born December 29, 1887; Frankie M., born March, 1889, and the baby which died in infancy. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, while Mr. Smith is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Smith is

a democrat and has held the office of mayor of Charlton. He became a Mason in 1880 and is a member of Haw Ridge lodge, No. 399. He is one of Dale county's brightest young business men, and was among the first to endeavor to secure the construction of a railroad through this section of the state. He was also one of the first to establish a home market for cotton. He takes a reasonable amount of interest in the politics of the day and is in every sense a public-spirited citizen.

Lewis Daniel Snell, farmer and hotel keeper at Daleville, was born in Honeytown, Dale county, Ala., January 19, 1852, and is a son of John C. and Angelina (Rouse) Snell. John C. Snell was a native of Georgia, born in Emanuel county, in 1815; was reared a farmer, and married in Emanuel county in 1839; later he came to Alabama and located in Dale county, on the Little Choctawhatchee river, below Newton; subsequently he bought a farm near Daleville, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and which is looked upon as a model farm. Although now a democrat, he cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison. He has lived on his present home place thirty-six years. His possessions comprise about 1,000 acres, and other business interests. Mrs. Angelina Snell is also a native of Georgia, and was born in 1821. She was married in her seventeenth year, and bore her husband ten children, all of whom grew to maturity, and six of whom are still living. Both are members of the Missionary Baptist church, with which she united early in life. Lewis D. Snell, at the age of nineteen years, made a trip to Texas with a view to bettering his financial condition, but, after a stay of sixteen months only, returned to Alabama, where he has since been content to live. The first two years after his return were devoted to farm work for his father on salary. He then engaged in farming on his own account, and has made a success of it. In 1891 he was appointed postmaster of Daleville, took possession of the office January 1, 1892, and still retains it. He has been the proprietor of the public hostlery, and as a landlord is most popular. A small farm is also conducted in connection with his hotel. In 1891 he opened a store in Daleville, with a miscellaneous stock of goods, valued at $2,500, but at the end of a year closed out his stock of merchandise, as he did not find store keeping suitable to his taste. The marriage of Mr. Snell was solemnized January 9, 1876, with Miss Mary I. Barnard, a daughter of Elisha Smith Barnard, who was a gun-maker of note in southeastern Alabama, and who afterward successfully engaged in the grocery business at Eufaula, Ala. At the time of his death he was part owner in a steamboat plying on the Chattahoochee river, and also owned landed interests near Abbeville, Ala. Mrs. Snell was born in Abbeville, Henry county, and was in her eighteenth year at the time of her marriage. She is now the mother of nine children, named Nannie May, India Ola, Mary C., Anna D., John B., Georgia H., Myrtle J., Willie D., and Verlie. Mrs. Snell's mother bore the maiden name of Olive Kelley, and is a daughter of William R. Kelley, one of Alabama's

pioneer settlers, and now the oldest man in Henry county; he was for many years clerk of the circuit court of Henry county, and has filled many other positions of public trust. Mrs. William R. Kelley's family is a very extensive one, and extends back to the well-known Kirklands, of Henry county.. Mr. and Mrs. Snell are members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Snell is a stanch democrat.

JESSE H. WALL, merchant of Charlton, was born in Dale county, February 28th, 1854. He is a son of Jesse and Mary (Hathhorn) Wall, the former of whom was born in South Carolina, but who grew to manhood in Georgia, spending much of his time in Bibb and Polk counties. He married and remained in Georgia until 1853, when he removed to Alabama, settling in Dale county at Haw Ridge. He became known as one of the stanch farmers of Dale county, his plantation consisting of 2,800 acres. He continued on the farm until his death, which occurred in 1877. Politically he was a democrat and generally voted in accordance with that party's principles. The mother of Jesse H. Wall was a native of South Carolina, also, born in 1815. Early in life she united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was married in her eighteenth year. She was the mother of eleven children, nine of whom reached maturity, and five of whom still live. She died in 1886. Jesse H. Wall grew up on the farm and attended the country schools as much as possible until he was twenty years of age, then he engaged in farming for himself near Haw Ridge, remaining there until January 1, 1888, when he removed to the present town of Charlton and engaged in mercantile business and has thus continued since. He now owns some of the finest buildings in Charlton, both business blocks and dwellings. He has now in process of construction a building designed for a cotton warehouse, with a fraternity hall above, 36x64 feet, 22 feet high. He transacts cash business of about $7,000 per year. Since 1890, he has been a heavy operator in cotton. He was married March 7, 1878 to Miss Mary E. Smith, sister of Mitchell A. Smith, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work. She was born in Dale county, and is a graduate of the schools at Haw Ridge. She was married in her eighteenth year and is the mother of seven children; Jessie E., Mary S., Lee C, Eva, Albert, Corinnia, and the baby. Mrs. Wall is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, with which she united in her thirteenth year. In politics Mr. Wall is a democrat and is a public-spirited citizen.

JOHN H. WEED, merchant and cotton buyer of Ariosta, Ala., was born in Abbeville district, S. C., January 12th, 1823. The Weed family was founded in New York state at an early day by Reuben Weed, great-grandfather of our subject, who came from England and who took an active part in the Revolutionary war. The succeeding generations of the family drifted toward the south and it is now represented in nearly all the southern states. The maternal grandfather of John H. Weed, William Buck, came from Ireland in the seventeenth century and settled in South Carolina.

Here his daughter, Mary Buck, married John Weed, Sr., who was born in Abbeville district, April 2d, 1792, where he was married in 1813. He turned his attention to farming and pursued that occupation throughout his life. In 1826 he moved to Gwinnett county, Ga., remaining there until 1853, when he moved to Chattahoochee county, Ga., from which place he moved to Alabama in 1870, making his home with John H. for a time, and then went to Texas, where he died in 1883. Early in life he united with the Presbyterian church, but later he joined the Anti-missionary Baptist. Politically he was always a democrat and cast his first vote for James Madison for president. The mother of John H. Weed was born in Abbeville district, S. C., in 1796, married in her seventeenth year, and was the mother of nine children, seven of whom reached maturity. and five of whom still survive, three sons and two daughters. Like her husband she was a Presbyterian in early life, and also like him united with the Anti-missionary Baptist. Her death occurred in 1873. John H. Weed grew to manhood on the farm, and upon arriving at maturity engaged as a farm hand at $6 per month; afterward he rented a farm and engaged in farming on his own account. At the end of four years he purchased a small tract of land in Gwinnett county, Ga., upon which he lived seven years. He then moved to Chattohoochee county, Ga., bought a farm and lived upon it until the fall of 1855, when he moved with his family to Alabama, settled in Dale county, near where the village of Ariosta now stands. His first purchase in Dale county was of 210 acres, and soon afterward he bought 200 acres more, and now owns about 800 acres. In 1888, in connection with James M. Williams, he engaged in a general mercantile business at Dean Station, now Charlton, Ala. In 1890 they erected a large and commodious building at Ariosto, on the Alabama Midland raliroad, and put in a $10,000 stock and are now doing a business of from $50,000 to $60,000 per annum. The firm also buys cotton and does a general shipping and mercantile business. Mr. Weed was married June 13th, 1844, to Miss Phebe Jones, daughter of William Jones of Georgia. She was born in Gwinnett county, Ga., June 17, 1824, and was married in her nineteenth year, and was the mother of seven children, all of whom reached maturity. William W. died in the Confederate service. Eilzabeth J., wife of Mr. Williams, partner of our subject. John N. married Miss Nancy Grimmer; he is a successful farmer in Dale county. George T., who married Miss Susan Barnes, is also a successful farmer. Mary C., married James C. Barnes, a prominent farmer of Dale county. Samuel L. is a practicing physicain at Ariosta. Melissa A. married James J. Barnes, and died March 6th, 1890. John H. Weed enlisted in the Confederate service in 1862, in company E, Fifty-third Alabama mounted infantry, and served until the end of the war and was engaged in many battles and skirmishes. He was wounded at the battle of Athens, Ala., from the effect of which he has never fully recovered. He cast his first vote for president in 1844 for James K. Polk. He has

ever since voted the straight democratic ticket. He was made a Mason in 1865, was appointed junior deacon in 1866, and was elected senior warden in 1867, and in 1869 was elected master of Clopton lodge, No. 171, in which position he has served up to the present time. He is now a member of Landmark chapter, No. 71. He was made a royal arch Mason in 1868 and has served as king most of his time. He was made council Mason in 1872. He has served as justice of the peace and county commissioner. John H. Weed became a member of the Universalist church, together with his wife, in 1875. In the spring of 1890 Mrs. Weed was confined to her bed with an attack of typhoid fever, from the effects of which she never recovered. She died the 5th day of June, 1890. Mr. Weed was appointed by the state executive committee one of the four men to reorganize the democratlic party of Dale county. He has served on many committees and delegations, and has been identified with the development of the material and moral interests of Dale county all the time of his residence therein.

Judge John C. Wells.—One of the repersentaitve business men of Daleville, Dale county, Ala., is John C. Wells, who was born in Jefferson county, Ga., February 24, 1832. He was reared on the home farm, received a good academic education, and on reaching man's estate taught school for three years. In 1855, he began to read law, was admitted to the bar in the latter part of the same year, and a year later located for practice at Fort Gaines, Ga., where he met with much success, but was interrupted by the outbreak of the war between the states. He at once took up arms for the Confederate cause, and was appointed quartermaster of the Sixth Georgia regiment, under ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown; he remained in this position until his term of enlistment expired, when he returned home and taught school for five months, and then enlisted in the Cobb Guards, as a private heavy artilleryman. He was detailed on signal corps and then by Gen. Cobb as a recruiting officer—raising enough men for a new company, of which he declined the captaincy, and was elected first lieutenant. He was stationed at Savannah until the evacuation of that city, was thence transferred to Charleston, where he remained until that city was evacuated; on February 11, 1865, he was twice wounded by gunshot in an engagement with a United States gunboat, and five regiments of infantry were captured, and for six weeks was confined in Beaufort hospital, whence he was removed to Hilton Head and detained until the close of the war, when he received his parole, May 15, 1865. Returning to Fort Gaines, he resumed the practice of law, which he continued until 1890, when he came to Alabama, and in partnership with his brother succeeded T. B. Wells & Co. in mercantile business at Daleville, now doing a lucrative trade. The marriage of Mr. Wells took place January 24, 1860, to Miss Carrie C. Jonhson, eldest daughter of Dr. William J. Johnson of Fort Gaines, Ga., whose practice extended over portions of Alabama, Florida and western Georgia. Mrs. Wells was born in Fort

Gaines, was highly educated, and was married in her seventeenth year, and became the mother of nine children, viz.: William E., John C., Mamie E., John B., Janette, Carrie C., Lelia A., Thomas C. and George B., all of whom have passed to the better land, with the exception of the last three. Of these, Thomas C. occupies the position of clerk in his father's store. The saddest blow to the parents was the loss, in 1887, of their daughter, Carrie E., who was a young lady of remarkably sweet disposition, was accomplished in music and had won the hearts of a host of friends in Georgia, Florida and Alabama; and equally as sad was the loss of their eldest son, Willie E., July 31st, 1890, who was their comfort and mainstay, although twenty-nine years old, and held everything in common with them. Mrs. Wells early became a member of the Missionary Baptist church and has ever led a consistent christian life, her husband joining the same church in 1866. Everett Wells, father of Judge Wells, was born in 1801 in Jefferson county, Ga., where he married Miss Delilah Cottle, who bore him seven sons and one daughter. Mrs. Wells was a native of Jefferson county, Ga., born in 1817, and was married in her eighteenth year. Her father, John J. Cottle, was also a native of Jefferson county, and was a planter of extensive means. Of her seven sons she gave five to the Confederate cause—one dying while in the service. The death of Everett Wells took place in 1847, and that of his widow in 1886, both being members of the Missionary Baptist church. John C. Wells has always taken an active part in advancing the interests of the democratic party, and in 1865 was appointed judge of the court of ordinary, Clay county, Ga., under the provisional governor, James H. Johnson, to fill out the unexpired term of the late Judge J. H. Jones. Being a lawyer, he was satisfied said appointment was illegal; he therefore announced himself a candidate and was elected over the brother of the deceased by a handsome majority, and at the expiration of this term Mr. Wells was re-elected to the same office for the term of four years. He has always been successful from a business standpoint, and soon after the termination of the recent war began the accumulation of landed property. He is now owner of several valuable tracts, to which he adds as funds are acquired, and among which are tracts of 1,800 acres in south Florida. His total holdings in Alabama, Georgia and Florida amount to at least 3,000 acres. He is public spirited and progressive, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens and neighbors.

DALLAS COUNTY.

V. B. Atkins, of the firm of Atkins, Dortch & Co., Selma, Ala., was born in Hale county, Ala., April 25, 1856. His parents were John and Florence R. (Harrison) Atkins, the former of whom was born in King and Queen county, Va. The grandfather of V. B. Atkins was born in Virginia, while his great-grandfather was a native of England and was

the founder of the family in the United States. It is held that the ancestry was Scotch and Irish. Mr. V. B. Atkins was reared and educated in Virginia, and came to Alabama when quite a young man. He began business for himself as a druggist at Greensboro, Ala., where he remained about ten years, and where he was succeeded by his brother, who had joined him a few years before. He then returned to his farm on which he lived until after the war, when he removed to Selma, and lived there for some years engaged in the dry goods business. After a short time he returned to his farm in Hale county, Ala., where he died in July, 1877, at the age of sixty-five years. A short time after coming to Alabama he married Miss Florence R. Harrison, who bore him nine sons and three daughters. She was born in Hale county, near Greensboro, and is now living, at the age of sixty-five years. Her father was a Mr. Harrison, a native of Alabama, his ancestors removing to Alabama from Virginia, and laterally related to the branch from which sprang President Benjamin Harrison. V. B. Atkins was reared in Hale county, where he lived till sixteen years old, when he removed to Selma, where he has since remained, with an intermission of three years, which he spent in Hale county. He was first a clerk for the dry goods firm of Hurt, Corbin & Atkins, the latter member of the firm being his brother. He afterward traveled for four years in Alabama for a Louisville clothing house. In 1881 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Martin, of Martin's Station, Ala., and in 1883 he became a salesman for the firm, Montgomery & Bowen, wholesale grocers of Selma. Two years later he accepted a position with Moore, Kornegay & Co., at Selma, and became a partner September 1, 1889. Changes were subsequently made and the firm is now known as Atkins, Dortch & Co. The business of this firm is at the present time a wholesale grocery and cotton commission business. Mr. Atkins is a member of I. O. O. F. and the Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins are the parents of three sons.

Robert O. Blakey, of the firm of Cunningham & Blakey, wholesale and retail druggists, of Selma, Ala., was born in Marengo county, Ala., July 13, 1867. His father, Robert O. Blakey, was born in Stanardsville, Va., in 1836, and died at Old Spring Hill, Ala., in 1867. He descended from an old Virginia family of English origin, and his mother and the mother of President Grover Cleveland were sisters. His father was born in Virginia, and his grandfather, the first representative of the Blakey family in the United States, was born in England. He settled in Virginia and his descendants have become numerous and well scattered throughout the several states. The father of Robert O. Blakey was reared and educated in Virginia. When a young man he went to Missouri, and was there engaged in the mercantile business when the war came on. At the beginning he entered the commissary department of the Confederate service in connection with the First Missouri brigade. He participated in the service during the entire war, and was at Mobile

when the final surrender was made. At Demopolis he met Miss Melissa A. Sledge, whom he married in 1865. She was born in Marengo county, Ala., in 1841. The Sledge family is of English origin, but came from North Carolina to Alabama. After his marriage he removed to Old Spring Hill, Ala., where he established himself in the mercantile business, remaining there thus engaged until his death. He left a widow and one child, the subject of this sketch, who was reared and educated at Old Spring Hill during his earlier boyhood, but later attended school at St. Louis, Mo., and at Sparta and at Nashville, Tenn. However, the greater part of his scholastic training was obtained at Sparta, under a kinsman, Prof. J. L. Cary. His studies covered the branches usual in a college course, and he mastered them thoroughly. On July 1, 1885, he became bookkeeper for Cawthon & Coleman, wholesale druggists at Selma, with whom he remained until July 1, 1891, when he entered into partnership with George A. Cunningham, and under the firm name of Cunningham & Blakey they have since then conducted a wholesale and retail drug business. In 1891 Robert O. Blakey was married to Alva Craig, daughter of Judge George H. Craig, of Selma, where she was born and reared. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Selma, and Mr. Blakey is a steward of his church. He is also an Odd Fellow, and an honored and useful member of society.

Daniel Brislin, deceased, was born in Ireland in 1813, and came with his parents to the United States when he was seventeen years of age. He first made his home in New York city, and followed the trade of cabinet making until he was about twenty years old, when he went to Mobile, Ala., where he worked as a journeyman for a few years, then removed to Marion, Ala., and worked at the same trade there for a short time. Here he first met Miss Jane E. Montague, whom he afterward married. Later he removed to McKinley, Ala., where he established a furniture and undertaker's business on a small capital, the fruits of his earnings. From McKinley he removed to Selma, in 1866, resuming the business in which he had previously been engaged. He remained in this business until his death, which occurred February 19, 1880. He was a man of unusual skill in his trade, and was highly respected by the entire community, which was plainly evidenced at his funeral. He was buried by the Odd Fellows, of which he had been a member since 1854, assisted by the entire fire department of the city. The immense concourse of citizens present at the funeral exercises testified more eloquently than words of the estimation in which he was held. He was greatly missed by the entire community, but more especially by the poor, whose friend he had always been. He was a man of most charitable and generous heart, and no one was ever turned away that asked him for assistance for the church, for the poor, or for any other good cause. As a member of I. O. O. F. he practiced the motto of that order, Friendship, Love and Truth. He was married December 5, 1844, to Miss Jane E. Montague,

who was born in Cumberland county, Va., December 29, 1821, and died in Selma, Ala., October 21, 1891. She was the daughter of Thomas Montague, who married Sarah S. Daniel, daughter of Leonard Daniel, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was born in Cumberland county, Va., and emigrated to Marion, Ala., and raised a family of three sons and five daughters. He was a son of Peter Montague, of Cumberland county, Va. Daniel Brislin and his wife had the following children: Mary, William F., Montague, Judson, Sallie E. and Daniel, three being deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brislin were members of the Baptist church. Judson Brislin succeeded to his father's business, and is a very successful business man.

John McKim Bridges, one of the most popular and efficient railroad officials in the south, and at the present time superintendent of the Alabama division of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railway, with office at Selma, was born at Athens, Tenn., entered railroad service April 1st, 1854, as clerk in depot at London, Tenn., was afterward agent at Cleveland, Dalton and Chattanooga, and secretary and treasurer of the same company (East Tennessee & Georgia railroad) at Knoxville, Tenn.; resigned in 1865, and was agent of the Western & Atlantic railroad in Atlanta, Ga., 1866 to 1868, removed to Selma in 1868, and was secretary and treasurer and afterward superintendent of the Alabama Central railroad until it was purchased by the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad company in 1881, when it was made a part of the Alabama division, comprising 414 miles, of which he was appointed superintendent. He is a man of fine business qualifications, and is a sagacious and practical railroad man. He is a pleasant and accommodating gentleman, and has a high sense of honor and justice to his fellow-man, and is now one of the most efficient railroad officials in the south. Mr. Bridges, through his kindly disposition and firmness in discipline, is enabled to control a large number of employes with marked ability and without difficulty.

Walter Solomon Butler is of Scotch-Irish descent, and is a son of John Miller Butler, who was born in Autauga county, Ala., and died in Selma in 1865. He was a son of Solomon Butler (whose father, John Butler, was one of the boy soldiers in the Revolutionary war, having enlisted at the age of eighteen), who was born in Edgefield district in what is now South Carolina, in 1797, and came to Alabama and settled in Autauga county in 1817. John Miller Butler was a carpenter by trade, and came to Selma in the "fifties." He was married to Miss Fannie Sellers, a daughter of William Calvin Sellers, a well-to-do planter and one of the pioneers of Lowndes county, Ala., having come from Georgia. She is still living in Selma. They were blessed with six children, three of whom died young. Of the three living, whose names are William Alva, Alfred Berry and Walter Solomon, the latter (who is the youngest) is the gentleman whose name heads our sketch. He was born at Selma, Ala., on Wednesday, February 4, 1862, and was reared in his native town, re-

ceiving a fair literary education at Dallas academy. As his father died when he was but little over three years of age, and at a period when the ravages of war had left his widowed mother with five small children and almost without means, he learned to work at an early age, and began his business career at twelve as a newspaper carrier for the Selma Evening Echo, which paper lasted only a few months; being thrown out of employment, he decided to go in business on his own account in a small way as a newsdealer, and continued in that line for two years, during which time he attended school between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and pushed his business in the early mornings, afternoons and Saturdays. Having a desire to learn the book and stationery business, he entered the store of William G. Boyd as errand boy in 1877, and by close attention to business he was advanced until he became head salesman. He was with Mr. Boyd for over two years, when, on account of ill health caused by hard study and overwork, he was out of the store about eighteen months, but at the end of that time resumed his former position with Mr. Boyd, and remained with him up to his death in 1881. He was then for five years with Robert S. Wetmore, Mr. Boyd's successor in the same business. In 1886 Mr. Butler and Edward S. Gatchell formed a co-partnership and established themselves under the firm name of Butler & Gatchell, for the purpose of carrying on a general book and stationery business at 914 Broad street, where they remained for two years, but as their business had increased so that they outgrew their original quarters, they removed to the W. G. Boyd three-story brick building, it being the same place where Mr. Butler had spent eight years in learning and mastering his profession. He and Mr. Gatchell now have one of the handsomest stocks in Alabama, and from a small beginning, with only two clerks, they now give employment to a force of eight, and do a magnificent wholesale and retail business in their own and adjoining states. In 1888 they opened a branch house at Marion, Ala. (a small college town of about 2,000 inhabitants), but after running it about a year they had the misfortune to lose their stock by a disastrous fire which devastated one of the principal blocks of the town, so they decided to employ their entire capital in Selma, and at this writing (1892) are doing a safe and lucrative business. In 1888 (November 28), Mr. Butler married Miss Annie Hubbard, of Montgomery, Ala., and their union is blessed with one child, who is now a dainty little miss of sixteen months, but little Mamie bids fair to become in Selma what her mother was in Montgomery—a beautiful woman and loved by all who knew her. Mr. Butler is a charter member of the Alabama Booksellers' association, also a deacon in the Christian church, recording secretary of the Alabama Christian missionary convention, and superintendent of the Sunday school. He has held various positions in the Y. M. C. A., being a director for five years and vice-president of the association in 1890. He is a member of the subordinate lodge, Central, No. 18, and the encampment No. 16, of the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows, and is honorary member of a number of church and college societies. In closing this sketch we wish to say that Mr. Butler does not claim to be a "self-made man," but attributes all honor to his beloved and aged mother, who, by her teaching and example, sacrifices and prayers, has made him what he is.

Darby M. Callaway, A. M., one of the most prominent educators of the state of Alabama, was born at Macon, Miss., January 4, 1847. His father was the Rev. Christopher C. Callaway, a man whose name is familiar to all who know anything of the history of education in the state of Alabama, or the history of Methodism within the same territory. Rev. Christopher C. Callaway was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., in 1822, and was taken in early life by his parents, who were of English ancestry, to Mississippi, where he grew to manhood. And here, in the pioneer days of Mississippi, he was deprived of the advantages of good schools, by which cause his early education was neglected, yet, being a man of strong intellect, he acquired much learning in after life without the aid of educational institutions. When quite a young man, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and to the cause of religion he devoted the rest of his life, a life of great energy and usefulness. He married Emmerine Denton, of Mississippi, by whom he had nine children, one of whom is the subject of this sketch. When he was quite young, his parents moved to Greensboro, Ala., and here for years his father continued in the active work of the ministry, devoting considerable time to the cause of education. Rev. Christopher C. Callaway was one of the principal movers in the establishment of the Southern university of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Greensboro, Ala. With him originated the idea of the university, and for several years he labored with much zeal and energy in collecting from planters and others the funds necessary to place the institution on a sound basis. This institution of learning was incorporated in January, 1856. It is the most important educational establishment in the state of Alabama, and it has for many years been a popular and prosperous university. The distinguished and useful career of Rev. Christopher C. Callaway was suddenly cut short by death in 1867, when he was but forty-five years old, in the prime of life. In this year his son, D. M. Callaway, the subject of this sketch, graduated from the Southern university, having stood high in his classes and standing high in the institution, which has since conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. Professor Callaway has since then devoted his entire life and most of his energies to the education of youth, and many of his pupils are scattered throughout the south, successful professional and business men. He began teaching immediately after leaving the university, at first conducting a private school at Marion for one year. He then, in 1868, removed to Selma, which city has since been the scene of his labors. For the first two years, after coming to Selma, he was a member of the faculty of Dallas academy, but since then he has conducted

a private school, gaining high reputation as a scholar and as an educator. He is also a writer of more than ordinary ability, and has frequently contributed valuable articles to the daily papers of Selma and other places, and has delivered interesting talks in nearly every college in Alabama. He has not sought public notoriety or office, being content with the life of a teacher and of a respected private citizen. For a brief period he served the Confederate cause as a private soldier in Dan Adam's escort company, enlisting in 1864, and serving through the rest of the war. In the arena of politics, Professor Callaway has played the part of a worker on committees and as a delegate to conventions. not that of an office holder or office seeker. He is a democrat in politics, a master Mason, a member of the order of Elks, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In 1879, he married Mrs. H. H. Nance, by whom he has one son and one daughter. Professor Callaway is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county, as well as one of the best educators of the state.

M. Canning was born in county Galway, Ireland, February 18, 1834. He was reared and educated in Ireland and there learned the carriage-makers' trade. He left that country in 1852 and, landing in Mobile, Ala., proceeded to Summerfield, Dallas county, which place he reached in 1853 and resided there twenty years. Upon arriving at Summerfield he had but $3.50, and with this he began his career as a business man, which has been characterized by success. He was soon operating a carriage and wagon factory at Summerfield, at which location he continued until his removal to Selma in 1875. During the early part of the Civil war he assisted a Mr. Hopkins at Summerfield in raising a company of artillery, which proceeded to Montgomery, where it was learned that Mr. Canning was an excellent shop-man and mechanic and he was detailed to return to his place of business at Summerfield, where for the next four years he was engaged in manufacturing artillery hames for the Confederate government. At the close of the war, Mr. Canning found himself a poor man, but he at once resumed his old trade. He remained at Summerfield till 1875, when he removed to Selma, and engaged in similar business. He at first worked under the firm name of Canning & Co., which was subsequently changed to Canning & Gill, then to "Canning & Son." A year ago it was converted into a stock dompany under the name of The Canning Mannfacturing company. More than forty years Mr. Canning has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and has been an elder. In 1861 he married Miss Sallie Dallas, of Dallas county. and to this union has been born one son, Turner, associated with his father in business. Patrick and Margaret (O'Brien) Canning were the parents of Mr. Canning. They were natives of Ireland, where they lived and died.

Rev. Russell Cecil, D.D., pastor in charge of the First Presbyterian church of Selma, was born in Mercer county, Ky., October 1, 1853. His early life was spent in his native state. He attended Princeton college,

J. E. Cloncpton

N. J., in 1874, and in 1878 graduated from the Princeton Theological seminary. During the years of 1878 and 1879 he visited Europe and Palestine, returning to his home in Kentucky in the summer of 1879. In the fall of the same year he took charge of the Presbyterian church at Nicholsville, Ky., remaining in charge for six years. His next pastorate was that of Central Presbyterian church at Mainsville, Ky., where he remained till the fall of 1889, when he took charge of the First Presbyterian church at Selma, Ala. January 19, 1881, Rev. Cecil wedded Miss Alma Miller, of Richmond, Va.; four children blessed their household. Rev. Cecil is an able and learned man, a sincere and devout Christian, a most excellent gentleman, and a well beloved pastor.

Hon. Jordan Chappell Compton.—This distinguished attorney-at-law, of Selma, and the president of the senate of Alabama, was born in Jackson, Butts county, Ga., and is the eldest son of Pleasant M. and Lydia R. (Devereaux) Compton. His parents descended from among the oldest colonial families of Virginia. His mother is a descendant from the well-known Harrison family of that state. The Comptons came from England. Three brothers of them, after the revolution in England, which resulted in the beheading of Charles I., settled in Maryland. They had been loyal to the king. Two of these brothers afterward removed to Virginia, and their descendants have removed thence to Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and other southern states. Jordan Compton, the paternal grandfather of J. C. Compton, was the son of John and Anne (Cross) Compton, of Dinwiddie county, Va., and after marrying Susan Chappell, a daughter of Philip and Sarah (Dickie) Chappell, of Halifax county, Va., removed and settled in 1807 at Monticello, Ga. In the war with Great Britain, in 1812, he commanded a company of horse on the coast of Georgia, near Darien. He died at the age of eighty-two years, and was a very successful planter. Pleasant M. Compton, son of Jordan and Susan (Chappell) Compton, and the father of J. C. Compton, while representing Butts county in the Georgia legislature, as a whig, was elected by the legislature surveyor general of the state, which important office he held for ten years. He died on the 19th of March, 1890, in the eightieth year of his age at Milledgeville, Ga., where he had been a very prominent and wealthy business man for many years. Jordan Chappell Compton was educated at Oglethorpe university, in Georgia, and at the Mathematical and Classical school of Benjamin Hallowell & Sons, in Alexandria, Va., the celebrated Quaker school, and one of the best known schools in the United States at that time. While engaged in the study of law he enlisted as a private in company H, Fourth regiment Georgia volunteers, and served with that regiment at Norfolk, and at Richmond, Va., until after the series of battles at the latter place in 1862, when he was commissioned in the provisional army of the Confederate States, and ordered to Gen. Bragg's

army in Tennessee; there he was attached to the staff of Maj.-Gen. Henry Heth, and served on that general's staff in Bragg's Kentucky campaign. Afterward, he accompanied Gen. Stevenson's division to Vicksburg, Miss., and in January, 1863, he was one of three chosen by an examining board, from many applicants, for service as an artillery and ordnance officer. During the siege of Vicksburg by Gen. Grant's army, he was in personal charge of the ordnance depot of the besieged army, a place of great responsibility and peril; after the capitulation of that army, and his exchange, he was placed on duty with Gen. Johnston's army at Meridian, Miss.; from thence he was ordered by the secretary of war at Richmond, Va., to the Selma arsenal as second officer in command under Col. James L. White. This arsenal was probably the largest in the Confederate States. He participated in all the battles in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, in which his respective commands were engaged, and surrendered with the Confederate forces at Meridian, Miss., in 1865. He married in Selma, Ala., in 1865, Miss Ada Norris, the eldest daughter of Mr. William J. Norris, the president of the Commercial bank of Alabama at that place, and made Selma his home. He was admitted to the bar of the state, by the supreme court, in June, 1869, and has been actively engaged in his profession since that time. He is an active member of the democratic party, and has served as chairman of its county and congressional committees in notable campaigns. In 1884, he was a delegate from the fourth congressional district of Alabama to the national democratic convention at Chicago, which nominated President Grover Cleveland. In 1886, he was, by acclamation, nominated for state senator, and was elected without opposition. He served in the senate in the session of 1886–7 as chairman of the committee on local legislation, and was a member of the judiciary committee; during the session of 1888–9 he served as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1890 he was re-elected to the senate, and during the session of 1890–1 he again served as chairman of the judiciary committee. At the session of 1891–2 he was unanimously elected president of the Alabama senate, which position he now holds. Maj. Compton is a fine type of the educated gentleman, with genial manners and cultivated tastes. As a lawyer he stands high in his profession, and has an extensive and lucrative practice. As a member of the Alabama senate he has made a distinguished record. He is not given to much speaking in that body, but when he takes the floor he is listened to with marked attention, and is effective and convincing. He has exerted great influence in securing wise legislation. As a citizen he is greatly beloved and respected in the community where he resides, and is always in hearty sympathy with all movements looking to the advancement of his city and state.

Hon. George H. Craig.—This young and brilliant attorney-at-law of Selma, was born in Cahaba, Dallas county, Ala., December 25, 1845, and is a son of James D. and Elvira S. (Berry) Craig, natives of South Caro-

lina and Mississippi, and of Scotch-Irish and Welsh descent, respectively. James D. Craig was a lawyer by profession. He served as clerk of the circuit court of Dallas county, when a young man, and subsequently returned to his practice in Selma, which he followed until 1874, when he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he died in 1882, at the age of eighty-three years, filling, at the time of his death, the office of master and examiner in chancery. George H. Craig had been for two years a student of the university of Alabama, when the Civil war came on. He was then sixteen years of age, but he at once became a volunteer in a ninety-day regiment of Alabama infantry, commanded by Hon. William E. Byrd. He remained with his regiment, however, for eight months, the last two of which he held the rank of commissary sergeant. To prevent his re-entering the army, young Craig was sent by his father to the university of Alabama, where he was incarcerated, at it were, from 1863 to June, 1864, when he was mustered into the cadet corps of Selma, of which, a month later, he was made orderly sergeant. The cadets served as a part of the state troops at Pollard, Ala., then on the gulf coast at and near Blakely, Ga., and in the fall were ordered back to the college at Tuscaloosa; in December, 1864, they were garrisoned at Mobile, Mr. Craig having risen to the rank of first lieutenant. Again they were ordered back to Tuscaloosa, and during the attack on that city by the Federals, Lieut. Craig had command of one skirmishing wing. On the disbandment of the cadets, Lieut. Craig joined Gen. John T. Morgan's escort, and surrendered with him at Meridian, Miss. After the war had closed Mr. Craig settled in Selma and studied law, under private tutors, was admitted to the bar in December, 1867, and began practice as a member of the law firm of White, Portis & Craig, the style being subsequently changed to that of White & Craig. One year later, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Craig was appointed, by the governor, sheriff of Dallas county, and held the office twelve months. The following year, 1869, he was elected judge of the criminal court of Dallas county, by the republican party, filled the office four and one-half years, and then resigned, to accept the gubernatorial appointment as judge of the first judicial circuit of Alabama. The following November his party elected him to succeed himself for a term of six years. At the expiration of his term he was re-nominated, but declined to make a second race, preferring to return to private practice. In 1882 he was nominated by the republicans as their candidate for congress from the fourth district of Alabama, and was elected by 12,000 majority, but his seat was contested, and it was not until after a fight of two years' duration that he was permitted to take his place in the forty-eighth congress. In 1884 he was re-elected by the same large majority, but he claims was counted out. March 1, 1885, he was appointed, by President Arthur, United States district attorney for northern and middle Alabama, held the position till July of this same year, and was then displaced by the Cleveland administration. From that

time until the present he has devoted himself to law practice, and has enjoyed a most prosperous business as senior of the firm of Craig & Craig. Mr. Craig was united in matrimony, April 8, 1868, with Miss Alvira White, daughter of ex-judge John White, of the circuit court, and niece of ex-Congressman Alexander White of Alabama.

GEORGE A. CUNNINGHAM, of the firm of Cunningham & Blakey, pharmacists at Selma, of which city he is a native, was born March 23, 1863. His father, Thomas Mosby Cunningham, who was a native of Marengo county, died a few years ago at Selma, where for many years he was engaged in the drug business. He began the life of a druggist at an early age as a clerk in a drug store in Dayton, Marengo county. He subsequently became proprietor of the same drug store and conducted it as proprietor until a short time before the war. He then came to Selma and established himself here in the same business. However, Wilson's famous raid toward the latter part of the war reduced him to poverty, his place of business and stock of goods being entirely destroyed. After the war he managed to resume his drug business, and continued it with success up to the time of his death. His widow and family still reside in Selma, highly respected by all. George A. Cunningham was reared and educated in Selma, but after the death of his father, with whom he became a drug clerk at the age of twelve or thirteen years, found himself under the necessity of earning his own support, and became a clerk in a drug store at Selma, thus defraying the expense of a six months' term at school in a private academy at Selma. By this means he succeeded in securing a fair literary education. For the first two years after his father's death he was a drug clerk for different firms at Selma, and then for nine years he was clerk for Cawthon & Coleman at Selma. He then completed a course in pharmacy at the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, and traveled for one year for the Peaslee Gaulbert Co., a wholesale drug firm of Louisville, Ky., through Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and a part of Florida. On July 1, 1891, he became associated with R. O. Blakey, the firm name being Cunningham & Blakey. They purchased the drug establishment owned by O. B. Heidt & Bro., and since that time have enjoyed a large and steadily increasing trade, both wholesale and retail. Mr. Cunningham is a young man, energetic, self-made and of high character. He is a Mason of the Selma Fraternal lodge, No. 27, is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Episcopal church.

R. J. DAVIDSON, merchant of Selma, Ala., was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1829. He received a common school education in his native county, and in 1845 went to New York city to learn the trade of a house painter. He came south in 1849, lived in Louisiana one year, and moved to Selma in 1850. Here he followed his trade until the commencement of the war, accumulating considerable property, chiefly in negroes. He enlisted in 1861 as a member of company C, Thirty-sixth Alabama infantry under Colonel L. T. Woodruff of Mobile, and served in the army of Ten-

F.C. Kernan & Co N.

Very truly Yours
W. H. R. Dawson

nessee under Gens. Bragg and Johnston. He was slightly wounded at Rocky Face Ridge, and was captured at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. He was then taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained a prisoner until the final surrender of the Confederate armies. He then returned to Selma, and has been merchandising here ever since. He has been chief of the fire department, and has served two terms as mayor of the city of Selma. In 1854 he married Miss Clara Elizabeth Berg, then of Selma, but a native of Mobile. They have nine children, six sons and three daughters, and the family is of the Presbyterian faith. Mr. Davidson is practical business man, has a good standing as a merchant, and is generally well respected.

N. H. R. Dawson.—This gentleman is the eldest son of Lawrence E. and Mary Wilkinson (Rhodes) Dawson. and was born in Charleston, S. C., February 14, 1829, and now resides at Selma, Ala. His father was born in Charleston, December 9, 1799, and was the son of John Dawson, Jr., and Mary Huger. John Dawson, Jr., was the eldest son of John Dawson and Joanna Broughton Monck. John Dawson was a native of Westmoreland, England, and was born April 14, 1735, and emigrated to the colony of South Carolina when quite a young man, and settled in Charleston, where he became a successful and wealthy merchant. He was a member of the South Carolina convention of May, 1788, which adopted the Federal constitution of the United States. His sons-in-law, Col. John Glaze and Capt. William Postell, were delegates to the same convention. He married October 9, 1760, Joanna Broughton Monck, the only daughter of Col. Thomas Monck, and granddaughter of Col. Thomas Broughton, who was governor of the colony of South Carolina from May, 1735, to his death in 1738. His wife was Anne Johnson, the only daughter of Gen. Nathaniel Johnson, who was a distinguished soldier and a member of the British house of commons; governor of the Leeward Islands in 1689, and afterward governor of South Carolina from 1703 to 1709. He died in 1713, leaving one son, Robert Johnson, who was the last governor of the colony under the proprietary government. John Dawson and his wife, Joanna Monck, lived to old age, and died in Charleston, he on May 7, 1812, and she on October 9, 1819, leaving three sons and one daughter surviving them. Their descendants are found in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas. John Dawson, Jr., was born in Charleston, July 8, 1765, and was a prominent merchant and citizen of his native city. He was intendant of Charleston for three successive years, from September, 1806, to September, 1809. His wife, Mary Huger, was a daughter of John Huger and Charlotte Motte, who were descended from Daniel Huger and Jacob Motte, who were among the Huguenot immigrants who came to South Carolina from France, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1786. John Huger filled many positions of honor in society, was a member of the council of safety during the Revolution, and intendent of Charleston in 1792, and a

member of the state convention which adopted the Federal constitution. His brothers, Isaac, Francis and Benjamin, were prominent in the Revolutionary war. The latter was killed at the siege of Charleston in May, 1779. Jacob Motte was treasurer of the province for over thirty years prior to the Revolutionary war, and had two sons, Isaac and Charles, who were distinguished soldiers in that contest. One of them, Maj. Charles Motte, was killed at Savannah, October, 1779. Lawrence E. Dawson married Mary Wilkinson Rhodes, a daughter of Dr. Nathaniel H. Rhodes and Mary Hamilton, of Beaufort. Her grandfather, John Rhodes, came to South Carolina from England in 1760, and married Mary Talbird of Beaufort. He was an influential citizen, and took an active part in the Revolutionary war. Mary Hamilton was a daughter of Paul Hamilton and Mary Wilkinson. Though very young when the Revolutionary war commenced, he volunteered as a soldier, and served during the entire struggle. He was a member of the state convention which adopted the Federal constitution; was comptroller-general of the state from 1800 to 1804, and was governor from 1804 to 1808; and was secertary of the United States navy during the first term of Mr. Madison's administration. It will thus be seen that Lawrence E. Dawson and his wife were descended from, and connected by intermarriage with, many families that were distinguished for several generations in the history of South Carolina from its earliest settlement. Lawrence E. Dawson was liberally educated and studied law with his kinsman, Col. William Drayton of Charleston, S. C., and was admitted to the bar January 12, 1821. He was also a graduate of the law school of Judge Gould, of Litchfield, Conn. He resided in Charleston until 1829, when he removed to Beaufort district, and practiced his profession there until 1834, when he was forced by ill health to retire from a large and lucrative business. He was several times a member of the legislature of his native state, and took an active part in the exciting political contest which resulted in nullification, giving the weight of his influence and talents, as a state rights man, to what he believed to be true doctrine of the constitution. He came to Alabama in 1842, and settled at Carlowville, Dallas county, where he died February 8, 1848. Soon after his removal to Alabama, he resumed the practice of his profession, but survived only a few years. He died in the prime of his manhood and usefulness, universally respected and lamented, having won a leading position at the bar of his adopted state. Judge O'Neall, in an extended notice of him, in his Bench and Bar of South Carolina, says: "He was gifted with a fine manly person. He was tall and well formed, and possessed features exceedingly striking and attractive. His manners were at once so graceful, and his general appearance so dignified, that no one could see him without feeling that he was In the presence of a finished gentleman, in the true sense of the term. When he first appeared before the supreme court of Alabama, the bench and bar were struck forcibly by his person and address, and the remark

was general: 'There stands a perfect model of a high-toned, elevated, and accomplished advocate of South Carolina, upon whom seems to have fallen the mantle of Hale and Mansfield.' The language of Mr. Dawson at the bar was energetic and lofty; his voice sonorous and manly; his action appropriate and full of authority. He had the rare gift of combining the eloquence of diction and a flow of melodious and well considered periods, the ornaments of speech, with convincing, clear and perspicuous reasoning." He was a consistent and devout member of the Protestant Episcopal church and died in its communion. His wife survived him but a few years and died in June, 1851. She was a woman of rare intellectual gifts, a devoted wife and mother, and a sincere Christian. They left four children; the subject of this sketch; Mary Huger, who married C. M. Lide and died at Talladega, Ala., in August, 1887; Lawrence E., who is a farmer and resides near Camden, Ark., and Col. Reginald H. Dawson, of Camden, Ala., who is a lawyer by profession, and was solicitor of the eleventh circuit from 1860 to 1864. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth Alabama regiment, in the Confederate service, and was specially mentioned, in general orders, for gallantry in the battle of Seven Pines, where he was wounded and had his horse killed under him. He has been for several terms president of the state board of inspectors of convicts, and of the penitentiary, and has administered his duties with marked success and credit. He is in the prime of life and is highly respected as a man and public officer. The village of Carlowville, where Mr. Lawrence E. Dawson resided, was settled by a colony of South Carolinians, and was noted for the culture, refinement, and generous hospitality of its citizens. In this community the boyhood of the subject of this sketch was passed, surrounded by all the social and educational advantages that southern youth then enjoyed. After pursuing his studies at the local schools, he was matriculated at St. Joseph's college, Mobile, Ala., and left that excellent institution of learning well equipped for his future battle in life, which finally placed him among the leading representatives of the legal profession in Alabama. He at once commenced the study of law in the office of his father. The town of Cahaba was, at this period, the capital of the great and wealthy county of Dallas, and was justly considered one of the centers of wealth, intelligence and refinement in Alabama. It had at one time been the capital of the state, and many names, famous in Alabama, were associated with its history; among these may be mentioned those of such gentlemen as William L. Yancey, Edmund W. Pettus, Joel Early Mathews, John T. Morgan, George R. Evans, George W. Gayle, Daniel S. Troy. C. C. Pegues. William Hunter, Charles G. Edwards, and others, who, in their day and generation, took a conspicuous part in shaping the history of Alabama. It was here that Col. Dawson, after the death of his father, located, and amid such surroundings grew up to vigorous manhood. He entered the office of Hon. George R. Evans, and in 1851 was

admitted to practice. From this time he was prominent in all the public affairs of the town and county in which he resided, and pursued his profession with energy and success. In 1852 he was married to Miss Anne E. Mathews, a lady of rare mental and personal traits of character. She was a daughter of Joel Early Mathews, a gentleman of broad philanthropy, comprehensive intellect, and a firm believer in the possibilities of southern development, demonstrated by his large investments in home enterprises, one of which, the Mathews cotton mill, of Selma, which he founded, and which is named in his honor, stands as a lasting monument to his intelligent foresight and public spirit. By the marriage of Col. Dawson with his first wife, one child was the issue, Elizabeth Mathews, now the wife of Dr. John P. Furniss, of Selma, who stands in the front rank of his profession. Mrs. Dawson died in October, 1854, loved and lamented by all who knew her. Her sun set while it was yet day. In June, 1857, Col. Dawson was married to Miss Mary E. Tarver, daughter of Benjamin J. Tarver, of Dallas county. This estimable lady died in May, 1860, leaving one child, Mary Tarver, who married Jefferson D. Jordan, now a citizen of Chattanooga, Tenn. Immediately after his second marriage, Col. Dawson moved to Selma, where he continued the practice of his profession, in partnership with Messrs. E. W. Pettus and C. C. Pegues of Cahaba. In May, 1862, Col. Dawson was united in marriage to Miss Elodie Breck Todd, a daughter of Robert S. Todd and Elizabeth S. Humphreys, of Lexington, Ky., and a half-sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. She was a granddaughter of Rev. John Brown and Margaret Preston, of Staunton, Va. This lady, a lovely type of southern womanhood, had her whole heart enlisted in the southern cause. Two of her brothers were gallant officers in the Confederate service, and laid down their lives for the cause of the south. Capt. Samuel Todd was killed at the battle of Shiloh, where Albert Sidney Johnston fell, and Capt. Alexander Todd at the battle of Baton Rouge, while serving on the staff of his brother-in-law, Gen. Ben. Hardin Helm, of Kentucky. To the efforts of Mrs. Dawson was largely due the erection of the Confederate monument, in Live Oak cemetery, in the city of Selma, in memory of the gallant Alabamians who gave their lives for their country. She was president of the Ladies' Memorial association, of Selma, and untiring in her efforts to secure the means necessary to erect the monument. During her last illness, she requested that she should be buried in sight of this tribute to southern valor. She died in November, 1877, and to-day her beautiful monument stands close by the one she aided to build, and the two are closely associated together. Her personal charms were only equaled by the lovely graces which adorned her character, which won the affection and admiration of all who knew her. In 1855, know-nothingism was rampant in Alabama, and swept Dallas county like the waves of such political vagaries from time to time are apt to do. Mr. Dawson was one of the democratic candidates for the legislature, and made a

splendid race, coming within a few votes of election. In 1860, he was a delegate to the Charleston convention, which ended in the breach between the Breckinridge and Douglas wings of the democratic party, and withdrew from the convention with the Alabama delegation. He was also a delegate, in June, 1860, to the Baltimore convention, which nominated Breckinridge and Lane, and took an active part in the campaign which followed. Upon the secession of Alabama, Col. Dawson was chosen captain of the "Cadets" and left for Virginia. This fine company formed part of the Fourth Alabama infantry, which gained for itself such renown during the war. Subsequently, during the years 1863-1864, and until the close of the war, he commanded a battalion of cavalry. During this period he was elected to the legislature, and returned to his command at the close of his legislative services. After the war, Col. Dawson resumed the practice of his profession, in the city of Selma, with his partner, Gen. Edmund W. Pettus, and no law firm in Alabama ever gained a higher reputation. Under the new regime, Col. Dawson took an active part in southern politics, and, through the dark days of reconstruction, was ever in the front, battling for the cause of local self-government and the success of his party. In 1872, he was an elector on the presidential ticket, and made an able canvass. For ten years he was a member of the state democratic executive committee. From 1884 to 1886, he was chairman of that committee, and rendered important service in the canvass of 1884, which resulted in an overwhelming victory for Cleveland and Hendricks. In 1880, Col. Dawson, without opposition, was elected to the state legislature, and was chosen speaker of the house of representatives. He filled this position with ability and dignity, attaching to himself friends all over the state by his uniform courtesy and impartiality. Col. Dawson was supported by a large following, in the democratic state convention of 1882, as a candidate for governor, but the choice of the convention finally centered on that gallant patriot and soldier, Gen. E. A. O'Neal. But it was in 1886 that the most interesting contest for the gubernatorial nomination, in the history of Alabama up to that time, took place, in which Col. Dawson figured honorably and conspicuously. There were four candidates: Dawson of Dallas, Henry D. Clayton, and John M. McKluat of Barbour, and Thomas Seay of Hale, all distinguished citizens of the state. Dawson led in the convention from the start, with Seay the hindmost man, and each of the other candidates with a large following. Ballot after ballot was taken, and it looked for a while as if there would be a deadlock; but the break at last came in this memorable race, ending on the second day, in the nomination of Mr. Seay. It was an exciting contest, but was conducted in admirable spirit, Col. Dawson coming out of it with great credit and without the slightest loss of popularity. As indicative of the spirit with which he accepted defeat, and in keeping with the characte-

of the man, the following letter was addressed to each of his supporters in the convention:

Dear Sir:—The result of the convention was a disappointment; but I accept its decision as the verdict of the highest party tribunal, and will work earnestly and zealously, as I have always done, for the success of the nominees. I would be ungrateful, did I not feel proud of the unflagging support given me by my friends in this protracted and heated struggle. Their fidelity and loyalty have robbed my defeat of any sting, and I am deeply grateful to them all. To you, personally, I beg to return my thanks, and to assure you of my sincere gratitude and esteem.

Yours truly,

N. H. R. Dawson.

The Bar association of Alabama is distinguished for ability in the south, numbering among its members many who have become eminent in the legal profession. Col. Dawson was chosen its president in 1884-85, and discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his professional brethren. Col. Dawson has ever been a warm supporter of the common school system of Alabama, and an especial friend of the State university. In 1876, he was appointed, by Gov. George H. Houston, one of the trustees of this institution, which position he still holds. He has aided in bringing it to its present standard of excellence among American colleges. In August, 1886, President Cleveland appointed Col. Dawson, without his solicitation, to the office of United States commissioner of education. On assuming charge of this bureau, he immediately set to work to make it of that practical use to educational interests for which the office was created. The affairs of the bureau were ably administered, and drew forth strong and favorable comments from the leading educators of the country. One of the most useful pieces of work, during his administration, was the history of education in all the states of the Union. These monographs were prepared separately for each state, and were illustrated with engravings of their leading colleges and educational buildings, with accurate sketches of their history. They are not filled with the dry details of the ordinary official document, but form a series of interesting volumes and are an invaluable contribution to the educational history and literature of the country. The state of North Carolina, in appreciation of this excellent work, as it related to that commonwealth, presented the commissioner with a complete set of the colonial records of that state, by resolution of the general assembly. Columbia college, that old and honored institution of learning, in New York, in token of his efficient services to the cause of education, at the celebration of its centennial anniversary, on the 13th of April, 1887, conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of letters. After the inauguration of President Harrison, Col. Dawson, in March, 1889, tendered his resignation as commissioner of education, which was accepted in August of that year. Since that time he has actively pursued the practice of his profession, looking after his large property interests, remaining out of active participation in politics, until the general election in August, 1892, when he was elected to

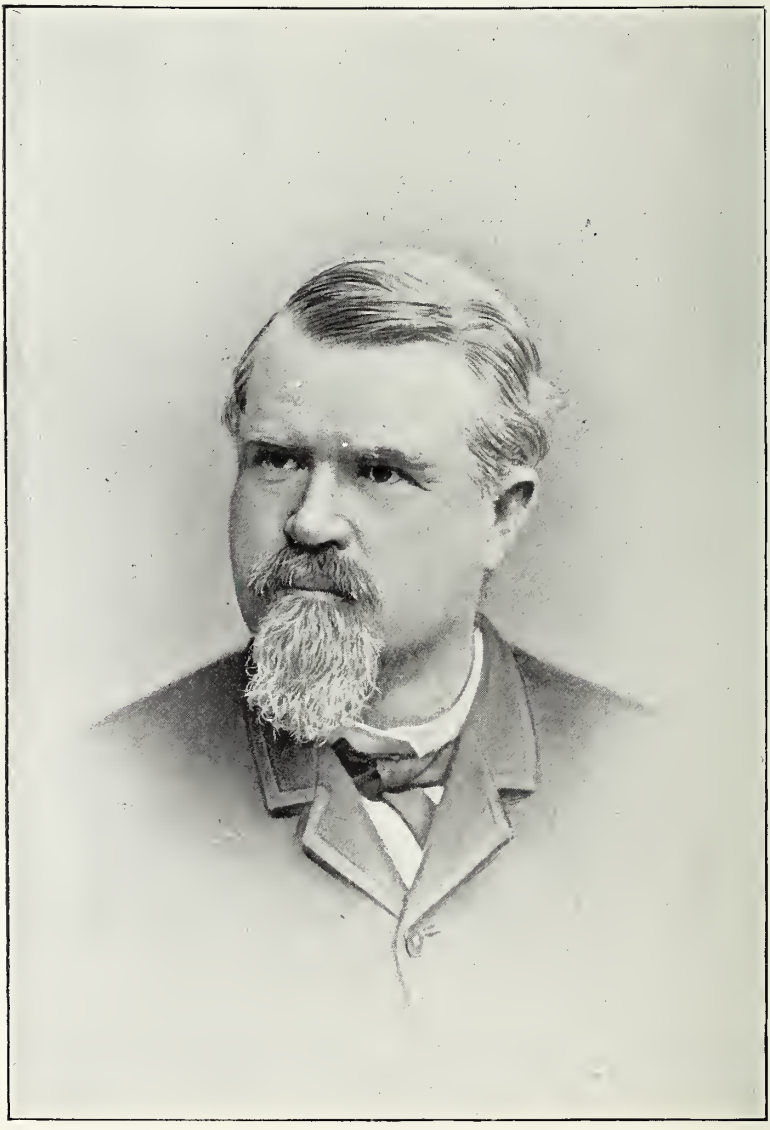
the house of representatives, and has taken his seat in the general assembly for the third time as one of the members from Dallas county. Col. Dawson is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for a number of years has been one of the wardens of St. Paul's church, Selma, and has several times represented the diocese in the general conventions. He is still in the prime of a vigorous manhood, of tall, commanding figure, well built and erect, and is a typical southerner in appearance. He is an able lawyer, an earnst and eloquent speaker, of engaging manners, and fine conversational powers, and dispenses, in his beautiful home, the elegant hospitalities of a refined and educated gentleman. He is very popular with young men, for the kindness and consideration he has always shown them. He is literary in his tastes, has a large and well selected library, and devotes much of his leisure to read ing and study. Col. Dawson is also a public-spirited citizen and a man of sterling integrity, taking a deep interest in all public concerns. His popularity remains unabated among his fellow-citizens, who know and appreciate his worth. Few men have been more blessed with the favors of fortune, and few of his contemporaries have made better use of them. His friends hope that long years of health are in store for him, and that his future is still to be crowned with the happiness and usefulness which have attended his past career.

Rev. A. J. Dickinson, pastor of the Baptist church in Selma, was born in Louisa county, Va., December 25, 1864. His father was C. R. Dickinson, M. D., who was also born in Louisa county, Va., and was a son of Ralph Dickinson, also a native of Virginia, and a descendant from English ancestors, who early came to America, one member settling in Massachusetts, and one settling in Pennsylvania, and from the one that settled in Pennsylvania Rev. Dickinson's ancestors descended. The father of our subject was educated at Richmond college, Richmond, Va., and graduated in medicine from the university of Pennsylvania. He practiced medicine afterward and preached for Baptist churches the remainder of his life, dying in 1879 in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was married twice; the first time to Miss Lucy J. Winston, of Virginia, by whom he had three children. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Bettie Valentine of Virginia, who belonged to a well known family. By this second wife he had five children, all sons, as were those by his first wife. Rev. A. J. Dickinson was a son of a second wife, who yet survives. He was educated at Richmond college, graduating in 1886, with the degree of master of arts. He then took a theological course at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville, Ky., graduating from this seminary in 1888. For two and a half years he was pastor of the Central Baptist church at Memphis, Tenn., and had been for a short time pastor of the Lee street Baptist church, Baltimore, Md. In October, 1889, he came to Selma, Ala., and has since then been in charge of the Baptist church in this city. For two years he was professor of mathematics in

the Rugby school, at Louisville, while in attendance there upon the Theological seminary. He married, in August, 1888, Miss Lucy B. Stone, of Culpeper, Va., by whom he has two children. Rev. Mr. Dickinson is a master Mason and an Odd Fellow.

JOHN B. DORTCH, of the firm of Atkins, Dortch & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton commission merchants, of Selma, Ala., was born in Monroe, La., August 25, 1862. His parents were Robert and Mary B. (Martin) Dortch, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, December 8, 1829, and was reared and educated in his native state. He married at Holly Springs, Miss., Miss Mary Bethune Martin, a lady of Scotch extraction. From Mississippi he removed to Louisiana, settling in Monroe; he died near Oxford, Miss., when John B. was about four years old. The mother afterward married James L. Meigs of Tennessee, and is now living in Boston, Mass. The father of Robert Dortch was William Eaton Dortch, a native of Virginia. He married Miss Ann Pendleton Cobb, daughter of Rev. John Cobb, a Methodist minister. They had five children, two of whom died in infancy, three living to mature years. William Eaton Dortch died when Robert Dortch was an infant, and his wife died not long afterward. Mr. Dortch's ancestors were related to Hon. Howell Cobb of Georgia and also Gov. Graham of North Carolina. John B. Dortch was one of six children, all sons. He was educated mainly by his mother, who was a lady of education, refinement and culture. His home was with his mother at various places, as she found it convenient to move. At the age of sixteen he began life for himself in a printing office, where he remained two years. He then became a clerk in a general store in Lake City, Fla., remaining there three years. He was then in a railroad office at Jacksonville, Fla., for some time, and he went thence to Washington, D. C., living there and in Virginia for the next three years. During these three years he attended school at Amherst, Va., one year, and in October, 1884, he came to Alabama, and served as a clerk in a store at Martin's Station, Dallas county for three years, and then became a partner with his cousin, E. B. Martin, remaining with him three years. He next became a partner in the wholesale grocery firm of Moore, Kornegay & Co., at Selma, which firm, after several changes in its name, became what it now is, Atkins, Dortch & Co. In April, 1890, Mr. Dortch married Miss Louise Pegues of Oxford, Miss. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Also a member of the Odd Fellows, and he is a highly successful business man, and a most reputable citizen.

BURWELL JACKSON FORT was born and reared in Robertson county, Tenn., and came to Alabama in 1818, locating near Bridges, Dallas county, in which county he lived and died, devoting his life to planting. He died in October, 1836, at the age of forty-eight years. His parents were among the early settlers in Robertson county, Tenn. The ancestors of the Fort family in the United States are said to have been French, and to have been banished from their native country for political reasons. They



A. M. FOWLKES.

settled in North Carolina, and one of the name was once governor of that state. B. J. Fort married a Miss Charlotte E. Harrell, a native of North Carolina. She bore her husband five sons and one daughter. She died in Dallas county about 1869, at an advanced age. Of these sons, B. J. Fort, who bears his father's full name, and who is a representative planter of Dallas county, living at Bridges, or Marion Junction, as it is otherwise called, was born April 6, 1827. He received a fair common school education, and early in life adopted the occupation of farmer, and has followed it all his life, except that of late years he has given special attention to stock raising, in which he was a pioneer in Dallas county. He is now one of the largest stock raisers in the county. He has never aspired to public life, but he has held the office of justice of the peace a number of years. In politics he is a democrat. In 1846 he married Miss Talitha A. Aveyt, who died in 1876, leaving eight children. In 1877 he married Miss Virginia F. Tabb. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. He is a master Mason. Of his four sons, one, Frank A. Fort, is a merchant at Shelby, Ala., while the other three, L. P., C. E., and T. J. Fort, are merchants and planters at Bridges, or Marion Junction.

Lewis P. Fort, merchant of Bridges, was born July 22, 1852. He is a son of B. J. Fort, whose biographical memoir appears elsewhere in this work. He received when young a country school education, and then attended Erskine college, at Due West, S. C., during the junior year. He then returned to Bridges, his native town, where he has since resided as a farmer, merchant, stock raiser and hotel keeper, limiting himself, however, for the last four years to the business of a general merchant, and that of a hotel keeper. His business in the former line amounts to about $5,000 per annum. He was married in 1877 to Miss Lila Gilmer of Dallas county. In politics he is a democrat. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and he is a master Mason. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Alpheus Monroe Fowlkes, a prominent business and railroad man of Selma, Ala., was born in Franklin county, N. C., November 22, 1838. His parents were Edward T. and Mary (Foster) Fowlkes. Col. Fowlkes, (originally Fowlkes) and Col. Mason of the British army came to America with a grant of land in Virginia, from the English crown, for military services, their grant being now known as Prince Edward county, Va. They landed in Alexandria county, Va., where they made their home a short time; but later Col. Fowlkes settled in Prince Edward county, Va., and from him, a Welshman, have descended the Fowlkes family in this country. They are now very numerous, those in Virginia being mostly planters, and they are to be found in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Edward T Fowlkes, father of A. M. Fowlkes, was reared and educated in Virginia and, marrying, settled in Louisburgh, N. C., where he entered into the

practice of law. He married Mary Foster, in Matthews county, Va., a lady related to the Stapletons and other prominent families of Virginia. She was born in 1811, and bore her husband three sons and five daughters. In 1850 Edward T. Fowlkes removed from North Carlolina to Marion, Ala., where he died in 1851 and his widow in 1875. The father was a lawyer of ability, and was born in Lunenburgh county, Va., in 1807. After his death the family began to separate; Mr. A. M. Fowlkes was about twelve years of age when his parents removed to Alabama. He was educated at the Howard college, then located at Marion, Ala., receiving a liberal education and leaving college in 1855. His chosen profession was that of civil engineer, and he became secretary of the Perry Insurance Trust company at Marion, Ala., and was holding that position when the war came on. Early in 1861 he joined the Confederate service, being made first lieutenant of company A, Twenty-eighth Alabama infantry. The captain of this company was soon made major, and without receiving a commission Lieut. Fowlkes acted as captain of the company for two years; but in 1863 was promoted to the rank of major on the staff of Gen. Joe. E. Johnston, and when Gen. Hood was put in Johnston's place Major Fowlkes was retained, and when Gen. Johnston once more resumed command Maj. Fowlkes still retained his place on the staff. Maj. Fowlkes fought in many battles, among which may be mentioned Shiloh, Farmington, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, siege of Atlanta, and Bentonville. After the war he engaged in farming. In 1868 he became treasurer of the Selma, Marion & Memphis railroad (now the C., S. & M.), of which railroad company he was made the receiver in 1874, holding control of the road till 1878, when it was sold under foreclosure. Maj. Fowlkes, however, continued as superintendent and treasurer up to 1882. In 1883 he came to Selma and embarked in the wholesale and retail hardware business, in which he has since continued, building up a very large trade, until he now conducts one of the most important hardware establishments in Alabama. In October, 1886, he became one of the purchasers of the New Orleans & Selma railroad and since has been the general superintendent, secretary and treasurer of the road, which under the new corporation is known as the Birmingham, Selma & New Orleans railroad. He is president of the Selma Land company, director in the Hotel Albert company, and was president of the Selma Bridge company, in which capacity he superintended the construction of the bridge across the Alabama at Selma, and for one year thereafter was manager. He is also a director in the Improvement & Furnace company, and has been and is identified with other business enterprises. He is a thorough business man and has taken an active part in the several enterprises tending to upbuild Selma, in which city, as elsewhere, he is known and held in the highest esteem. He has been a warm friend of education, being for the past several years a trustee of the public schools of his city. He and his family are all

members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been steward for years. In 1859, at Marion, Ala., he was united in marriage with Miss Bettie Jemison, and to the union have been born two daughters. As a business man Maj. Fowlkes is possessed of ample ability, and though after the war he began with no capital, has succeeded in amassing a good estate and has played no small part in the business world; as a railroad man he has displayed no usual ability, being eminently practical in the business management and, being himself a civil engineer by profession, he has proven well fitted for the railway positions he has held. He is also engaged in farming. He has at his store, in Selma, a very large line of all kinds of hardware and agricultural implements, and to him deference is paid by all.

JOHN P. FURNISS, M. D.—Among the most active and successful medical practitioners of Selma, Ala., may be placed John P. Furniss, M. D. He is a native of Mississippi, having been born at Columbus, that state, on the 24th day of September, 1841. His scholastic training was received at Prof. Tutwiler's Green Spring school, and at the university of Mississippi, from which he was graduated in 1860. Predilection lead him to the study of medicine, and upon leaving the university of Mississippi, he entered the New Orleans school of medicine. His father was a learned and skillful physician, and this, perhaps, had no little influence with the son in the selection of medicine for his profession. The father, also named John P. Furniss, was a native of Maryland, but, in 1835, he removed to Louisiana, and died at the age of thirty-five years. Though educated for the profession of medicine, he practiced only gratuitously, as planting was the vocation to which his attention was chiefly directed. When the war between the states came on, the younger Dr. Furniss was not quite twenty years of age and was in attendance at the New Orleans school of medicine. With patriotism for his native state, he enlisted early in the conflict, becoming a private in company K, of the Fourteenth Mississippi regiment. Less than a year subsequent he was transferred to the medical department of the Confederates States army as assistant surgeon, and at the reorganization of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, was promoted to the rank of surgeon, in 1865, of the Fourteenth and Forty-third Confederates, Mississippi. He was but twenty-one years of age, and with remarkable skill, courage and faithfulness he performed his duty as surgeon to the close of hostilities. For one year after the war he remained in Mississippi, and then (1866) located at Selma, Ala., and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He soon gained an extensive clientage and has there since remained; his practice has increased with remarkable rapidity, and his skill and learning as a physician have won for him an enviable reputation. In the history and progress of the medical profession in the state of his adoption he has played an important part. He has long been a member both of the State and Dallas county Medical societies, becoming grand senior counselor of

the former. Dr. Furniss has not been unmindful of the course of public opinion, but has kept pace with current events and the progress of his people; he is progressive as a citizen, but has never turned aside from the duties of his profession to seek public or political honors. He has, however, become interested in both manufactures and agriculture, and thus has materially aided the industrial progress and growth of his home. He is unassuming and unostentatious, and these traits, together with his polite bearing, and modesty of character, render him popular with all who know him. His learning and skill as a physician well merit that deference yielded by his professional brethren. A happy marriage, consummated in December of 1876, with Miss E. M. Dawson, an accomplished lady and a daughter of Hon. N. H. R. Dawson of Selma, has given issue to two surviving sons and has rendered Dr. Furniss' domestic relations the most pleasant. In religion he is a Presbyterian. The doctor was appointed, in 1889, state referee of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company of Newark, N. J., which position he still holds.

Edward Pegram Galt, one of the leading druggists of Alabama, was born in Norfolk, Va., October 5, 1847. His parents were Alexander and Mary (Raincock) Galt, both of whom were born in Virginia, the former in Williamsburg and the latter in Norfolk. They both were descended from early and distinguished families of Virginia, the members of the Galt, Raincock and Pegram families playing important parts in their state in both the business and professional worlds. The Galt family is of Scotch origin, and the Raincock family of English. The descendants of these two families are numerous throughout the country. The father of E. P. Galt was a druggist, and was in business for many years at Norfolk, Va. He died there of yellow fever, in 1855, at the age of sixty-three. Our subject's parents were married in Virginia, and they became the parents of three children, of whom, our subject is the only survivor. The father was married twice, our subject being a son of the second wife. His first wife was a Miss Jeffery, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. One of these sons, Alexander Galt, became distinguished as a sculptor; but his promising career was cut short at the early age of thirty-two, in the year 1863, his statue of Jefferson, at the university of Virginia, being one of his masterpieces. He is still remembered as a man of genius, and he left an enviable reputation. Another son by the first marriage, William R. Galt, is a distinguished educator of Virginia. Dr. James D. Galt, who died in 1888, was one of the most eminent physicians in Norfolk. E. P. Galt was educated at Norfolk until the commencement of the war, which turned the current of his life. He entered the Confederate army at the age of seventeen, in 1864. He was in the Harris Home hospital at Charlottesville, Va., as an apothecary, serving there until the close of the war. After the close of the war, he resumed the drug business at Norfolk, Va., remained there until September, 1866, when he came to Selma, Ala., and clerked in a drug store until 1878, when he established

himself in business, in which he has continued up to the present time with success. For five years he has been on the state board of pharmacy of Alabama, and has been recently appointed for a third term of three years. He has been secretary of the board all the time he has been a member. He was married, in 1871, to Annie F. Riggs, daughter of Joel Riggs, and brother of J. M. Riggs, of Montgomery, and first cousin of Dr. Benjamin Riggs, of Selma, now deceased. To this marriage of our subject with Miss Riggs there have been born three sons and three daughters. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, to which also his family belongs, and he has been secretary of the vestry for the past fifteen years. In 1868, his mother joined him at Selma, and made her home with him until her death in 1887, at the age of seventy-one. Mr. Galt is one of the most highly respected of the citizens of Selma.

Edward Samuel Gatchell, a young, popular and successful business man of Selma, was born in this city, December 27, 1863. His father, Henry, well known as "Harry" Gatchell, was born in Ireland and died at Selma, in 1869, in the prime of life. He was of a family of two sons and five daughters, and was the only one of the family who immigrated to the United States or ever married. Soon after coming to Alabama he married Miss Susan J. King, a native of Alabama. She yet survives, and lives with her son, Edward S. There were three sons, all of whom are living. Of these, Harry Gatchell was a mechanic by trade; during the war he was master mechanic for the Alabama & Tennessee River railroad at Selma, but at the time of his death he had been, for several years, city clerk of Selma, where he is yet remembered as a popular, cultured and highly esteemed gentleman. He was a Mason of high standing. Edward S. Gatchell was reared in Selma, and by reason of the early death of his father, and the moderate circumstances in which the family was left at his death, found it necessary to divide his time between labor for a livelihood and attending school, the former receiving by far the larger portion of his time. Notwithstanding this, he secured a fair literary education, and attended the Dallas academy. For three years he remained in the office of J. C. Graham & Co., cotton merchants, and then attended school for a brief season. He then took a position as clerk in the drug store of Cawthon & Coleman, of Selma, with which firm he remained two years. During the winter of 1879–80 he attended Prof. Callaway's school at Selma, and in July, 1880, he went into the store of Brooks & Wilkins, druggists, at Selma, with whom he remained until 1883, becoming, in the meantime, a licensed druggist. In 1883 he became an express messenger with the Southern Express company, remaining with that company until 1885, enjoying the entire confidence of the company. From 1885 to 1887 he was a clerk in the wholesale grocery store of H. C. Keeble & Co., at Selma, and in 1887 he became the Baltimore & Ohio Express company's first agent at Selma, holding

the position until September, 1887, when, on account of having become associated with Walter S. Butler in the book and stationery business in 1886, he found it necessary to devote his whole time to this business, and now, as a member of the firm of Butler & Gatchell, book dealers and stationers, he exhibits unusual tact and business capacity as business manager for one of his age. On March 6, 1888, Mr. Gatchell married Miss Minnie S. Taylor, of Montgomery, Ala. He is a Knight Templar Mason, has been grand royal arch captain of the grand chapter of royal arch Masonry of the state of Alabama; he is high priest of St. John chapter, No. 28, and senior warden of Selma Fraternal lodge, No 27. He is also an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is an elder in the church and represented his presbytery as a delegate to the general assembly held at Hot Springs, Ark., in 1892, an honor that seldom comes to so young a man.

Samuel G. Gay, M. D., was born in Dallas county, December 11, 1864. He is a son of John A. and Alvira (Colley) Gay, the former of whom came from Georgia when a small boy with his parents. His mother died in the state of Alabama, and his father subsequently went to Texas, and on his return was lost at sea. John A. Gay grew to manhood in Alabama, and chose farming as his occupation, continuing thus engaged until his death, which occurred when he was forty-five years old. His wife still lives at the age of seventy, in Dallas county. She was born in the county. Her father was John A. Colley, and he came to Alabama from Kentucky at an early date. He was among the first settlers of the county, and was a large planter and slave holder. The mother of Dr. Gay had twelve children, he being the youngest. There are but three now living. Dr. Gay was raised on the farm, and received a good common school education, supplemented by persistent self-application. At the age of nineteen he began the study of medicine at the Alabama Medical college at Mobile. He entered this college in 1884, and graduated in April, 1887. He then located at Selma in May, 1887, established himself in the practice of his profession, and has continued here ever since. He is president of the Dallas county Medical society, and is a member of the State Medical association. He is inclined to obstetrics and gynecology. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and also of the Baptist church. He was married in 1890 to Miss Corinne M. Turner, of Mobile. He is one of the promising young physicians of Dallas county, and stands deservedly high in the community.

Simon Gay was born in Sussex county, Va., April 21, 1821. In his youth he had poor educational advantages. His parents were Wilton and Lucy (Nelmes) Gay, both natives of Virginia. The former was of English ancestry and the latter of Irish. At the age of nineteen years Simon Gay went to Richmond, Va., to learn his trade, and entered the employ of the Tredegar Iron Works, where gained his first experience as a machinist. After being in the employ of the Tredegar Iron Works about

seven years, he was for a short time in the employ of Samson & Peas at Richmond. He had now learned the art of gun and cannon making, and at the age of thirty-three years was engaged as superintendent of the Bolona arsenal cannon foundry, in Chesterfield county, Va., an establishment owned by Junius L. Archer, then a very large government contractor for the manufacture of heavy ordnance. Mr. Gay remained superintendent of the Bolona Iron works for a period of five years, and he was then again employed at Richmond. In 1862, he removed to Selma, Ala., accepted a position with McRay & Spear in their foundry, and continued with them until they sold their foundry to the government of the Confederate States. This was in 1863, and immediately the foundry was converted into a manufactory of arms and equipments for both army and navy. Later the works became known as the Selma Naval works. Mr. Gay was retained in the employ of the Confederate States government because of his skill in gun making. He was made superintendent of furnaces, of boring and finishing guns and cannons, and held this position until the close of the war. His skill in mechanics and in gun making was so well known that the United States government offered him special inducements to enter its service, but his sentiments and hopes were with the south and its people, and all such offers were declined. As a mechanic Mr. Gay is a man of wide and practical knowledge. He has original ideas in both general machinery and gunnery, which have proved of great utility. He was associated with Mr. George Peacock, the founder, and others, in the introduction at the Selma Naval Cannon foundry, in the melting of iron with pine knots, mentioned at length in the sketch of Mr. Peacock, elsewhere in this work. Mr. Gay claims to have been superintendent of furnaces of boring and of finishing guns and cannon at that time, and from this it may be inferred that he had much to do with the introduction of heating with pine knots, though he is far from claiming all the honor to himself. For seventeen years after the war Mr. Gay remained in the employ of the Alabama Central Railroad company, first as a machinist in the shops at Selma, and from 1878 to 1881 he was master mechanic. In the latter year he entered the employ of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad company as master mechanic, remaining in such position until 1886, in which year he became foreman of the round house for the same company at Selma, which position he still holds. Mr. Gay is a highly respected citizen for his integrity of purpose and sincerity, and now at the age of seventy-one he can look back over a life well spent with a satisfaction that could not otherwise be felt. In 1845 he was married to Miss Mary Andrew, of Chesterfield county, Va., by whom he had seven sons and four daughters, of whom five sons and two daughters still survive.

William Barney Gill, who for many years was a successful business man of Selma, Ala., was born at Baltimore, Md., June 6, 1825, and died at Selma, August 4, 1890. When he was but a small boy his parents

removed to Louisville, Ky., and there he grew to manhood. He received a liberal literary and business education at Louisville, where he also learned his trade, that of a carriage and wagon maker. Early in life he left Louisville and went to Nashville, Tenn., where he worked at his trade for a short time. He then removed to Auburn, Ala., where he established himself in the manufacture of carriages and wagons. While there in business he married Miss Annie Maria Evans, a native of Connecticut, but reared in New York city up to the time of her marriage with Mr. Gill. During this same year, 1849, Mr. Gill's place of business was burned down, and soon afterward he removed to Montgomery, remaining there nearly a year, and then removing to Selma in 1851. Here he was employed by a Mr. Hodgkiss, dealer in wagons and buggies, and soon became a partner in the firm, purchasing a half interest in the business. Subsequently he purchased the remaining half interest and thus became sole proprietor. He continued in this business as sole proprietor until the time of his death. He was a prosperous business man, made so by his superior business qualities and his integrity. He attained to wealth and an enviable reputation as an honest and upright citizen. He took a great deal of interest in the progress of Selma, and was honored by its citizens by being elected mayor twice, and to the office of councilman many years. With a few others he secured the organization of the Young Men's Christian association, and also the erection of the magnificent building of the association at Selma. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was for several years an elder. He was a highly respected citizen, a faithful friend and a devoted husband and father. He died leaving a widow and but one child, a son, whose name is William Memory Gill. This son succeeded to his father's business, which he is now conducting with sagacity and success.

T. A. Hall, boot and shoe dealer of Selma, Ala., was born in Nashville, Tenn., June 18, 1833. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Williams) Hall, the former of whom was born in Scotland, and was brought by his parents to the United States, they settling in Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. Mrs. Elizabeth Hall was of Scotch and English descent. After their marriage the parents of Mr. T. A. Hall removed to St. Louis, where he received a good common school education and also a commercial one. After the death of his parents he came to Selma in 1850, where he served as a clerk to a mercantile firm, and in 1858 embarked in business for himself. Up to the beginning of late war he was a wholesale grocer in Selma. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, but was soon afterward detailed to the railroad department in the government employ, in which he continued to the close of the war. He then resumed business in Selma as a cotton factor; but in 1869 he established himself in the boot and shoe business and has since engaged therein with gratifying success. He has the oldest established boot and shoe house in Selma. In 1861 Mr. Hall mar-

James Finley Hall

ried Miss Hattie Colman, daughter of a prominent planter of Dallas county, Ala. She died in January, 1887. Mr. Hall is a royal arch Mason, a member of the Presbyterian church, and is recognized by all as a most excellent citizen.

EDWARD H. HOBBS, jeweler at Selma, Ala., was born at Gloucester, Maine, June 28, 1840. His parents were Josiah and Miranda (Merrill) Hobbs, both natives of Maine. Josiah Hobbs was a farmer by occupation, and was the father of ten sons and one daughter. He moved with his family to Illinois in 1856, where Mrs. Hobbs died in 1872, at the age of seventy-four. Mr. Hobbs died at the home of Edward H. in Selma, in 1876, at the age of eighty-four. He was a son of Josiah Hobbs, who was born in Maine and was of English descent, his ancestors, however, having been in Maine for several generations. He was a farmer by occupation, was a colonel of a militia in his day, and served as a sergeant in the Revolutionary war. Edward H. Hobbs was sixteen years old when his parents removed to Illinois. In 1856 they had lived at Lawrence, Mass., and he attended the public schools at that place, and when they removed to Illinois he attended public school there, in Kendall county. In 1862 he enlisted in company H, Eighty-ninth Illinois volunteer infantry, as a private soldier, and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1865, as corporal of his company. The principal engagements in which he participated were Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, the series of battles from Dalton to Atlanta; and after the fall of Atlanta he was on detached duty at Nashville the rest of the war. On December 9, 1865, he reached Selma, where he has ever since made his home. His brother, Samuel F. Hobbs, had before the war come to Selma, and, being a jeweler and silversmith by trade, was in business there at the close of the war, and was then joined by the subject of our sketch. He, together with Captain Haralson, organized the Matthews Cotton Mill company, became president of the company, held this position until 1883, when he went to Illinois and there organized the Aurora Cotton Mill company, and built the cotton mill there. Three years later he returned to Alabama. He had conducted a jewelry business up to 1883, when Edward H., who had been since 1865, continuously in his employ, purchased the business, and has since then conducted it himself. In 1868 he married Miss Cornelia Lathrop, of Illinois, who became the mother of four children, and died in 1885. He then married in September, 1891, the widow of his brother, Samuel F. Hobbs. She was a Miss John, and a daughter of Chancellor J. R. John, of Selma. Mr. Hobbs is a member of the Presbyterian church, has been a member for about twenty years. He is one of the substantial citizens of Selma, and is highly respected by all.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON JONES was born at Somerville, Fayette county, Tenn., November 3, 1840. His parents, Hon. Calvin and Mildred (Williamson) Jones, were born and reared in North Carolina. His father was of English descent, while his mother was of Scotch ancestry, her

parents coming from Scotland to this country. He was educated at the university of North Carolina, graduating with first honors, and serving for one year immediately thereafter as professor in the college. He prepared for the practice of law, and removed to Tennessee, where he became distinguished both as a jurist and as an advocate. After serving eight years as chancellor of the western district of Tennessee, he retired from the bench and devoted himself exclusively and actively to the practice of the law, until 1887, when his career was cut short by the hand of death. His son, A. W. Jones, was educated at the west Tennessee college at Jackson. Upon leaving college, he took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. A. J. Peebles, of Somerville. In the spring of 1861, he graduated in medicine from the university of Pennsylvania, and early in this year he enlisted in the Dixie Rifles, Thirteenth Tennessee infantry, state troops. The regiment was sent to Missouri, where Dr. Jones was transferred to the medical department. Still later, the regiment was mustered into the Confederate service, and Dr. Jones, passing a successful examination, was made an assistant surgeon in the Confederate army. In 1863, he was commissioned first surgeon, and in November of this year, at the request of Gen. Forrest, he was transferred to that general's command. Dr. Jones bore his part in the great drama of the Civil war with courage, fitness and faithfulness, serving on Gen. Forrest's staff after his transfer, up to the time of his surrender at Gainesville, Ala., May 5, 1865. In every battle fought by Gen. Forrest, Surgeon Jones took active part, bearing the usual arms of a staff officer, and waiving the usual protection thrown around the medical department. During one of his campaigns in Alabama, Surgeon Jones formed the acquaintance of Miss Augusta Carlisle, daughter of the late E. K. Carlisle, of Marion, Ala., and they were married at Marion, Ala., January 30, 1866. She has borne him eight children, four sons and four daughters. Until 1870, Dr. Jones resided in Tennessee. In that year he removed to Selma, Ala., which city has since been his home. Upon coming to Selma, he formed a co-partnership with his father-in-law, under the name of Carlisle & Jones, in a commission business, and a large and successful business was thus inaugurated. In 1872, E. K. Carlisle, Jr., was admitted to partnership, and the name of the firm was changed to Carlisle, Jones & Co. In January, 1873, E. K. Carlisle, Sr., died, but the business was continued under the same firm name by Dr. Jones and the younger Carlisle, down to 1884. The commercial importance of this firm was felt throughout the state, and its financial standing was second to none. On August 12, 1878, Dr. Jones and others purchased, at public sale, the Selma, Marion & Memphis railroad and its franchises. The road then extended from Greensboro to Marion, was in bad condition, and was incomplete. A new corporation was immediately formed, and Dr. Jones was elected president, and through his successful management the road and its rolling stock were brought into fine condition, and eight miles of new road built without one dollar

being called for from the stockholders. By the construction of these eight miles of new road, a junction was formed with the New Orleans & Selma railroad. A favorable lease was then secured, under which the Selma & Greensboro road was permitted to run its cars into Selma, effecting a saving of $30,000 per year. By this means the Selma & Greensboro railroad became at once self-sustaining, and was placed upon a sound basis. In 1882, the road was sold, much to the interest of the stockholders, who, by the sale, received considerable profits upon their investment. This road is now known as the Cincinnati, Selma & Mobile railroad. The New Orleans & Selma railroad, then incomplete, running out of Selma in a direct line toward New Orleans, was sold in the fall of 1886, Dr. Jones and others becoming the purchasers. A new corporation was at once formed under the name of the Birmingham, Selma & New Orleans railroad company, and Dr. Jones was elected president. This new company has improved and extended its road until now it is well equipped and profitably managed. Dr. Jones has an enviable reputation as a successful railroad man, and his duties as president of this road, as a director in the City National bank, of Selma, and in other interests and enterprises cause him to lead a very active life. Dr. Jones has always avoided politics, but has contributed largely to the material advancement of his section of the state. He is unassuming, unostentatious and courteous in bearing. His sincerity and integrity, and his superior business qualifications, confer upon him a dignity and importance in the social and commercial worlds that are alike enviable and honorable.

Samuel Kirkpatrick, M. D., a young practicing physician at Selma, Ala., was born at Cahaba, Dallas county, Ala., August 19, 1865. His father is a prominent and wealthy planter residing at Cahaba, Samuel M. Kirkpatrick. He was born in Lowndes county, Ala. At the time of the breaking out of the war he owned a prosperous manufactory of cotton gins, but the war broke up that enterprise and since its close he has engaged in farming, in which occupation he has been unusually successful. He is a man of great respectability and influence, but he has never sought political preferment or honors. He married Sarah West, who was born in Autauga county. She has borne her husband several children, but only three of them are now living. Dr. Kirkpatrick was reared on the plantation and received a liberal education at Greensboro and Auburn, Ala. He selected medicine as his profession, and entered Vanderbilt university, completed a two years' course in medicine, and graduated in 1888. Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Kirkpatrick located at Selma, and soon secured a fine practice, which has steadily increased, until now it is a lucrative as well as a large one. His ability and his skill will undoubtedly enable him to rise high in his profession, one of the most arduous as well as one of the most useful to mankind. He is a member of the Dallas county Medical society, of which he is secretary. He is also a member of the State Medical association, and of the Dallas

county board of censors. Taken altogether, it would certainly appear as though Dr. Kirkpatrick has before him as bright a future as could be desired.

SOLOMON KOHN, one of the leading business men of Selma, was born in Germany, in 1842. He was well educated in his native land and emigrated to the United States in 1859. Here he learned to read and write English. When the war broke out, he was at La Fayette, Chambers county, Ga., and he became a member of the La Fayette guards, company A, and enlisted for twelve months. At the expiration of that time of service the regiment was disbanded, and soon afterward Mr. Kohn went to Burlington, Iowa, where he established himself in business; but in 1869 he sold his interest to his partner and removed to Selma, Ala., entering into a co-partnership with Louis Greil, under the firm name of Greil & Kohn, which immediately began a general merchandise business at Selma, which they have continued to the present day as wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes, etc., etc. From a small capital and a small beginning they have increased their business and their capital, and at the present day they are one of the leading firms in the city. Mr. Kohn is highly respected, is of a progressive spirit and has been active in the improvement of his chosen city. That he is held in high esteem is shown by the fact that he has been nine times elected treasurer of the city of Selma, holding the office eighteen years. In connection with Dr. Cawthorn and others, he was instrumental in the establishment of the city infirmary, of which the city is justly proud. He was also prominent in organizing the Hotel Albert company, of which he is a director, and he and Dr. Cawthorn built the Summerfield Grove road a few years ago. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Congregation Mishkan Israel, and also of the Jewish Fraternal society. He is a master Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. In 1883, he married Miss Clara Meyer, by whom he has one son.

JAMES LAUDERDALE, local agent for the Western Railroad of Alabama at Selma, was born in Rhea county, Tenn., in March, 1836. His father, James Lauderdale, was a native of Tennessee, and his father, also named James Lauderdale, was of Scotch descent and among the early inhabitants of east Tennessee. The early progenitor of the Lauderdale family in the United States, although his christian name cannot now be ascertained, was among the colonists who settled Virginia, and his descendants have become numerous and scattered throughout nearly all the states of the Union, contributing largely to the prosperity of the country. The name "Lauderdale" originated in Scotland, and was applied to the families owning the dale adjacent to the river Lauder, hence Lauderdale. The name is well known both in Scotland and in the United States, being applied to many towns and counties. The name applied to several counties in southern states was given in honor of James Lauder-

dale of Tennessee, who was well known to and intimately associated with Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812, and who was killed at the battle of New Orleans. When the present Mr. Lauderdale was a mere child his father removed from Rhea county to Bradley county, Tenn., and aided in removing the Indians from that portion of the state, and there aided in organizing Bradley county, of which he was elected sheriff. He subsequently represented that county in the lower house of the Tennessee legislature for several years. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1852, when he was fifty-one years of age, he was engaged in farming. He married Jane Johnson, a native of Tennessee, who died about a year before him. She bore her husband six sons and three daughters. Each of the sons participated in the Civil war as Confederate soldiers, the youngest enlisting at the age of fifteen. When his father died Mr. Lauderdale was just thirteen years old, and for the next succeeding two years made his home with an elder brother, and then he made his home with his uncle for about two years. He received what would at the present day be called a common school education, and at the age of seventeen returned to Bradley county and accepted a position as clerk in a store owned by Reynolds & Hughes at Cleveland. This position he held two years, and then became local agent at Cleveland for the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad, and held the position eighteen months. He then resigned to enter into co-partnership with Reynolds & Hughes at Cleveland, in the dry goods business, the name of the new firm being J. Lauderdale & Co. This firm continued until the breaking out of the war, and in 1861 Mr. Lauderdale became a private in an artillery company, known as Lookout artillery, R. L. Barry, captain. Soon after the organization, Mr. Lauderdale was chosen first lieutenant. This command was active in the field in the states of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida, and participated in the Georgia campaign from Dalton to Jonesboro, where it fought its last battle. For a brief period after the war, Mr. Lauderdale held a clerkship with the Southern Express company at Macon, Ga. He was then appointed to a position under John M. Bridges, agent at Atlanta for the State railroad of Georgia, holding this position for eight months. He next secured the appointment as a southern passenger agent for the Atlanta & Washington Railroad company, for two years, but at the end of this time the republican party secured control, and he was removed. He was next made agent for the Selma & Meridian railway at Meridian, Miss., remaining one year. Soon afterward he was offered the agency of the Southern Express company at Jackson, Miss., whither he went: but on reaching that city, decided not to accept the position. A few months later he returned to Selma, Ala., and accepted at that place the agency of the Western railroad of Alabama, holding the position from 1871 to 1880, when the management of the road changed him to Columbus, Ga., where he remained one year. He then was made agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad company, and of the Memphis & Chat-

tanooga railroad company at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he remained till February, 1885. He then resigned to accept the agency of the Western railroad of Alabama at Selma, which position he holds at the present time. Mr. Lauderdale is a thorough railroad man, of much executive ability, and a faithful employee. He is an honest and highly respected citizen, a master Mason, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He has never sought notoriety, but has held several positions of trust and responsibility with credit to himself, and he has never asked for promotion. In 1875 he married Miss Florence Howard of Dallas county, Ala., by whom he has one son and two daughters. He has been a resident of Selma for the last twenty years, with the intermission of four years, and he and his family enjoy the respect and esteem of all who know them.

Rabbi Edward S. Levy was born in Philadelphia, Penn., February 6, 1851. He attended the public schools of that city and afterward graduated from the high school. He then attended the Hebrew Educational school at Philadelphia, where he completed his classical education and pursued a course of theology. He became a teacher in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in New York city, the most important institution of the kind in the United States, holding this position four years. In the meantime he continued his study of theology in preparation for the pulpit. At the close of his four years spent in the Hebrew asylum he was called to the pulpit of the Augusta, Ga., congregation, the second most important Hebrew congregation in the south. This was in September, 1877, and he remained there until August, 1887, when he was called to Selma, Ala., to the Mishkan Israel temple, and he is now the popular and learned rabbi of that congregation. While at Augusta, Dr. Levy married Miss Frances Goldsmith, daughter of Moses Goldsmith, who is of a distinguished Hebrew family of Charleston, which has for three generations been indentified with the growth and developement of that city. Dr. Levy is one of the most learned men of the south in the classics and sciences, and is a ready, pleasant and fluent speaker, logical, profound and interesting. He is a conservative and fair-minded thinker, and he is one of the most popular citizens of Selma. He has given considerable attention to literature, and his work extends beyond his pulpit, in that he occasionally furnishes able articles to different periodicals.

Simon Maas, one of the prominent business men of Selma, was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 26, 1843. His parents were Leopold and Eva (Simon) Maas, both of whom were natives of Bavaria. The family came to the United States in 1853, landing in New Orleans January 1, that year. They settled at Claiborne, Ala., where the father of our subject established himself in business, and remained there until 1862, when he removed to Mobile. Afterward he moved to Canton, Miss., and after being in business there a few years, died, the death of his wife having occurred in 1856, at Claiborne. Leopold Maas, at the same time that he was a merchant, was also a rabbi for the Jewish congregation at Clai-

borne, which city was then about the third most important place in the state. Among the inhabitants there were a large number of Israelites, whose rabbi Mr. Maas was for several years. He was a man of learning, and was highly esteemed for his high moral character. The subject of this sketch is of a family of four sons and one daughter. He secured but a limited education, which, however, has been well supplemented by business experience, and by extensive reading since. His first mercantile experience was under his father, and at the age of twenty-one he began in life for himself by establishing a mercantile business at Pleasant Hill, Dallas county, where he remained for eight years. In 1875 he removed to Selma and opened a wholesale grocery store, at first in company with a partner for two years. He then conducted his business alone for fifteen years. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Isaac Schwarz, under the firm name of Maas & Schwarz, cotton commission merchants, which continues to the present time. The commission business is separate and distinct from the grocery business. In 1887 and 1888 he was mayor of the city of Selma. He is a member of the congregation Mishkan Israel, of which he is president. He is a member of the Jewish order, I. O. B. B. He was married in 1871 to Miss Esther Bloch, a native of Alabama, by whom he has one son, Leo, and four daughters, Eva, Settie, Belle and Lillian. Mr. Maas was instrumental in securing the construction of the bridge across the Alabama river, being one of the organizers of the Selma Bridge company, besides other public enterprises in which he has taken an active part.

Aaron Maas was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 23, 1848. When he was about five years old his parents, Leopold and Eva (Simon) Maas, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Simon Maas, brought him to the United States. At Claiborne, Ala., Mr. Maas gained a fair education. His early business life was spent as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. For brief periods he clerked at Enterprise, Miss., at Toledo, Ohio, at Mobile, Ala., at Claiborne, Ala., at Oxford, Miss., and afterward at Pleasant Hill in the employ of his brother, S. Mass, whose partner he subsequently became, continuing as such for three years after he came to Selma, in 1883. In 1886 he began business for himself, and has since continued thus engaged, following different lines of business at different times. At the present time he is engaged in the cotton commission business and is very successful. Mr. Maas began business with a very limited capital—what he had saved out of his earnings—and by virtue and by close attention to business, by following economic methods and by making judicious investments he has amassed comfortable property, which he could not have done unless he had possessed business qualifications. He has always taken an interest in the progress of Selma. He is a member of and treasurer of the congregation Mishkan Israel, is a master Mason and member of the Knights of Honor. He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Regina Levi,

in 1877, who died leaving him two children; the second time in 1890, to Miss Hattie Karpe, who has borne him one child, and who still survives.

ALBERT GALLATIN MABRY, M. D.—To write the history of a good man, who is dead, imposes upon us two duties—a duty to him in order to testify our appreciation of the good qualities exhibited by him in his successful career; and a duty we owe to the living whom he has left behind him, to make use of his example, to point to them how to follow in his footsteps to a like pinnacle of conspicuous eminence among their fellow-men. Who more deserving of honor than the dead physician? Think of the heroism his life portrays. Where is true bravery, self-reliance, coolness in dangerous emergencies, and all manly traits of character more necessary than in the career of the physician who maintains his practice, and his professional and social influence and standing through a long life time? To such a character this brief memoir is devoted. Albert Gallatin Mabry was born near the town of Jerusalem, in Southampton county, Va., on the 7th day of September, 1810. His father was a farmer of high standing in the community in which he lived, but died while Dr. Mabry was a small boy. He was the only child of his father's second marriage. His mother married a second time, but her second husband did not prosper in worldly matters, so that the boy was taught at an early age those habits of enterprise and self-reliance that bore subquently such admirable fruit. At the age of sixteen years he went to the town of Jerusalem and engaged in business, but soon became dissatisfied with this and engaged in the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. William Sharp, who rendered him valuable assistance. In later years this early benefactor, wasted by age and infirmity, spent the closing days of his life in Dr. Mabry's elegant residence, in Selma. Dr. Mabry graduated in the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania in 1837, and began practice in Whitesville, Ga. In 1843 he moved to Selma, Ala., where soon after his arrival he formed a partnership with Dr. Drewry Fair, now deceased, a native of Columbia, S. C. They remained together in active practice for many years, until Dr. Fair moved away from Selma. Dr. Mabry soon became a member of what was then known as the Alabama Medical society, but which is now known as the Dallas county Medical society; was elected secretary of it in 1844, and president in 1850. While he was secretary the records of the society were accurately kept, and the medical discusssions were reported with considerable detail and thoroughness. In 1845, Dr. Mabry was married to Mrs. Martha Riggs Tartt, widow of Thomas E. Tartt, formerly head of the firm of Tartt, Stewart & Co., commission merchants, Mobile. Mrs. Tartt had by her first marriage one child, a daughter, who married Capt. Catesby ap Roger Jones, of the Confederate navy. Mr. Tartt was pecuniarily very well off. Six children were the offspring of her marriage with Dr. Mabry, five sons and one daughter. Two of the sons are dead. In 1845, Dr. Mabry was awarded a silver cup, as a prize, by the Selma

medical society, for the best essay on congestive fever. In this essay he announced two doctrines which were new at that time and which he tenaciously advocated until his death. One was that malaria acted primarily on the nervous system. The other was that quinine properly administered was a specific remedy for all malarial fevers. In 1847, a resolution was passed by the society requesting the secretary, Dr. Mabry, to make inquiries respecting the fitness of the old state house, at Tuscaloosa, for a lunatic asylum, and the probable amount it would cost to fit it up for that purpose. This was the beginning of the movement that resulted in the establishment of the Alabama insane hospital. In 1853, Dr. Mabry had to confront the great yellow fever epidemic of that year, and contributed an account of it to the famous report made by Dr. Barton to the New Orleans city council. As was the fashion in those days, Dr. Mabry believed it to be of indigenous origin, and due probably to the excavations made on Water and Broad streets, and the spreading of the excavated earth broadcast of adjacent streets. About 1857 he retired from practice, and served for ten consecutive years, up to 1867, as a member of the Alabama legislature. In politics he was a states' rights democrat. After the surrender of the Confederate armies, Dr. Mabry, bereft of his ample fortune, turned his attention again to the practice of medicine. But a practice once lost is hard to regain, and his practice never again became very large. He was one of the prime movers in the organization, in 1847, of the Alabama state Medical association. In this year he was made vice-president of the association, and presided at the Wetumpha session of 1849, and also at the Selma session in 1852. He was also active in the re-organization of the association after the war and was president over the sessions of 1868 and 1869. Amongst the papers contributed by him to the proceedings of the association are the following: Report on the diseases of Selma and vicinity, 1852; The Medical profession—Presidential address, 1859; miasmatic fever, 1869; observations on the medical properties of the sulphate of quinine, 1870; a case of hemorrhagic malarial fever; reply to Dr. Osborn's criticisms of his paper on quinine, 1872. He died in Selma, on the 23d day of February, 1874, of pneumonia. He was a man of medium size, about five feet eight inches in height, and probably never exceeded 140 pounds in weight. His health was never robust. He was one of those small, wiry, dark haired men, so often met with, who are hardly ever quite well, and hardly ever seriously sick, always careful of the laws of health, and who seem to live by sheer force of will. In his habits he was necessarily somewhat of a valetudinarian. He never used tobacco. In his latter days it was his custom to have wine on his table at dinner, but he was abstemious in the use of it. He took an active interest in everything promising to promote the prosperity of Selma; at one time he was vice-president of the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad; and was director in the Selma & Meridian railroad. He was a consistent and prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal church,

and was for thirty years a member of the vestry of St. Paul's church, Selma. The facts of this are sketch taken from the memoir contributed by Dr. B. H. Riggs to the transactions of the State Medical association for 1878.

Hugh S. D. Mallory.—During the colonial period two brothers, named Mallory, came from England and settled, one in Virginia and the other in a colony further north. From the former has descended H. S. D. Mallory, whose great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. A son of this patriot-warrior, named Uriah, was married in Virginia, and to him was born in Madison county, Va., a son named James, who was married to Miss Ann Darby, a native of Orange county, Va., and of Scotch-Irish descent, and in 1832 came to Alabama, where the father engaged in planting in Talladega county until his death, which occurred in August, 1877, at the age of seventy years; the mother is still living at an advanced age. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, of whom H. S. D. Mallory is the third to the youngest. Hugh S. D. Mallory was born on his father's plantation in Talladega county, Ala., February 6, 1848. His education was acquired in the high school, and later at the Male institute of Talladega, this was supplemented by an attendance at the university of Alabama until the burning of that institution, when he entered the university of Virginia, studied during 1866-67-68, and graduated with the degree of B. L. in the last named year. In January, 1869, he settled in Selma, and was admitted to the bar the same year—or as soon as he had attained his majority. His career as a lawyer has been one of uninterrupted success, and as a citizen he has received the utmost confidence of the residents of the city. He has served two terms as magistrate and two years as mayor. He has been president of Selma Bar association four or five times, and is a member of the Dallas Bar and State Bar associations. He was one of the organizers of the Home Real Estate and Loan company, of which he is president, and also one of the organizers of the Selma & Cahaba Valley Railroad company, and has ever been one of Selma's most active and enterprising citizens. For five years he was superintendent of education for Selma and is, at present, the president of the board of trustees of the Alabama State Colored university, of which the governor of the state and the state superintendent are ex-officio members, the entire board being prominent citizens of Alabama and democrats. He is a Knight Templar, a member of the I. O. O. F., and past grand dictator of the Knights of Honor; is a member of the Legion of Honor and of the National Union. For a number of years he has been chairman of the Dallas county democratic executive committee, and has several times been a delegate to state conventions, and is an active member of the democratic state executive committee. A deacon in the Baptist church, he is also superintendent of the Sabbath school and moderator of the association.

In October, 1872, Mr. Mallory was happily married to Miss Luta Mooe,r daughter of Dr. C. B. Moore, of Summerfield, Dallas county, the result of the union being the birth of six children.

MARCUS J. MEYER, liveryman at Selma, Ala., was born in Mobile, Ala., November 19, 1849. His parents were Joseph and Hannah Siegel Meyer, the former of whom was born near Eissinger, Germany, and mother at Jeckling, Germany. They were married in New Orleans, and after living a year or two at Mobile, they removed to Benton, Ala., where they lived until 1862, when they removed to Selma. Here the mother died in 1875, aged forty-five years, and the father in 1890, aged seventy-four years. They had three sons and one daughter, one of the sons being dead. Marcus J. Meyer's father was a merchant up to within seven years of his death. He came to the United States in 1842, and on coming to Selma embarked in general merchandising. Though he came to the country a poor young man, he succeeded so well that he became independent and left his family a creditable estate. He was a successful business man and highly respected. He was considered the father of the congregation Mishkan Israel, as it was at his house that the congregation was organized. He was its president for over fifteen years, and besides held prominent offices in other Hebrew societies. Had he not declined, he might have continued in these several positions until his death. So much and so generally was he regarded as the founder of the congregation Mishkan Israel, that a special chair was provided for him near the pulpit in the church, which chair he occupied for years before his death, and for thirty days after he passed away his chair was draped appropriately with mourning. He was both a Mason and an Odd Fellow for years. He was a member of the Selma city council and was regarded as a live and progressive citizen. Few men had more friends and fewer enemies than he. Marcus J. Meyer was reared in Benton and in Selma and he received most of his education in the latter place, being about twelve years old when his parents moved there. He also attended school in Mobile, and Montgomery, and the Central institute near Wetumpka. After thus securing a fair literary eudcation, he spent much time in his father's store, and there gained a great deal of practical business experience. He became a partner with his father under the firm name of Joseph Meyer & Son, which continued up to the time of his father's retirement from business. At this time Mr. Meyer embarked in the livery and sale stable business on his own account in Selma, in which business he has since continued. He is also very extensively engaged in the live stock business, and has made sales averaging of over $200,000 worth in the year. He has thus become a very successful business man, and that he is well thought of in the community is proven by the fact that he has been three times elected a member of the city council, and is now filling a four years' term. He is also chairman of the most important committee, that on streets and lighting. He is a master Mason

and an Odd Fellow. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past-chancellor; is a member of the Elks; of the Improved Order of Red Men; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; of the I. O. B. B.; of the Kashershelbazzel; of the Iron Hall, and is vice-president of the congregation, Mishkan Israel. He takes an active interest in politics and is a member of both the city and county democratic executive committees, and has been a delegate to the state democratic convention. He is also a director of the bank of Selma. He was married in 1877 to Miss Helen Meyer, daughter of M. Meyer of Selma, a well known merchant of that city. By this marriage he has two children, Hannah and Florette.

James Newton Montgomery was born in Limestone county, Ala., August 20, 1827. His parents were James and Mary (Steele) Montgomery. The former was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., and was of Scotch-Irish extraction. Mrs. Mary Montgomery was born in South Carolina, though her father was born in Ireland. She was reared in South Carolina. Mr. Montgomery's father was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Shields, whom he married in Tennessee, and by whom he had one son and one daughter. After her death her husband married Miss Steele in Limestone county, Ala. To their marriage were born six children, four sons and two daughters, the mother dying when James Newton Montgomery was about three years of age, and the father some twenty years later. James Newton Montgomery was reared on a farm, assisting his father, who was a farmer by occupation, but who maintained a workshop on his farm where he made chairs and flax wheels. J. N. Montgomery received what was called an old field school education, his time in boyhood being allotted, the summers to farm work and the winters to attendance at the old field schools. He started out in life for himself at the age of twenty-one, and going to Pulaski, Tenn., secured a position cutting stone, at which trade he worked for two years. He then went to Columbia, Tenn., where he engaged in the same business for a similar period. In January, 1852, he came to Selma, when that now prosperous town was but a small village. For three years he worked at marble-cutting as a journeyman and then at the same trade for one year in Montgomery. In 1856 he began business in Selma, as a marble dealer, and continued in that business up to the time the war broke out, when he left his growing business in the charge of an employee and in September, 1861, entered, as a second lieutenant, the service of the Confederacy, in company B., Twentieth Alabama regiment of infantry. In June of 1863, he was promoted to be first lieutenant of his company at Fort Gibson, Miss. In 1863 he received a gun-shot wound in the right arm, in consequence of which he was retired in 1864 and assigned to conscript post duty in Shelby county, Ala., where he continued until the end of the war. He then returned to Selma and has there continued his marble business ever since, his son W. R. Montgomery, becoming a partner in

the firm in 1889. J. N. Montgomery & Son are dealers in all kinds of Italian and American marble, and imported and native granites of all kinds. They employ artistic workmen and turn out very satisfactory work, being both practical workmen and therefore well able to judge of the quality of the work done by their men. In November, 1857, Mr. Montgomery married Miss Minerva Ferguson, who was born and reared in Selma, Ala., and to their marriage five childern have been born, three of whom are now dead. Mrs. Montgomery died in 1878. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, a master Mason and a member of the Knights of Honor.

Henry Dannelly Moore, D. D., was born at Abbeville, S. C., October 13, 1838. His father was Rev. James Moore, who was born at Charleston, S. C., and who was a son of James Moore, a native of north Ireland who came to Charleston in the early portion of his life and died there. Rev. James Moore was born December 24, 1799, and died in Abbeville, September 2, 1863. He grew to manhood in Charleston, and was educated there. He married Miss Ann Fisher, a native of Liverpool, England, who came to tke United States with her parents, who first settled in Norfolk, Va., but later removed to Charleston, S. C., where they died. She was born in 1800, came to this country in 1812, and became the mother of thirteen children. One daughter and four sons lived to maturity, viz.: Joseph, Anna, William, Edwin and Henry Dannelly. The parents of these children removed to Abbeville, S. C., where the mother died, August 29, 1862. In 1830 Rev. James Moore was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and when that church was divided, in 1844, adhered to that part of it now known as the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and remained in its ministry until his death. He and his wife were people of marked characteristics. He was whole-souled, large hearted and hospitable, and his memory is revered in the history of Methodism in South Carolina. His wife was a pure and devout woman, and both she and her husband were for many years highly useful and highly esteemed citizens of Abbeville, and they may be said to have been the founders of the Methodist church in Abbeville. Dr. Moore grew to manhood at Abbeville, and after taking a preparatory course of study, he was sent to the South Carolina Military academy at Columbia in 1853, and later to the Military academy at Charleston. In December, 1857, he was admitted to membership in the South Carolina annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was at first assigned to the Union circuit, and in 1861 he was at the town of Manning, S. C., where his military education was brought into use in drilling soldiers, who entered the Confederate army. In July, 1863, he went into the army from Sumter station, of which he was then in charge, as chaplain of the Twelfth Alabama infantry, in which position he remained until the close of the war. In 1865, he was transferred from

the South Carolina to the Florida conference, and while a member of this conference served as preacher in charge of the Albany, Ga., station until 1869. While at Albany he became a member of the south Georgia conference. In 1869, he was elected president of Levert Female college at Talbotton, Ga., remaining there until July, 1872, when he was elected president of the Alabama Conference Female college, at Tuskegee, Ala. His membership was then transferred to the Alabama conference, in which he was presiding elder during 1876, 1877 and 1878. From 1879 to 1882, he was in charge of the First Methodist Episcopal church, south, of Mobile, Ala., and while in this charge the degree of D. D., was conferred upon him by the state university at Tuscaloosa, Ala. From 1883 to 1887, he was in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Prattville, Ala., and from January, 1887, to January, 1890, he had charge of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Montgomery, Ala., the only Methodist church in that city. In January, 1891, he took charge of the Selma Methodist Episcopal church, south, where he has since remained. He has been married twice, first, in 1859, to Miss Carrie B. Thomason of Orangeburg district, S. C., by whom he had two daughters and two sons. He married for the second wife, in July, 1874, Miss Caroline Tait, of Wilcox county, Ala., a daughter of Hon. Felix Tait, by whom he has four children. He is a royal arch Mason, and also an Odd Fellow. In 1878 he was delegate from the Alabama conference to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He has been a regular correspondent of the press of his church, and is now in charge of the Epworth league department, of the Alabama Christian Advocate. To whatever work he has been called by his church, whether as educator or pastor, he has faithfully and successfully performed the duties imposed upon him. He is one of the ablest men in the church in Alabama, and has had charge of the most important churches in the state.

John Tyler Morgan, United States senator from Alabama, was born at Athens, Tenn., June 20, 1824. He received an academic education, chiefly in Alabama, whither he came as an emigrant when nine years old, and settled in Calhoun county. He read law in the office of William P. Chilton, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1855 he moved to Dallas county, located first in Selma, then in Cahaba. He formed a partnership with Hon. William M. Byrd, and maintained this connection until the latter was raised to the supreme court bench. In 1860 he was named as one of the electors at large on the Breckinridge-Lane electoral ticket, a ticket that carried in Alabama. In his canvass as an elector he laid the foundation of his reputation as an orator of the first rank. In 1861 he was elected a delegate from Dallas county to the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession, and still further increased his fame among Alabamians as a debater, by his speeches in that body. He joined the Confederate army in May, 1861, as a private in company I,

Cahaba rifles, and when that company was assigned to the Fifth Alabama regiment, under Col. Robert E. Rodes, he was elected major, and was afterward elected lieutenant-colonel of that regiment. He was commissioned in 1862 as colonel, and raised the Fifty-first Alabama regiment. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1863, and assigned to a brigade in Virginia. He resigned, however, to rejoin the regiment he had assisted in raising, its colonel having been in the meantime killed in battle. In 1865 he was again appointed brigadier-general and was then assigned to an Alabama brigade that included his regiment. He returned to Selma after the war and resumed work in his profession, and at once entered upon a large practice. Being nominated as a presidential elector at large in 1876, he again canvassed the state, and renewed the spell he had cast over men's minds sixteen years before. As a result of his splendid canvass he was elected, the ensuing winter, a member of the United States senate, defeating Hon. George S. Houston, who was then governor of the state. Senator Morgan was re-elected in 1882 and again in 1888. His term of service will expire March 3, 1895. In the senate, Gen. Morgan is confessedly a leader, and an eminent one. He is a great student, an indefatigable worker, and has a power of argument and statement that is fairly amazing. If he has any weakness it is the readiness with which he pours out the wealth of his ideas on all the leading subjects mooted in the senate. In the matter of the Behring sea dispute with England, he spoke for four days, and there is probably not in the annals of congress a finer example, than this speech, of sustained untiring application of mind to a master subject. He recalls by his readiness and copiousness the great lights of the senate in older times, and he exceeds them all, as any great senator of to-day must in the wider knowledge and broader scope of vision necessary to fairly weigh and judge the immense and multiform national interests of the United States. Senator Morgan was appointed by President Harrison, in 1892, one of the representatives of the United States to present the case of our government to the board of arbitration, a compliment of an unusual kind to a member of an opposing political party, and one that attests the senator's great acquirements as a lawyer and a statesman. In February, 1893, he proceeded to Paris on this mission.

Andrew Jackson Mullen, one of the oldest citizens of Selma, and one of the most highly respected for his estimable character and the eminent usefulness of his career, was born in Alabama in 1825. His parents were John and Mary Mullen, who came from South Carolina, settling in Alabama, at an early day, near Tuscaloosa. The father was a farmer by occupation, but after living in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa for some time he built a flat boat, on which he took his family to Mobile, and there died. His widow went on with the rest of the family to New Orleans, and there she died of yellow fever. One of the sons, John Mullen, went to sea and was not again heard from, and another, James

Mullen, returned to Tuscaloosa and there died a few years later. Andrew Jackson Mullen, and his younger brother, Dr. Henry F. Mullen of Selma, were placed in an orphans' home, at New Orleans; later a sister, Mrs. Sarah Benton, living at Columbus, Ga., went to New Orleans, took the two brothers out of the orphans' home, waited at Montgomery for the Indians to be removed from the vicinity of her home, and later, when on her way to Columbus, Ga., the stage broke down and she had to carry the younger brother of Andrew J. in her arms, he being only a child. The weather was cold, and the roads were muddy, and on account of the exposure she took sick and not long afterward died at Columbus. Another brother, Eli Mullen, was a resident of Birmingham, Ala., for about fifteen years, and died about 1891, at the age of seventy-six years, having attained a position of considerable prominence, and having won the respect of the entire community. Andrew J. was bound out to a certain harness maker at Columbus, Ga., named James S. Norman, with whom he remained about one year, learning but little of his warden's trade. While yet in his teens he left Mr. Norman, and went to Montgomery, where he began boating, at which he continued three years, quitting at New Orleans. He then went to Columbus, Ga., after learning at New Orleans the brick mason's trade, and worked for a time with his brother at Columbus at the brick layer's trade. He then went to Tuscaloosa, and later still, in 1850, came to Selma, where he has since remained. As a brick mason and builder he has erected many large and important buildings, private and public, including the Dallas academy building, the academy of music building, and others at Selma, besides others at Marion, Tuscaloosa, and other places. Although left an orphan at an early age, and baffled by hardships in various forms, he has yet succeeded in amassing a considerable fortune, and in building up for himself a character beyond reproach, no man standing higher to-day for honesty and integrity than he. He is a member of the Baptist church, as is also his entire family. He has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Lucy Montague, who lived but a short time, and his second wife being a sister of his first. Her name was Ann Judson Montague. By the second wife who yet survives, he has one son, Leonard, and one daughter, Annie. Mr. Mullen is a master Mason, and an Odd Fellow. While his life has been one of hardship it has also been of usefulness, and he is now honored, respected and happy, having an excellent and orderly family, and the esteem of the entire community.

Richard Marshall Nelson, president of the Commercial bank of Selma, Ala., and president of the American Bankers' association, is in all probability one of the most able, if not the ablest, of the financiers of the south. Mr. Nelson had made an honorable record in the various spheres and relations in life, but it is as a business man that he is most widely known and appreciated. Whether as an officer of the several financial institutions with which he is identified, member of the Bar association

chairman of boards and committees, member of the court of county revenues, vestryman, trustee of the public schools, or what not, he is prominently a man of affairs, of which it may be truly added, none of them, to his sense of duty, has seemed too small for careful attention, and none of them, to his facile grasp, has been too large for easy mastery. Richard M. Nelson was born in Wayne county, N. C., in 1843, of highly respected parentage, being a son of Rev. Charles J. Nelson, of the Baptist church, Goldsboro, also a native of North Carolina and of north of Ireland ancestry. When a lad of sixteen, Richard M. was appointed a cadet at West Point by President Buchanan, but at the outbreak of the Civil war his southern patriotism was aroused and he resigned his cadetship to take up arms in behalf of the Confederacy, and served in her army from May, 1861, until the close of hostilities, chiefly as captain of ordnance. On the restoration of peace he studied law and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of North Carolina in 1866. The same year, he came to Alabama and settled at Selma, where he formed a law partnership with Joseph F. Johnston (now president of the Alabama National bank of Birmingham) under the firm name of Johnston & Nelson, and until January, 1878, was engaged in prosperous practice. On account of his already recognized financial ability he was at that date chosen president of the Selma Savings bank, at that time the oldest incorporated bank in central Alabama. Since then he has been the head of the institution, the name of which was changed, in 1880, to that of the Commercial bank of Selma. In 1881, Mr. Nelson became president of the Loan company of Alabama, at Selma, the pioneer company of the kind at the south and doing a most extensive business in farm loans. In 1875, Mr. Nelson was appointed by President Grant United States commissioner for the state of Alabama, to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and was a member of the finance committee; he was deputy from the diocese of Alabama to the several general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States, which sat, respectively, at Baltimore in 1871, at Boston in 1877, at New York in 1880, at Philadelphia in 1883, at Chicago in 1886; again at New York in 1889; and at Baltimore in in 1892. He was also one of the deputation to the synod of Canada appointed by the general convention in 1883. For years he has been an active member of the American Bankers' association, and in 1878 was elected to its executive council, and was annually re-elected until 1891, when he was elected first vice-president, and at its seventeenth annual convention, held at New Orleans in December of the last-named year, was elected president. After several years' service as chief of ordnance on staff of the major-general, commanding the state militia, he, in 1890, succeeded to the command of the fourth congressional district, with rank of brigadier-general. The marriage of Mr. Nelson took place at Selma, in 1868, to Miss Ella Hines, step-daughter of Hon. Thos. J. Portis, now of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Nelson had the misfortune to lose his wife in

1870, and in December, 1873, wedded, for his second wife, Miss Mary McFaddin, daughter of the late Robert H. McFaddin, of Greensboro, Ala. To this union there have been born seven children. In all the positions which Mr. Nelson has filled in business, social and religious life, he has displayed eminent ability and integrity, so that his name has become a synonym for fidelity in the performance of duty and uprightness in every official trust. There is no doubt that he will add to the honors he has already won in the position to which he has now been elevated.

GEORGE PEACOCK, proprietor of Peacock's iron works, general foundry and machine shop, manufacturer of mining cars and automatic self-oiling tram car wheels of his own invention, was born on a farm near Stockton-on-Tees, Yorkshire county, England, May 5, 1823. His parents moved to the town of Stockton when he was seven years of age. There he was raised and educated until he was fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed by his father to the Potrick Lane iron works, and he served seven years to learn the trade of an iron molder. He was bound by a regular indenture, containing a very strong contract, such as was customary in those days. By this indenture, young Peacock enjoyed privileges in his training not common at the present time, these privileges being to learn the art of founding in all its branches, the character and mixing of metals, etc. Having selected his own trade, and being ambitious to excel therein, he became a close student in his trade, and at the age of seventeen he mastered a practical problem, which is to the present time considered the most difficult in metallurgy, namely, the laws of expansion and contraction. Perhaps no one at the present day has gone deeper into this difficult subject than has Mr. Peacock. On completing his apprenticeship, the endorsement he received soon secured him a position in one of the largest establishments in Liverpool, England. There he won rank and preferment, and remained in this position three years. He was offered positions as an expert in this country, by two parties, one of whom was the celebrated Ericsson, who wanted him to assist in heavy castings in the construction of his caloric engines. After his arrival in New York, in September, 1848, some misunderstanding led to a cancellation of the engagement, and Mr. Peacock accepted a position in Townsend's foundry and machine shops at Albany, N. Y. Here again he won a wide-spread reputation as an iron worker, and was much sought after. In about two years, he was induced to accept a position as foreman of the foundry department of the firm of Coller, Sage & Dunhams, at West Troy, N. Y. They were then trying to get into the cast-iron pipe business, and Mr. Peacock remodeled and improved the plant, and in less than one year he was promoted to the superintendency of the entire works. The business grew rapidly, soon increasing from ten tons per day to fifty tons per day. Early in life Mr. Peacock developed great executive ability, as is evidenced by the fact that, at the age of twenty-nine, he was superintendent over

GEO. PEACOCK.

500 men. He has always manifested great inventive genius, which was first developed in the improvement of shop tools, and he now has a national reputation for the invention of labor-saving tools. He revolutionized the system of pipe making in this country, being the first to introduce the casing flask for casting pipe on the end. Next, he invented what is known as the drop pattern, now used in all machine molding. Then came the green sand core bar, used in casting soil pipe. Also a system for casting all kinds of branches, curves, tees and crooked connections of all kinds of pipes. Then he invented the collapsable core bar, so valuable in the manufacture of large sized pipes, dispensing with the use of hay rope and much other expense well known to the trade. He next invented the casing for bells. After serving Coller, Sage & Dunhams for three and a half years, he was induced to go to Cleveland, Ohio, where he built a grand new works for Ashcraft, McCammon & Co., designed especially for cast iron pipe. They were the first works on the flats, as that locality is called. At this time there are over $200,000,000 worth of plants on these flats. There he manufactured all the piping for the Cleveland city waterworks. After remaining there three years, he went to Louisville, Ky., for which city he also manufactured the water pipe. He was next at Natchez, Miss., as manager for C. B. Churchill & Co.'s iron works. This firm was among the first to manufacture munitions of war for the southern Confederacy, consisting of brass cannon, shot and shell. Here again Mr. Peacock's inventive talent was brought into exercise, resulting in an improved method of making shot and shell, by which the molder made four times the number as by the old method, and there was a less percentage of imperfection. At the fall of the lower Mississippi, in the fall of 1862, this concern moved their plant to Columbiana, Ala. In the meantime, a company then building a large ordnance foundry at Selma, Ala., wrote Mr. Peacock to come at once to take charge of the foundry department. Before these works were completed they were sold to the Confederate States government, and the correspondence with Mr. Peacock was renewed by the officers in charge, but he could not accept the terms offered him. After he had fully established the ordnance works at Columbiana, he was several times interviewed by the officers in charge of the Confederate states naval cannon foundry, and at length his terms were accepted by them, and he removed to Selma as superintendent of foundry, an office which was created at the time by a special act of the Confederate congress. While serving in this capacity Mr. Peacock invented a system of core making for shell, by which three times as many shells could be made as was possible under the old system. He also invented a system of taking iron from reverberatory furnaces by which any desired amount of metal could be withdrawn from the furnace, even if there might be twenty tons of molten metal in the furnace. It was under his supervision that reverberatory furnaces were put into successful operation in the melting of iron for the making of cannon by

burning wood. This was then a novel experiment and a great success, as high as 50,000 pounds of iron being melted at one lighting and being reduced to fluid in eight hours, and at the same time the tensile strength of the metal being increased from 30 to 40 per cent. It was from this iron that was made the greatest cast iron cannon the world has ever seen. At the time these works were being started up there was mined in the state no coal that would coke, and it was while Mr. Peacock was in search of coal for this furnace that he found coking coal first, on the Raglin estate in St. Clair county. He at once built a coke oven of the bee hive pattern, in the fall of 1862, at Columbiana. Soon afterward he found a much better quality of coking coal in the Cahawba valley district, and during his travels in Calhoun county he found tripoli of good quality and in sufficient quantity to polish all articles made at the government works during the war. This tripoli was found in St. Clair county, where was found the first coking coal. At the close of the war Mr. Peacock established the first foundry in Selma, in June, 1865, which he since then has continued to operate. And he has also been otherwise variously employed in the manufacture of machinery and in the conduct of important enterprises. He is the inventor of the celebrated Peacock car wheel, many of which are in use throughout the United States. His self-oiling tram car wheel, invented in 1887, is a pronounced success, and he is now manufacturing this wheel and mining cars as a specialty, and employing some forty men. He is one of the few students of mechanical philosophy possessing inventive genius, the latter being conspicuously manifested in the invention of labor saving machinery, in the foundry, machine shop, on the railroad and on the farm—a cotton press and a plow being among the latest of these inventions. Mr. Peacock's executive capacity has already been mentioned. He was married in England, at the age of twenty-two and one-half years, to Miss Mary Ripley, who died at Selma, Ala., in 1875. Mr. Peacock is a Knight Templar Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the city board of education, and has been for twenty-three years a member of the board of trustees of the Dallas academy, has for many years been chairman of the executive committee of that board, thus showing that he is held in high esteem in many different ways by his fellow-citizens.

Edmund Winston Pettus was born in Limestone county, Ala., July 6, 1821. His father, John Pettus, who was a Virginian by birth and a planter by occupation, had moved from Virginia to Davidson county, Tenn., at a time when that rich and fertile country had not ceased to attract the adventurous from other states. John Pettus married here a sister of John Anthony Winston, the first native born governor of Alabama. In 1809, John Pettus removed to Alabama, and after living a short while in Madison county, located in Limestone, where he died in 1822. His widow survived him nearly sixty years, dying in 1878. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools

and at Clinton college, Smith county, Tenn. After leaving school he began the study of law at Tuscumbia, in the office of Hon. William Cooper, and in 1841 he was admitted to the bar. He proceeded to Gainesville in Sumter county, where he formed a partnership with Hon. Turner Reavis. In 1844 he was elected solicitor of Sumter county, a post he resigned when, in 1849, he was carried by the gold excitement to California. Returning after spending two years on the Pacific slope, he located at Carrolton, in Pickens county. In 1852, he took up the duties of solicitor in that county and discharged them for two years. His administration of the office of solicitor had brought him prominently before the people, and in 1855 he was elected judge of the seventh judicial district. Our subject violated Jefferson's pretended law of office holding, that few die and none resign, by resigning more than once. In 1858 he resigned his judgeship and removed to Cahaba in Dallas county, where he was living when the war began between the north and south. While the south was negotiating and planning for such co-operation as should render secession a fixed fact, Judge Pettus was dispatched a commissioner from Alabama to the state of Mississippi. As Mississippi was the scene of his first work in behalf of the Confederacy, it furnished the scene of a martial exploit with which his name is widely associated. This occurred at the siege of Vicksburg. The enemy had captured a redoubt that was of great strategic importance and Gen. Stephen D. Lee ordered that it be retaken, in spite of the manifestly dangerous character of the attempt. It fell to the lot of Lieut.-Col. Pettus that he should get the order to retake the redoubt. He promptly accepted the duty and called for volunteers. It looked then as if to volunteer meant that the volunteer would go forth to certain death. Men shrank away. There was, however, there a body of men made of as stern stuff as the officer himself. Waul's Texas legion volunteered in a body. Selecting forty of them, and, together with three Alabamians who had also volunteered, Col. Pettus stormed the redoubt, captured it and carried away 100 prisoners and three of the enemy's flags. His career as a soldier would carry us over the larger part of the history of the war and can be but briefly sketched. He entered the army in August, 1861, and was made major of the Twentieth Alabama infantry. He was shortly afterward promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was with Gen. Kirby Smith in the Kentucky campaign of 1862. In the succeeding winter he was assigned to Mississippi, and was in the engagement of Port Gibson and Baker's Creek and was shut up in Vicksburg. In October, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general and took command of the twentieth, twenty-third, thirtieth, thirty-first and forty-sixth Alabama regiments. His command saw constant service to the end of the war, being at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, at Atlanta, Nashville and at Bentonville. His only wound was received at Bentonville. Returning home from the war, Gen. Pettus located at Selma and resumed the practice of the law. He now

stands in the very front rank at the bar and does an extensive practice. Since the war Gen. Pettus has steadily declined political preferment. By a common consensus of opinion he could have almost if not any office in the gift of the people of Alabama. He contents himself with active party work without its customary rewards. In Selma he participates regularly in all political work; he is a familiar figure in county conventions; he is none the less familiar in state conventions, and his powerful frame overtopped by a singularly great strong head has more than once caught the eye of the vast mob that goes to make up the miscellaneous audience of a national convention.

Hon. Francis L. Pettus, attorney and counselor at law, at Selma, Ala., was born at Cahaba, Dallas county, October 7, 1858. He is a son of Gen. E. W. Pettus, a distinguished lawyer, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work. Hon. F. L. Pettus was reared for the most part in Selma, to which city his parents removed shortly after the Civil war. Here he received his early education and was then sent to the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, Va., where he remained for one year. He then in consequence of failing health returned to his home and for a short time engaged in farming. Upon recovering his health, he attended Davidson college, North Carolina, where he completed a classical course of two years. Leaving college in 1877, he went to Galveston, Tex., where for a year he was employed in the commission house of John D. Rodgers & Co., large cotton factors. Returning to Selma he entered the law office of his father, with whom he read law, and on April 9, 1879, he was admitted to the bar. Opening a law office in Selma he began the practice of his chosen profession. Subsequently he became associated with his father, Gen. E. W. Pettus and Col. N. H. R. Dawson, of Selma, in the practice of law, the name of the firm being Pettus & Dawson. In 1880 he began to play an important part in the politics of the state, being elected a delegate to the state democratic convention, and he has been a delegate to four subsequent state conventions, in 1882, in 1884, in 1886 and in 1888. In 1882 he became clerk of the supreme court of the state, and continued to hold that position until November, 1884, during which time he resided at Montgomery. In 1886 he was elected as a democrat to the lower house of the legislature to represent Dallas county, and was re-elected in 1888, in 1890 and in 1892. From the first Mr. Pettus took an active part in shaping legislation and soon gained a reputation amongst his constituents for faithfulness and ability, thus securing their confidence and esteem. In 1888 he became chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, and such was his display of intelligence and power that during the session of 1890 he became a strong candidate for speaker of the house. The contest was an enthusiastic and heated one, and though he was defeated it was only by a very small majority, showing that he was a popular and highly esteemed member of the house. Mr. Pettus is a prominent Mason, being deputy grand master

of the grand lodge of the state. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Elks. In 1880 Mr. Pettus married Miss Mary Knox, daughter of the late Maj. William S. Knox of Selma. Mrs. Pettus is an accomplished lady and confers grace and dignity upon the domestic circle. She is well descended on both sides of her family, being a descendant of the distinguished McCors family of Alabama.

GEORGE PHILLIPS, the present popular and efficient tax collector of Dallas county, was born April 7, 1846, on the old Phillips homestead, six miles northeast of Selma. He was reared on the home farm, and remained there until 1880, when he removed to Selma. He secured a fair common school education in the county, and spent two years in Prof. Tutwiler's Green Springs school, from October, 1859, to July, 1861. In the fall of 1861 he went to Tuscaloosa, and there, in April, 1862, he was examined for military service in the army, and with other cadets, on April 8, 1862, he was ordered to Loachapoka, as drill master, where he drilled soldiers for a few months for the field. In August, 1863, he entered company G, Sixth Alabama cavalry, as a private soldier, and remained in this company until the close of the war. From a non-commissioned officer he was promoted, in January, 1865, to the rank of brigade commissary sergeant, which position he held the rest of the war. His command surrendered at Starkville, Miss., in May, 1865. He then aided his father on the plantation till his father's death, and continued on the farm until 1880. During this time he was in the cotton warehouse business for three seasons at Selma. In 1880 he removed to Selma, and has continued in the cotton warehouse business ever since. In August, 1888, he was elected tax collector of Dallas county, and was re-elected in 1892. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of the Odd Fellows, and also of the Knights of Honor. He was married, in 1867, to Miss S. E. McIlwain, of Dallas county, who still lives, and is an elegant and accomplished lady. In this connection it is proper to introduce a sketch of the father of Mr. Phillips, George Crawford Phillips, who was born in Georgia May 15, 1815, and who died in Dallas county, Ala., on August 30, 1872. His father, George Phillips, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and settled in Madison county when George Crawford Phillips was a small boy, but in 1819 he removed to Dallas county, and there died in 1835. He was a planter and was also a physician, and had a large and extensive practice. He was a man of sterling qualities and was prominent in politics in his day. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Alabama, and afterward was a member of the state legislature. His son, George Crawford Phillips, was for the most part raised in Dallas county, where he lived and died. He was a planter by occupation. He received his education at the Alabama State university at Tuscaloosa, though he did not graduate. He studied medicine under his father, and was about to leave for a medical college when the death of his father occurred. He then became admin-

istrator of his father's estate, and his course of life was turned. He became a planter instead of a student. He held several positions of honor and trust. For twenty-one years he was a member of the board of county commissioners for Dallas county, holding the office until the beginning of "radical rule." Before the Civil war Mr. Phillips was a whig, and as such was elected to the legislature from a democratic county, his election being due to the confidence in and esteem for him personally. He was several times a member of the legislature, and during the Civil war he was a colonel of militia, but participated in the war only to the extent of aiding in the defense of Selma. On the question of secession he was conservative, really of the Alexander H. Stephens type. He voted for Bell and Everett, but during the war he gave his entire support to the Confederacy. His sympathy and support were always freely extended toward the Confederate soldier, whether friend or stranger, and to all he was always kind-hearted and hospitable. He was one of those who love their fellow men. He was a devout Christian, and for many years was a deacon in the Presbyterian church. He was a friend of material progress, and assisted in bringing in the Alabama & Tennessee River railroad; was a stockholder in the company and a director for several years. On February 25, 1835, he was married to Miss Adeline D. Crawford, of Dallas county, Ala., and a daughter of John Crawford, who came to Dallas county, in 1817, from Tennessee, where his daughter was born. By this marriage he had eight children, four sons and four daughters. Two of these children died in early life, and a son, John C., was a member of Forty-fourth Alabama regiment, and died in camp during the Civil war, near Drewry's Bluff, Va. The surviving children are as follows: Mrs. L. A. Privett; Mrs. Frank H. Bates; Miss E. R. Phillips; Dr. W. C. Phillips, and George Phillips. The mother of these children died May 10, 1882, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Philip Henry Pitts, one of the most prominent of the able lawyers of Selma, Ala., was born upon a plantation three miles east of Uniontown, Perry county, Ala., January 27, 1849. His father, Philip Henry Pitts, was a planter by vocation, and was a native of Caroline county, Va., whence he came to Alabama in 1835, accompanying his parents, who thus became early settlers of Perry county. The father of Philp Henry, Jr., remained as a resident of Perry county until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-eight years of age. He married Miss Margaret Davidson, of Mecklenburgh county, N. C., who bore him ten children. She is descended from the well-known Davidson family of Mecklenburgh county, N. C., which played an important part in the adoption of the Mecklenburgh declaration of independence, and still survives. Philip Henry Pitts was reared in Uniontown, Ala., and received his early scholastic training at Prof. Tutwiler's Green Springs school. In September, 1863, he entered the university of Alabama, but left the uni-

W. H. Quarles

BRANT & FULLER, PUBS

versity to enlist, March 10, 1864, in Capt. Sharley's company of cadets. After a service in the army of four months, his father, thinking it best to take his fifteen-year-old boy out of the service, sent him to the above-named school, and he remained there three years. In 1868 he was sent to Davidson college, N. C., from which institution of learning he graduated in 1871. For one year thereafter he taught school at Uniontown, Ala., and during this year he took up the study of the law. At the end of the year he entered the law office of Hon. J. H. Bush, under whose guidance he continued the study of law until the fall of 1874, when at that term of the circuit court he was admitted to the bar. He at once formed a co-partnership in the practice of the law with Mr. Bush, his preceptor, the firm of Bush & Pitts continuing until 1878, in the fall of which year Mr. Pitts was appointed by J. N. Suttle, solicitor for the fourth district of Alabama, as solicitor for Perry county. In 1880 Mr. Pitts was elected, by the general assembly of the state, to the office of solicitor for the fourth district of Alabama, and he was re-elected by the general assembly in December, 1886. He has thus held the position of solicitor for fourteen years, and during this time in this position he has displayed marked ability as a lawyer and advocate. In January, 1891, a co-partnership in the practice of the law was formed with Col. N. H. R. Dawson, of Selma, to which city Mr. Pitts had removed in January, 1889. The law firm thus formed, of Dawson & Pitts, is regarded as one of the ablest and strongest in the state, and has a large and steadily increasing clientage. Mr. Pitts has played a prominent part in the politics of his state, being active in each local and general campaign, as an ardent and zealous democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and he is also prominent in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Pitts has been married twice. In 1872 he married Miss Amanda McLean, of Lincoln county, N. C. She died in May, 1889, leaving five children. In October, 1890, he married Miss Marie Byrd, daughter of the late Judge William M. Byrd, a distinguished lawyer and jurist of Selma, Ala.

Col. W. W. Quarles, the young and eloquent solicitor of the fourth judicial circuit of Alabama, comes from an old and distinguished family of Virginia, the Carolinas and of Tennessee, and the name holds a prominent relation to the public affairs of these states up to the present time, as well as with the affairs of Alabama, in the person of the colonel. The family in descended from English stock of renown, Robert Quarles having been at one time poet laureate of England. The father of the colonel, William Washington Quarles, came from Edgefield, S. C., in the territorial days of Alabama, and here died about the close of the late war from pneumonia contracted from exposure while serving in the Confederate army. In Alabama the name has attained prominence and celebrity, while in Tennessee possibly no other name is more widely known. Gen. J. M. Quarles, of Nashville, a brilliant lawyer, made one of the most able and eloquent speeches delivered at the democratic national conven-

tion at Chicago in 1888, on the occasion of seconding the nomination of Cleveland for president of the United States, and Judge W. W. Quarles, of Clarksville, Tenn., has won lasting renown as a judge and jurist. Senator Roger Quarles Mills, of Texas, is a scion of the family, and numerous others of prominence are scattered through the south. Gen. J. M. Quarles, of Milwaukee, a well known lawyer and ex-Federal general is doubtless a member of this family. William Washington Quarles, the gentleman whose name opens this sketch, was born at Pleasant Hill, Dallas county, Ala., May 24, 1865, two months after the death of his father. Was very successful as a boy farmer, and out of the proceeds of his farm products, subsequently gave himself a thorough academic, collegiate and professional education. In January, 1881, he entered Moore's Southern Business university, where, after a three months' course, May 2, 1881, he graduated with high honors. He then returned to Selma and read law under Capt. Joseph F. Johnston for two years, and under Col. S. W. John for one year. In 1884, he matriculated at the state university and entered the sophomore scientific class, readily and easily taking the lead. At the next session he changed to the classical, finishing with honor, the whole Greek course in one scholastic year. He not only finished the classical course, but took the law course, beside, and received his diplomas in both courses, June, 1887, graduating with the three first honors in the academic course, being senior captain of the corps of cadets, and taking the Carnahan essay or ready-writer's prize, and the Trustee's medal for the best oration, best delivered, on his graduation, and receiving distinguished honors at the same time in the law class. He was, by appointment of the faculty, one of the three editors of the Alabama University Monthly, and one of two editors of an eight-column daily, the Commencement Daily, during the commencement of 1887. While at the university he was an ardent member of the Phi Delta Theta Greek letter fraternity, being sent by his chapter in 1886 a delegate to New York to attend the national convention of the fraternity. While there he was made province president of the fraternity over a dozen southern states. At their national convention in Bloomington, Ill., October, 1889, he was unanimously elected to the second official chair of the national Greek letter fraternity of the United States—historian, which position he held for two years. At its next national convention in Atlanta, in October, 1891, without being a candidate, he was elected president of this fraternity, over three popular candidates—being the first southerner to hold this high office. In 1887, in the fall, he was made principal of the Greenville public schools. His school opened with seven pupils and closed with 177. In the spring of 1888, though unanimously elected president of the South Alabama institute, the Methodist college at Greenville, he declined the management of the school; received a license from the supreme court of Alabama, June 30, 1888, to practice in all the courts of the state, and returned to Selma, where he entered the practice of law

as a junior member of the firm of John & Quarles. On the removal of Col. W. S. John, to Birmingham, in 1889, Mr. Quarles became the partner of Mr. H. S. D. Mallory, in the firm of Mallory & Quarles. In September, 1890, this firm dissolved partnership, and Mr. Quarles became the senior member of the law firm of Quarles & McLeod. October 1, 1891, he and Mr. McLeod dissolved partnership, and Mr. Quarles is now practicing alone. In May, 1888, he was elected over three competitors, almost unanimously to the advisory position of city attorney of Selma, and one year later was re-elected to a second term. At the organization of the Third Alabama regiment, in 1885, he was appointed sergeant-major of this regiment. One year later he was made adjutant, with rank of captain, which position he held until July 11, 1888, when he was elected colonel over three able and distinguished competitors. In January, 1891, he was one of five delegates from Alabama, appointed by Gov. Thomas Seay, to the national guard convention, which assembled at Washington, D. C. He resigned the colonelcy, July 11, 1891, against the wishes of all the regiment. When he assumed command of the regiment it was composed of six companies only, heavily in debt, and was on the very verge of disintegration. By his tact at organization, and his popularity with the regiment—both officers and privates—he in one year brought the regiment to twelve infantry companies, one battery, and one cavalry company, the full quota allowed by law. This regiment, under his command, became one of the best disciplined and most efficient military organizations in the south, as was demonstrated in Montgomery on December 1, 1890, at Governor Jones' inauguration. Col. Quarles was, perhaps, at the time, the youngest officer in command of a regiment in the United States. On March 26, 1890, at the primary election in Dallas county, he was nominated by popular vote to the general assembly of Alabama. In the appointment of committees he was given prominence on the judiciary and revision of laws committees, and was made chairman of the committee on military—unusual honors for a member's first term—and made a state-wide reputation for ability, and fearless advocacy of right. Free from demagoguery, ruggedly honest, of stern simplicity, a true and sincere friend, of clear and positive ideas, he is a man of strong convictions and has the courage to maintain and express his convictions, though of cool judgment and conservative views. In 1892, he declined re-election to the legislature, though urged by friends to accept a second time. The Montgomery Journal, February 12, 1891, has this to say in compliment of the colonel's personality and ability: "Col. W. W. Quarles, of Dallas, is a fine representative of the young democracy of Alabama. He is only about twenty-seven years of age, and yet by his ability, suavity and gallantry he has won a high place as a legislator, not only with his fellow-members of the present general assembly of Alabama, but throughout the state. A ready debater, an excellent lawyer, a fine belles-lettres scholar, a christian

gentleman of the highest type—a man, in short, possessed of a vigorous and cultivated mind, a heart of courtesy and kindness, and a genial manner; it is hard to say what position may be beyond reach of his aspirations should his health and strength be spared him." February 24, 1892, he married Miss Ida B. Smith, the daughter of Washington M. Smith, deceased, one of the most intellectual, beautiful and accomplished daughters of the south. November 21, 1892, he was elected, by the state legislature of Alabama, solicitor of the fourth judicial circuit, comprising Dallas, Hale, Lowndes, Perry and Wilcox counties—five of the wealthiest and most populous agricultural counties in the state—over four of the most prominent young lawyers in the circuit and most popular competitors, receiving fourteen more votes in the democratic caucus than all his competitors. Immediately he entered upon the discharge of the important duties of this responsible office, and has already established the reputation of being an able, impartial, just and fearless prosecuting officer, earning and receiving the fullest measure of approval from bench, bar and people.

John Coleman Reid, attorney at law, Selma, Ala., was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., December 6, 1824. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Coleman) Reid, the former of whom was born in 1795 in North Carolina, and came to Alabama in 1818; they intermarried in Bibb county; lived in Tuscaloosa county several years, removed to Memphis, Tenn., in 1830, where he died in 1836, his wife having died before him, in 1833. The Reids were of Irish ancestry, and the branch of the Coleman family to which Mrs. Reid belonged, was of German extraction. John Coleman Reid completed his education at Memphis, Tenn. In 1843 he began the study of the law and was admitted to the bar at Jackson, Madison county, Tenn., the same year. He established himself in the practice of his chosen profession at Purdy, McNairy county, Tenn., but afterward moved to Kingston, Autauga county, Ala., living in this latter place from 1845 to 1851. He then removed to Prattville, and in 1854 to Marion, where he remained until 1871, except as his residence here was interrupted by his services in the war. In 1856, at the head of twenty-eight men, he started out on a volunteer expedition to explore the Gadsden Purchase, that portion of Arizona and New Mexico lying south of the river Gila, purchased from Mexico for the United States by Gen. James Gadsden by the convention of December 30, 1835, and which caused the banishment of Santa Anna as a traitor. This expedition of Mr. Reid lasted ten months, and a graphic account of it was published in 1858 under the title of Reid's Tramp. Mr. Reid had then been in politics for some years. He had been a know-nothing, and elected as such to the state legislature. He had been a Fillmore elector, and his tramp was undertaken in order to enable him to escape from politics. And he has not been in politics since, though in the presidential campaign of 1860 he supported Bell and Everett and opposed the secession of his state from

the Union; but after the election of Abraham Lincoln he then yielded to the south his entire sympathy and support. In April, 1861, he enlisted in company A, Eighth Alabama infantry, and was at once made first lieutenant. In the following October he was commissioned to raise a regiment of infantry, which regiment was known as the Twenty-eighth Alabama infantry, and Lieut. Reid was lieutenant-colonel of this regiment until just previous to the battle of Murfreesboro, when he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In the fall of 1864, and from that time on to the close of the war, he had command of a portion of a brigade in northern Alabama. Murfreesboro and Chickamauga may be mentioned as some of the many hard-fought battles in which he participated. At the final surrender he was in Alabama, sent there by Gen. Beauregard. After the war he resumed the practice of the law at Marion, Ala., remaining there until 1871, when he removed to Selma. He was married at Robinson Springs, in 1850, to Mrs. Alice Coughlin, who lived after her marriage only about eighteen months. He then married Miss Adelaide O. Reid, who died October 22, 1883. In February, 1886, he married Miss Mary Frances Erwin, a daughter of the late Francis Erwin, of Dallas county. Col. Reid is a man of true courage and genuine sympathy for his fellow-man. These qualities of human nature almost invariably co-exist, and they are found in a marked degree in Col. Reid. None would more cheerfully concede this fact than his late comrades in arms. In battle he appeared to be utterly unconscious of fear. The battle of Murfreesboro was fought December 30 and 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863, and in the evening of the last day, while sitting on his horse, he received a severe wound in the thigh, but no movement was made by him, and there was perceptible on his face only a convulsive twitching of the muscles. He sat still on his horse, not taking time even to examine his wound, until the fighting for the day was all over. He always was thus collected and cool in battle, and was always affectionate and tender to his men in the camp or on the march; and it was his courage and his kindness that have made an impression on the hearts of his soldiers which can never be effaced, so long, at least, as any of them remain alive. He has been for more than twenty years a consistent member of the Roman Catholic church, is well preserved and doing a leading practice in his profession, with the high confidence of his professional brothers and of those who know him.

Clement Ritter, M. D., a young and promising medical practitioner at Selma, Ala., was born in Carthage, Moore county, N. C., in 1867. His father, Thomas Wesley Ritter, now deceased, was a prominent citizen and politician in North Carolina, in which state he was born. He was descended from an old and highly respected North Carolina family, which was probably of German origin. The mother of Dr. Ritter was Julia Ann (Caddell) Ritter, who also was a native of North Carolina, and of an

ancient North Carolina family. The doctor is one of a family of three children, two sons and one daughter. He was reared in his native county, and received his literary education at Wake Forest college, N. C. He left college at the age of twenty years, and began the study of medicine at High Point, N. C., under Dr. J. R. Brown. He entered the Louisville Medical college, in 1888, where he took one course of lectures, and then entered Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, graduating in 1890. He then spent a short time in North Carolina. From May 1 to October, 1890, he practiced his profession at Fort Payne, Ala., and in October, 1890, located at Selma, where he has since remained. He has, in a comparatively short time, secured a large and profitable practice, which is steadily increasing, and his reputation as a successful physician and surgeon is rapidly extending. He is a member of the Alabama State Medical association, of the Dallas county Medical society, and of the latter is a vice-president. He is also an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias, and a reputable citizen.

Rivers A. Rush, D. D. S., a young and skillful practitioner of dental surgery of Selma, Ala., was born at Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala., in 1868. His parents are Benjamin Andrew and Lucy Ellen (Rivers) Rush. Benjamin A. Rush has followed farming as a vocation all his life. He resided at Marion, Ala., for many years, but a few years ago he moved to northwest Texas, where he is now engaged in wheat culture. Dr. Rush was reared at Marion, and received while there an academical education in Howard college. In 1885 he began the study of dental surgery under his uncle, T. J. Krouse, D. D. S., of Baltimore, Md., who was then in the practice of his profession at Barnett, Miss. Dr. Rush remained at Barnett thus engaged in study for eighteen months, and then began the practice of his profession at Evergreen, Ala. He remained at Evergreen about one year. Then taking a course in dental surgery at the Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tenn., he afterward formed a co-partnership with his uncle at Barnett, and practiced with him about one year. He then again entered the dental department of the Vanderbilt university and graduated therefrom in February, 1891. He immediately located in Selma, Ala., soon secured a good practice, and remains at that city to the present time. He took rank among the leading dentists of the state. Was elected junior vice-president of the Alabama Dental association, at its last meeting in Montgomery, and is now an influential member of that body. Although his practice is general, he is especially skillful in gold crown and bridge work, in which he has a large practice. He is pleasant, affable, modest and unassuming in manner, and these qualities, taken in connection with his professional ability and skill, render him a popular and highly respected member of society.

Isaac Schwarz was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 6, 1851. Before leaving his native country he received a good education in the public schools, and from the age of thirteen to that of sixteen served an

apprenticeship in business. He then at that age immigrated to the United States, and going to Selma, secured a position as clerk in a store, which he held for two years. In 1869 he accepted a position as salesman and bookkeeper in Montgomery, where he remained until 1876, in which year he removed to Snow Hill, Wilcox county, and entered upon the general merchandise business upon his own account, with the limited capital saved up out of his earnings during his clerkship. Succeeding in business at this place, he amassed capital sufficient to carry a more extensive business than could be carried on at Snow Hill; he therefore sought a larger field of operation and chose Selma, that being a considerably larger place than Snow Hill. In January, 1886, he formed a co-partnership with Mr. S. Maas, a prominent wholesale grocer, and has since been located in Selma, conducting business with Mr. Maas under the firm name of Maas & Schwarz. Messrs. Maas & Schwarz are cotton factors, commission dealers, and dealers in high grade fertilizers, and conduct a very successful business. Mr. Maas being still engaged in the wholesale grocery business, the firm's affairs are managed by Mr. Schwarz. This firm has gained important commercial relations, and maintains an excellent financial standing and reputation. Mr. Schwarz, though coming to this country with no capital, has gained by his superior business qualifications an enviable reputation as a man of business and also a handsome competency for future use. If the past is any criterion for the future, he is destined to be a rich man. While when he came to this country he had no knowledge of English, he now has a fine command of our language, and is really a fluent speaker and writer. When a resident of Wilcox county, he took a great interest in politics, but has never sought political preferment; on the other hand, he has often refused honors of this kind. He was at one time urgently solicited by his friends to become candidate for probate judge of Wilcox county; but he could not be induced to accept. That he is a man of no mean ability as a speaker he has proven on several occasions. Since 1873 he has been an active master Mason, and for more than ten years he has been a prominent member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and has been grand prelate of the grand lodge of Alabama, grand vice-chancellor commander, and he might have been grand chancellor had he been willing to accept the position. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the B'nai B'rith. Mr. Schwarz is fond of literature, and has not only delivered several addresses before the public, and before conventions of the several fraternities to which he belongs, but in 1885 he prepared for the Knights of Pythias committee on foreign correspondence the first report of the order in the state of Alabama, a report characterized by its fullness, its information and scholarly preparation. In 1887 Mr. Schwarz married Miss Carrie Freidman, of St. Louis, Mo., and to them have been born two sons. Mrs. Schwarz is a lady of grace, beauty, intelligence and accomplishments, and, as does her husband, sustains high social rela-

tions. In bearing Mr. Schwarz is modest and unassuming, and this, together with his warmth of soul toward his fellow men, his courteous manner and progressive spirit, his integrity and superior business qualifications, render him an exceedingly popular and highly esteemed citizen of Dallas county.

J. L. SCHWEIZER, practical watchmaker and jeweler, at Selma, Ala., was born in Switzerland, August 10, 1845. He received a liberal education in his native land, and, after serving an apprenticeship at the watchmaker's and jeweler's trade, under the most skillful masters, traveled through Switzerland as a journeyman. In 1866, he went to Paris, France, and remained there during that and the next year. In 1868, he landed in New York city, and going almost directly to St. Louis, worked in that city at his trade for one year. In the fall of 1869, he landed in Selma, Ala., where for two years he worked as a journeyman, and in the fall of 1871, with but a limited capital, he established a business of his own. By means of his practical business qualifications and skilled workmanship, he has succeeded finely in his business, and his store, at No. 1005 Broad street, Selma, may be found a model jewelry establishment, perfect in its arrangements, and stocked with a full line of watches, clocks, silverware, diamonds, etc., unsurpassed in value, fullness and design, by any other establishment in the state. Mr. Schweizer has accumulated considerable property, and has thought it advisable to deal extensively in real estate, buying and improving several valuable pieces of property. While he has never aspired to political honors, or office, yet he had been elected to the city council, holding the position a few months and then resigning. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Odd Fellows, of the Odd Fellows' encampment, of the Masonic fraternity, being a chapter Mason; of the Legion of Honor, of the American Union, and of the order of Elks. In the fall of 1872, he married Miss Helen Keipp, who died in 1889, leaving him four children. Mr. Schweizer is one of the substantial business men and highly esteemed citizens of Selma, and has done much to advance the material interests of the place.

S. B. SHIVERS, of the firm of S. B. Shivers & Co., mill and ginnery, meal, corn, and feed business, at the corner of Water and Sylvan streets, Selma, Ala., was born in Warren county, Ga., September 19, 1833. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Wood) Shivers, the former of whom was born and raised in Warren county, Ga. James was a son of Jonas Shivers, who was from England, and who came here with two brothers some time before the Revolutionary war, in which he and one of his brothers were soldiers, the other brother having died shortly after reaching this country. Jonas Shivers married and settled in South Carolina, but some time afterward removed to Warren county, Ga., where he lived and died. He bought the Ogeechee shoals, and there built and operated a grist and flouring-mill, to which he afterward added a cotton-mill, and became a wealthy and influential man. The mother of S. B.

Shivers was born near Macon, Ga., her ancestors, it is said, being of French origin. She became the mother of two sons and one daughter. She was the second wife of James Shivers. He had by his first wife three sons and two daughters, and by his third wife one daughter. He was throughout his life a farmer and miller, succeeding his father in his business at his death. In 1833 he removed to Columbus, Ga., and there continued in the same business until his death. S. B. Shivers was reared at Columbus, and received a common school education. He learned milling under his father, who died in 1858. When the war came on he enlisted, in 1861, as a private soldier in Croft's battery, at Columbus, Ga., in which he served throughout the war. He participated in many of the most important battles of the war, as in the siege of Vicksburg, at Holly Springs, Miss., in all the battles in Johnston's great retreat; with Hood into Tennessee to Nashville, and after Nashville, covered Hood's retreat, and then with Jackson's division was paroled. After the war Mr. Shivers returned to Columbus, Ga., and followed farming for one year, near Union Springs; then engaged in the livery business for one year, and in 1867 he went to Mobile, where he engaged in the milling business two years for Turner & Oates. He remained in Mobile in all thirteen years, being with Ober & Anderson eleven years. In 1879 he settled in Selma, where he has since remained, and all the time engaged in the milling business. He at first built for a stock company, at Selma, a flouring-mill, which he operated up to 1881, when, with partners, he operated a mill on the corner of Water and Sylvan streets up to 1883, and this mill he now operates under the firm name of S. B. Shivers & Co., which is the only firm in the business at Selma. In 1870 he married, at Mobile, Miss Cornelia E. Hooks, born and raised in Sumter county, Ala. They have but one son, Samuel J. Shivers, two other children having died. This son is associated with his father in the milling business. Mr. Shivers is a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife and son are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Shivers is a Knight of Honor, and is an excellent citizen.

Samuel Sterne was born in Hesse, Germany, February 15, 1844, and was educated in his native country. At the age of fifteen he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York city, and receiving a position as cash boy in a store, at $2.50 per week. A few months later he left New York city and came south, locating first at Columbus, Ga., where he held a position as clerk, when the war broke out. He then went to Eufaula, Ala., in the spring of 1861, where he enlisted in the Eufaula light artillery company, under Capt. Oliver, with which company he fought through the war until the battle of Franklin. Here he was taken prisoner, and sent to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, and held four months or until the surrender of Lee. After the war he returned to Alabama, locating at Selma, in 1865. For the first eight or nine years he held a position as

clerk in a store, and in 1874, formed a co-partnership with M. Meyer, under the firm name of M. Meyer & Co., which firm lasted and continued to do business until 1888. The partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Sterne became a member of the firm of M. L. Sterne & Co., established to conduct a wholesale business in dry goods, notions, hats, caps, etc., which business they have since continued. This house is the only exclusively wholesale house in Selma. Mr. Sterne has held the position for some time of captain in the Thirteenth regiment Alabama militia, and has has been staff officer under Col. S. W. Johns, when he was colonel of the Third regiment. He is a member of the school board of the city of Selma, is a chapter Mason, Knight of Honor and a member of the I. O. B. B. He is treasurer of the Harmony club, is a member of the congregation Mishkan Israel, has been treasurer thereof several years, and was one of the originators of the Salem Bridge company, which built the bridge across the Alabama river. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Sallie Meyer, daughter of M. Meyer, his former partner. By this marriage he has two sons and two daughters. Mr. Sterne is one of the public-spirited citizens of Selma, aiding to the extent of his ability and his influence in promoting all enterprises having for their object the advancement of the material condition of the city of his choice.

Isaac Sterne was born at Babra, Kur Hessen, Germany, in 1839, and came to the United States in 1854. He at first made his home in New York, and then in Columbus, Ga., and at the outbreak of the Civil war became a member of the Second Georgia battalion of infantry, and entered into the Confederate army. He served in the army up to the battle of Gettysburg, upon the first day of which battle he was wounded in the leg and captured by the enemy. He was taken to a hospital in Maryland, from which he was soon released upon taking oath not again to take up arms against the Federal government. He then went to West Virginia embarked in business, in which he continued up to the close of the war. In 1865 he married, at Cincinnati, Fredericka Feibleman, a native of south Germany, born in 1844, at Rutzheim, and in 1866, he removed to Selma, Ala., where he became a wholesale grocer, but later he engaged in the crockery business, in which he continued until his ill health warned him to retire altogether from business. Notwithstanding his retirement, however, his health did not improve, and his death occurred in October, 1872. His widow still resides in Selma. He left three sons, all of whom are engaged in business at Selma, of whom mention is here introduced. He was a member of the congregation Mishkan Israel of Selma of the B'nai B'rith, and of the Masonic fraternity. The names of the sons are, Marcus L. Sterne, the eldest of the three, who is engaged in the wholesale dry goods business, as a member of the firm of M. L. Sterne & Co. at Selma, and who is a young man of excellent business qualities; Joseph J. Sterne, the second of the sons, and Samuel A. Sterne, the third, are associated together as business managers of the Selma

Book company, and are of more than the usual business capacity. Joseph J. Sterne was born at Selma, July 31, 1867, and received at the Dallas academy and at the private school of Prof. Callaway, a liberal literary education. He became a dress goods salesman, and remained in this line for fourteen years at Selma, and then became associated with his brother in the management of the Selma book company, which was organized as a stock company in April, 1891, with R. M. Nelson as president. He is a member of the Selma Advance lodge. No. 3, Knights of Pythias; of the congregation Mishkan Israel, and he is also prominent in several social organizations. Samuel A. Sterne was born at Selma, December 23, 1868, and was educated at the same school as his brother Joseph J. For ten years, he was teller in the Commercial National bank of Selma, which position he relinquished in April, 1891, to become manager with his brother Joseph J. of the Selma book company, in which both the brothers are stockholders. He is agent of the insurance firm of R. M. Nelson and Samuel A. Sterne, Jr. He is also vice-president of the Selma branch of the Standard Building and Loan association of Montgomery. He is a member of the congregation Mishkan Israel at Selma, of the I. O. O. F., is chancellor commander of the Selma Advance lodge, No. 3, K. P.; of Elk lodge, No. 167, and by virtue of being the first esteemed lecturing knight, he is a member of the state grand lodge, of Elks of the state of Alabama. He is a member of the Central City Masonic lodge, and is acting senior deacon of Mohawk lodge of Red Men. Marcus L. Sterne was born at Leesburg, Ky., January 17, 1866. He was educated at Selma, and became a dry goods clerk, at the age of thirteen, with M. Meyer & Co. February 1, 1890, he became a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of M. L. Sterne & Co., of Selma, and is still a member of the firm. On July 6, 1890, he married Miss Rosene Rosenberger of Birmingham, Ala., and has one son. He is a member of the congregation Mishkan Israel, of the I. O. B. B., and of the Knights of Pythias.

Horace Hezekiah Stewart was born in Edgefield district, S. C., in December, 1844. His father, James Stewart, was born in South Carolina in 1805, and died near Selma, Ala., in the eighty-third year of his age. His mother, a Miss Ella Wright, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1825. She was early left an orphan, and was reared by an uncle of means, in South Carolina. She lived to be nearly sixty years of age. She was the mother of nine children, three only of whom are living. Horace H. Stewart was brought by his parents to Alabama when he was in his fifth year. He was reared in the country, mostly on his father's farm in Dallas county, and aided his parents to manage the farm. He received a common school education in what was known as the old field school house. For about two years prior to the war he filled the place of a daily laborer, and at the same time pursued a course of private study at night. At seventeen years of age he volunteered as a private soldier and went into drill camp. His company, not being received, was disbanded.

At eighteen years of age he joined a recruiting band and rode on horseback to Tennessee, where he joined a company of partisan rangers, commanded by Capt., afterward Maj., S. H. Lewis, of Cahaba, Ala. He served three years in the army, and at the close of the war he was color bearer of a cavalry battalion. He received a severe wound at Lafayette, Ga., while fighting under Gen. Pillow. After the war he entered a country dry goods store as clerk in Athens, Ala., and studied bookkeeping, and also for a time French and Latin as a private student. Leaving the country store, he served one year as bookkeeper for Jeffries & Ware at Uniontown, Ala. About 1868 he removed to Selma, Ala., and in August, that year, he married Miss Josephine Cabe, of Dallas county, daughter of William Cabe. She was of Scottish ancestry. He was bookkeeper and salesman in different leading establishments until 1875, when he entered into business for himself, conducting a wholesale grocery store for about three years. He failed in 1878, and in a short time afterward established himself in the brokerage business, in which he is still engaged. In 1877, he was elected a member of the city council and served eight years. During this time he was one of three commissioners, appointed by the governor, to adjust the city debt of Selma, W. B. Gibbs and E. Gilman being the other members. He served once as a delegate to the county convention, in which he made a most favorable impression as possessing political ability of a high order. In 1885, he was defeated for the mayoralty by Hon. H. S. D. Mallory. He again stood for the same office in 1887, but all the candidates in the convention were withdrawn, and S. Maas, not in the race, was elected. In 1891, he again made the race for the mayoralty, and carried every ward in the city. He has eight children, all living. One son is employed in the bank, and one is employed by his father in the brokerage business. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and was for a long time superintendent of the Sunday-school in Selma, and he is now one of the board of stewards of his church, and a member of the executive board of the Alabama Methodist orphanage at Summerfield, Ala. He is a gentleman of modest bearing, courteous in manner toward all, and unostentatious and unassuming in demeanor. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of Selma.

Frank Tipton, M. D., was born in Dallas county, Ala., on the 11th day of November, 1848. His parents were John Green Tipton and Elizabeth Tipton, née Turner. The father was a native of Georgia, while the mother was born in North Carolina, and she, who recently died an octogenarian, was descended from among the prominent families of the Revolution. She distinctly remembered having seen her immediate family and relatives as they departed from home to go to the seat of war in 1812. After marriage Dr. Tipton's parents settled down in life on a plantation in Dallas county, Ala., and here the father became both a wealthy and influential planter. He was a man of sterling qualities

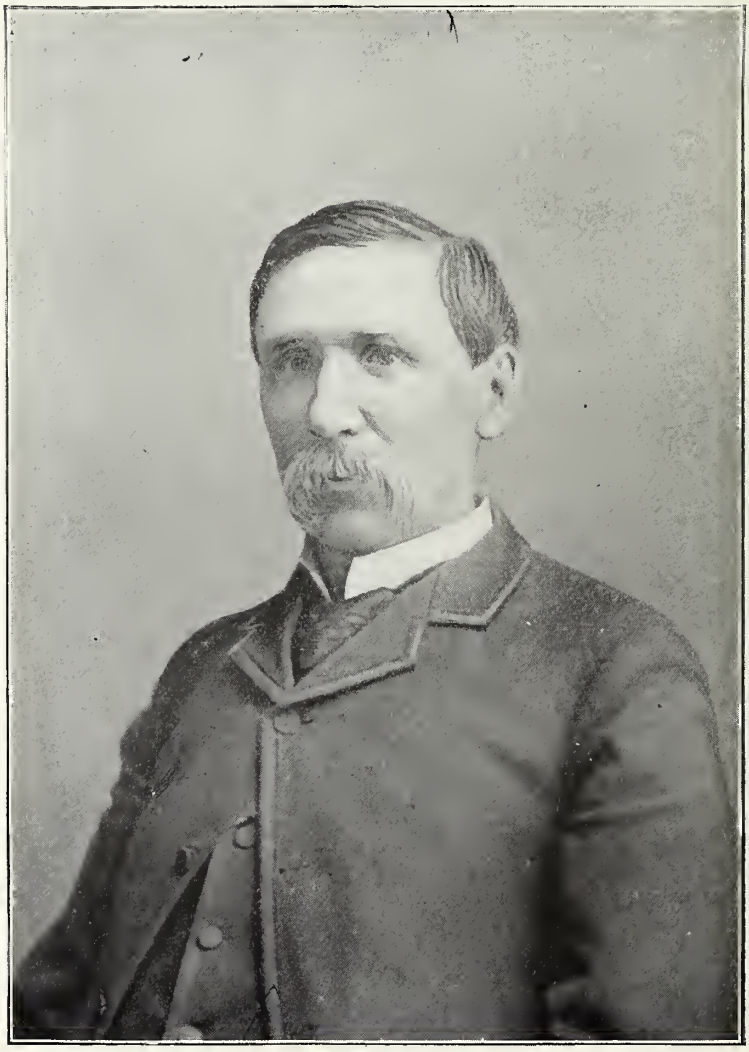
and of strong force of character and mind, and his wife, who survived him some thirty-nine years or more, died recently in the city of Selma, where she will long remain in affectionate memory as a pious and cultured woman, for she was a devout Christian and a most excellent lady. Dr. Frank Tipton was reared upon a plantation and received his scholastic education in the academical department of the university of Alabama and university of Virginia. He received his medical education at New York city and city of New Orleans, and began the practice of his profession at the seat of his parental homestead in Dallas county, but in 1881 removed to Selma, the county seat of Dallas county, Ala., where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1869-70 Dr. Tipton was chief of clinics at the Charity hospital, New Orleans, and in 1880 a clinical assistant in the New York Ear, Eye and Throat infirmary. Dr. Tipton has contributed to various pamphlets and medical journals; among his contributions to the former are the following: "The Negro Problem from a Medical Standpoint;" "Laryngology;" "Ophthalmology;" "Otology;" purposed for the general practitioner of medicine and surgery. He takes appropriate rank among not only the foremost physicians and surgeons of Alabama, but of the south as well. He is a member of both the Alabama State and Dallas county Medical societies, and in them has wielded a wide influence. He is not only skillful and learned as a physician and surgeon, but his literary education is good, and he is gifted in speech or conversation, while with the pen he writes with ease, grace and learning. He has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Gertrude Riggs, daughter of Daniel M. Riggs, and sister of the late Dr. B. H. Riggs, of Selma, Ala. His second wife, whom he married in 1884, was Miss Lewis, daughter of the late Ivey Lewis, of Hale county, Ala.

Dr. W. J. Tipton was born in Dallas county, Ala., in 1852, and is a brother of Dr. Frank Tipton. He graduated in the languages and pure mathematics from the Virginia Military university at Lexington, in 1871, graduating also in the same year at Eastman Business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. For a time thereafter he was on the home plantation in Dallas county. In 1886 he began the study of medicine, and in March, 1888, graduated from the Southern Medical college at Atlanta, Ga., in which institution he was for two years an assistant demonstrator of anatomy. In October of 1889, he and his brother, Dr. F. Tipton, formed a partnership in the practice of their profession, and since then they have continued at Selma. Dr. W. J. Tipton is a member of the State and Dallas county Medical societies, and is fast taking high rank among the practitioners of his state and county. He was married in 1880, wedding Miss Florence Hunter, of Dallas county.

W. H. Trimby, wholesale and retail dealer in furniture and musical instruments, Selma, Ala., was born May 17, 1856, in Dorsetshire, England. His parents were John and Lucy (Young) Trimby, who yet live

in Dorsetshire, England. The father is a machinist by trade, as is also W. H., who served a five years' apprenticeship with a large manufacturing establishment in Dorsetshire. He had gained a fair education and had served his apprenticeship by the time he was twenty-one years old, and then he accepted a position with the manufacturers with whom he had finished his apprenticeship, and remained with them until 1881, as a "work examiner," visiting in the meantime, in the interest of his employers, the countries of France, Spain and Italy. In 1881 he came to the United States and located at Knoxville, Tenn., where he secured employment as a mechanic in the Knoxville Iron works. In 1885 he moved from Knoxville to Selma, to accept employment as a mechanic in the works of Brooks, Taylor & Barker. In 1886 he embarked in the furniture business, and now has a good business of his own in the wholesale and retail furniture and musical instrument line. He carries a full stock of articles of both kinds, and does a large business. As a business man he is practical and successful, and he is much esteemed for his integrity and sincerity of purpose. In 1890 he was married to Miss Lelia Dumas, of Arlington, Ala. He is a member of St. Paul Episcopal church at Selma, and is a Knight Templar.

William Ullman, one of the leading citizens and merchants of Selma, Ala., was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 9, 1837. In his native land he received a liberal education, studying both French and English, and at the age of seventeen he left the Fatherland and emigrated to the United States. Having selected Alabama for a home he commenced business at Oxford, and remained there until some time after the breaking out of the Civil war. He then cast his lot with the people among whom he made his home, and, joining the army, he was enrolled as a private soldier in the Eighth Confederate cavalry, under Gen. Joseph Wheeler. His record in the army is one of which he need not be ashamed, and he is held in affectionate remembrance as a good soldier, as a faithful comrade, as always ready for service, and as remaining in the army continuously from the time he enrolled to the close of the war. About one year ago there was made a call upon the veterans to write out reminiscences of the war, and Mr. Ullman, complying with the request, wrote a paper, entitled: "My Recollections of the War." This paper Mr. Ullman read at a meeting of the veterans, and, though unpretentious, was yet a very interesting one. It related many incidents of the war, and recalled many events dear to the old soldier. It was received with much enthusiasm. When the war closed Mr. Ullman located at Selma and entered upon a successful business career. The oldest and one of the most reliable business firms doing business at Selma is that of Oberndorf & Ullman, of which firm Mr. Ullman is a member. Messrs. Oberndorf & Ullman began business in 1865, and they have conducted a large and prosperous wholesale and retail dry goods business ever since, not only securing a handsome competence for themselves, but also in



WM. E. WAILES.

largely contributing to the upbuilding of the city of Selma. Mr. Ullman has three times been a member of the Selma city council, and for many years has been a member of the school board. From the time of its organization Mr. Ullman has been an efficient member of the Hebrew congregation, Mishkan Israel of Selma. Before the annual meeting of the congregation in January, 1890, Mr. Ullman delivered an address which was subsequently published in pamphlet form by request of the congregation. This may be justly considered an expression of their high appreciation of the general merit and wisdom of the address. In January, 1892, he delivered, before the annual meeting of the congregation, an address, the subject being: "Baruch Spinoza, the Hero of Modern Philosophy," in which he reviewed the life, character and teachings of Spinoza in a manner that indicated thorough research, learning and ability. Mr. Ullman is logical and philosophical, and is a clear and deep thinker. Still later he spoke with both knowledge and wisdom on the subject of "The Stage, as Viewed from its Moral Aspects," before the Young Men's Hebrew association, of Selma. His first public address was delivered before the Hebrew Sunday-school, in the form of a paper upon the proper mode of teaching children at Sunday-school, with a view of encouraging the study of the great men of Israel, and the making of them the ideal of our life. This paper was received with much popular favor, and was published in pamphlet form and in the newspapers. Other addresses followed in rapid succession, among them being an address before the congregation Mishkan Israel on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and another before the junior high grade of the Dallas academy on Grecian mythology. Mr. Ullman is a ready, learned and pleasing writer. He is unpretentious and unostentatious, and in bearing toward his fellow-men he is fair, just, polite and courteous. His conversation is lofty and pure; his language chaste; his life exemplary. He is esteemed as a citizen, trusted with abounded confidence as a business man, and respected by all for his high moral character.

William E. Wailes, cotton factor of Selma, Ala., was born at Salisbury, Somerset county, Md., August 12, 1837. His parents were Dr. William Handy and Sarah Ann (Leonard) Wailes. The former, a native of Maryland, was a son of Benjamin Wailes, who married a Miss Anna Handy, a descendant of Samuel Handy, who was born in England and who settled in Maryland as early as 1675, sailing from London in the bark Assurance. He had a descendant who was a signer of the Maryland declaration of independence, July 26, 1775. Benjamin Wailes was a native of Scotland, and settled in Somerset county, Md., about 1770. Dr. William H. Wailes was reared and educated in Salisbury, Md., graduated from the Baltimore Medical college, and was a prominent and successful practitioner of medicine for many years. His wife, Sarah Ann Leonard, was born in Somerset county, Md. Her ancestors came from the north

of Ireland. Her ancestor, Joseph Leonard, was a protestant, and came to Maryland, that land of religious toleration, in 1731, settling in Somerset county. The plantation he purchased and settled on has never been out of the possession of the family. He had a great grandson whose name was Ebenezer Leonard, who was the maternal grandfather of William E. The wife of Ebenezer Leonard was a Miss Elizabeth Stanford, who was a daughter of David Stanford, born in Somerset county in 1741. Thus has been traced with perhaps more particularity than has ever been done before the ancestry of William E. Wailes, who was himself reared and educated in Salisbury, Md. He was one of a family of five sons and two daughters. He received an academical education at private schools in his native village, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk in a dry goods store in Salisbury. He passed his nineteenth and twentieth years clerking in a store in Baltimore, Md., and after spending a part of a year at home, came to Selma, Ala., on January 8, 1860, securing a position as bookkeeper, which position he retained until the breaking out of the Civil war, and in November, 1861, he enlisted in Captain S. J. Murphy's cavalry company as a private soldier. In May, 1862, he was made second lieutenant of his company, which had become Company F, Third Alabama cavalry. After the battle of Murfreesboro he was promoted to the rank of major on the staff of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, having been from November, 1862, acting assistant adjutant-general on the same general's staff. He was wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, at Ringgold Gap, and on October 20, 1864, near Gadsden, Ala., while guarding the movements of Hood's army into Tennessee. After the battle of Bentonville, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and chief of staff of Gen. Wheeler, but his commission, being in some way intercepted, never reached him. He was paroled with his command at Charlotte, N. C. He was always a brave and gallant soldier, and was highly complimented by his superiors in command. Since the war he has been vice-president of the Dallas county Confederate veterans' association, and served one year as president and one year as vice-president of state association of Confederate veterans. He is now serving his second year as member of the board of control. He has manifested great interest in politics, and has served twelve years as chairman of the second ward democratic club of Selma. He is a trustee of the Dallas academy and of the board of education of the city of Selma. He is a dimitted Mason, and is a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has been for years a trustee and director. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, for forty years, and a steward of his church twenty-five years. In November, 1866, Col. Wailes embarked in the dry goods business as a member of the firm of Waller, Wailes & Co., which firm was dissolved in January, 1873. He then formed a partnership with Thomas D. Cory, which continued until the death of Mr. Cory, in 1890, the firm, however, in the meantime, in 1882, changing its busi-

ness from that of dry goods merchants to cotton commission merchants, which it has since then continued. On January 1, 1891, William S. Driskell was admitted to partnership, and the name of the firm was then changed to William E. Wailes & Co., which it is at the present time. Col. Wailes was for several years a director in the City National bank of Selma, and for thirteen years of the Central City Insurance company. He was married December 22, 1864, to Miss Georgia E. Driskell, daughter of Thomas S. and Emily E. (Stanford) Driskell, of Plantersville, Ala., who was born in Dallas county in 1840, and who died in September, 1888, leaving two sons and three daughters, viz.: Laura S., Sarah E., Will D., Catharine E., and William E.

Thomas Porter Whitby, D. D. S., a leading practitioner of dental surgery of the state of Alabama, was born at Fayetteville, Fayette county, Ga, February 24, 1845. His father, Rev. Thomas H. Whitby, was a native of South Carolina, in which state he was reared, educated and married. His wife, E. M. Porter, was born in South Carolina, and died in Georgia in 1856. She was the mother of six children, and after her death, Rev. Mr. Whitby removed to Alabama, where he married, for a second wife, a Mrs. E. M. Gunn, by whom he had one child. While he was a farmer by occupation throughout life, he is also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In this church he was well known as an able minister and a devout, pious man. He remained in connection with the Alabama conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, until his death, which occurred in October, 1870, when fifty-nine years of age. Dr. Thomas P. Whitby was raised in Auburn, Ala., and was educated in the East Alabama Male college, and was in attendance there when the Civil war came on. In January, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier in company D, Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, with which regiment he remained as a private soldier until the end of the war, surrendering with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, at Greensboro, in 1865. In every skirmish or battle in which his command was engaged, Dr. Whitby participated. He was in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Hatchet Creek, Vicksburg, in January, 1863; Fort Pemberton, siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Rocky Face Ridge, the other battles down to Atlanta; and so on down to the last great battle, at Bentonville, N. C. He was three times wounded, but never disabled. After the war Dr. Whitby again attended the East Alabama Male college, at Auburn, for one year, and then began the study of dental surgery under a private preceptor, who was then a practitioner at Auburn. In 1887 he was located at Wetumpka, Elmore county, engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He remained here until January, 1888, when he located at Selma, Ala., and has since then been located at this place. While at Wetumpka he acquired the reputation of being a first-class dentist, and became prominent in the state, and became a member of the Alabama state board of dental examiners, of which he is still a member, and is its secretary at the present

time. He is a member of the Alabama State Dental association, and has been its president. On February 24, 1870, he married Miss Eliza J. Campbell, of Wetumpka, where she was born and reared, being educated at the Female college at Tuskegee. Dr. and Mrs. Whitby have eight children. Mrs. Whitby is a member of the Presbyterian church, while Dr. Whitby is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is a royal arch Mason, has filled the most important offices in his lodge, and is now past master. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows and has passed all the chairs. His practice in dentistry is such that he may be safely considered a leading practitioner. Dr. Whitby sustains the reputation of being a perfect gentleman, a respectable citizen, and a faithful Christian.

NOADIAH WOODRUFF was born at Farmington, Conn., December 28, 1828. His parents were Sylvester and Nancy (Andrews) Woodruff, both of whom were born of English ancestry and of good families in Connecticut. Mr. Woodruff was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of the state. He left the parental roof when he was twenty-one and came south in 1852, and at Talledega accepted a clerkship, and remained in that position one year. He then became a merchant at Mardisville, and for about two years before the war he was located at Plantersville. When the war came on he sold out his business and went into the quartermaster's department of the Confederate service; but on account of ill-health, his military record is not what it would otherwise have been, and he was discharged; he remained, however, in the commissary department. He came to Selma in the fall of 1866, having been there some time before the war, and established himself in business there as a member of the firm of Woodruff & Woolley. In 1870 Mr. Woolley retired and the firm then became Woodruff & Co. In 1875 Mr. E. W. North was admitted to partnership, the style of the firm being then changed to Woodruff & North, and it thus remained till the death of Mr. Woodruff, which occurred February 2, 1891. Mr. Woodruff was also largely interested in farming, owning valuable possessions in Dallas, Talledega, Shelby, as well as other counties. He was a Knight Templar, and always conservative in politics. He participated in public life, neither as a democrat, nor as a republican, but rather as an independent. He ran once for governor of the the state, and his friends assert that there is every evidence that had a fair count been permitted he would have been elected. He was three times elected mayor of Selma, in 1875, 1877 and 1879. When he first accepted the mayoralty Selma was in debt; but at the end of his third term the city was in a much better condition. He was twice married; his first wife was Miss Mary Smoot, by whom he had a daughter who died in 1879, at the age of nineteen, the mother having died in 1863. In May, 1866. Mr. Woodruff married in Talledega county, Miss Sarah E. Keith, by whom he has one daughter, Ettie, who with her mother survives and lives at

Selma. While Mr. Woodruff was not a member of any church, he was always a warm friend of religion and education.

DE KALB COUNTY.

JUDGE LUCIEN L. COCHRAN, of Fort Payne, De Kalb county, Ala., is a native of Newton county, Ga., and was born October 29, 1842. His education was principally acquired at the university of Georgia, at Athens, having been prepared for college at the schools of his native county. In May, 1861, he entered the Confederate army, joining company E, Tenth Georgia infantry—the first company organized in Clayton county, Ga., whither he had moved. He served gallantly at Big Bethel, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, seven days' fight before Richmond, South Mountain, Md. (where he was wounded), Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (where he was again wounded), Chickamauga, Knoxville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, second Cold Harbor, Petersburg (where he received another wound), and at Cedar Creek (where he lost his right arm October 19, 1864). Beside these main engagements, the judge took part in a number of minor engagements, and was honorably discharged in January, 1865. He at once returned to Clayton county, Ga., where he passed some time on the farm. The year 1867-68 he attended the university of Georgia at Athens, and then came to Alabama and taught school five years in Cherokee county. In 1874 he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Cherokee county, served six years, and in 1880 moved to De Kalb county and taught school and engaged in merchandising until 1886, when he was elected probate judge for the term of six years. In politics the judge is a democrat, and has represented his party as delegate to several state and congressional conventions, including the state convention at Montgomery, Ala., in June, 1892. His religion is embraced within the pale of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In January, 1871, the judge married Miss Martha M., daughter of Earl Adams, of Etowah county, Ala., and the three children born to this union are named William Earl, Maggie E. and Lucien L., Jr. The parents of the judge are William W. Cochran, a native of Georgia, but now a resident of De Kalb county, Ala., and Sarah E. (Livingstone) Cochran, who was born in Georgia of New York parentage.

DR. F. P. GALE, a practicing physician and surgeon of Fort Payne, De Kalb county, Ala., is a native of Plainfield, Vt., and was born May 5, 1853. His parents are S. B. and Laura (Bailey) Gale, who have had born to them thirteen children, of whom eight still survive. The doctor graduated from the medical department of the university of Vermont in 1880, having previously graduated in classics from the same institution in 1878. He first practiced his profession at Cabot, Vt., which town he left in 1889 and came to Alabama, making his home at Fort Payne, where he has rapidly risen in popularity as a physician and as a citizen. He is

now president of the De Kalb county Medical society, and a member of the board of censors. Formerly he held membership with the Vermont state medical society, and has always held a high position in the esteem of his fellow-practitioners. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Congregational church. He was married, in 1888, to Miss Mary Nevins of Cabot, Vt., and one child, Ella Webster Gale, has blessed their union.

Dr. P. B. Green is a native of De Kalb county, Ala., and was born June 28, 1852, near Fort Payne—then an old Indian fort and trading post. He was educated until the age of eighteen in his native county, and then began the study of medicine under his father, Dr. A. B. Green, who prepared him for Vanderbilt university, from which he graduated in 1875 in medicine and subsequently graduated in the same year from the medical department of the university of Tennessee at Nashville. He first practiced a year at Fort Payne and then went to Texas, where he practiced about eighteen months near Waco; the following three years he practiced near Columbus, Kan., and then moved to Webb City, Jasper county, Mo., where he carried on a prosperous business for about eight years. In 1884, he returned to Fort Payne, Ala., where he still resides, meeting with the most flattering success. He stands very high in the estimation of his fellow-practitioners, and fraternizes with them as a member of the Tri-state Medical society, and is a member of the American Medical society. In May, 1890, he was sent as a delegate from the Tri-state society to the American Medical at their meeting in Nashville, Tenn., and proved to be an able representative. In August, 1892, he was elected coroner of De Kalb county. The doctor is a Knight of Pythias and in religion affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Dr. A. B. Green, father of Dr. P. B. Green, was born in Blount county, Tenn., July 9, 1818, received his preparatory education in his native county and attended the Southwestern Theological semniary at Maryville until he was eighteen years of age, and located at what is known as Dalton, Ga. He had already begun the study of medicine in Maryville, under Dr. Robert Hodgson, and at Dalton continued its study and finished his preparation of the course under Dr. Gideon Thompson, at Cleveland, Tenn., after which he entered the Transylvania university, at Lexington, Ky., from which he graduated in medicine in 1843. He then returned to De Kalb county, Ala., and began practice, and has remained there until the present time. During the Mexican war he entered the First regiment of Alabama volunteers as first lieutenant, but was later made assistant surgeon with the rank of captain, in which capacity he served twelve months. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service—first in a battalion, and then as a private in the First Tennessee cavalry. He was soon promoted to be assistant surgeon in this latter corps, and served until late in 1862, when he returned to his home. The marriage of Dr. A. B. Green took place in 1851 to Ellen P. Bruce, and to this

union were born five children, of whom four are still living, viz.: Dr. P. B. Green, Dr. W. M. Green, A. B. Green and J. G. Green, all of Fort Payne, Ala. Of late years the doctor has practically retired from active practice and is attending to his large farming interests.

Dr. Horace P. McWhorter, an eminent young practitioner of Collinsville, DeKalb county, Ala., is a native of Gaylesville, Cherokee county, Ala., and was born September 6, 1859. His grandfather, Allen M. McWhorter, came of an old South Carolina family and was born in Anderson district, that state, whence he removed, when a young man, to Carroll county, Ga., where he reared a family and where he passed the remainder of his years. His son, Dr. A. M. McWhorter, was there married about 1852, and in 1857 came to Alabama, stopped for a short period in Lebanon, De Kalb county, and then located in Gaylesville, Cherokee county, where he resided until 1890, when he removed to Collinsville for the purpose of making his home with his son. Dr. Horace P. In January, 1892, however, he made a trip to Selma, Cal., to visit a son, and while there sickened and died. He was a graduate of Atlanta Medical college and always enjoyed a lucrative practice; in politics he was a democrat; he was also a royal arch Mason, but not a member of any church, although he died a Christian. His wife bore the maiden name of Mahala J. Davis, and she bore her husband nine children, who were named, in order of birth, as follows: Milton, who is a Methodist Episcopal minister of Selma, Cal.; Dora, the wife of Col. Charles Rattrey, of Gaylesville, Ala.; Della E., now Mrs. Joe R. Roberts, of Collinsville; Horace P., the physician with whose name this sketch opens; Zachariah D., president of the high school at Greenville, N. C.; Robert L., a physician of Gaylesville, Ala.; Jessie L., married to T. C. Banks, cashier of Attala bank, Attalla, Ala.; E. H. McWhorter, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman at Gadsden, Ala.; and Bershie F., deceased. Mrs. Mahala J. (Davis) McWhorter now resides with her son, Dr. Horace P. She was born in Anderson district, S. C., and was taken, when a girl of fourteen, to Carroll county, where her parents made settlement. Dr. Horace P. McWhorter received his literary education at the high school in Gaylesville and read medicine in the office of his father, and after this course of preparatory study passed the session of 1879–80 at the Atlanta Medical college, and then attended the Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tenn., from which he graduated in the spring of 1881, having devoted his especial attention to chemistry. He at once located at Collinsville for the practice of his profession, and has met with an abundant success. He stands high in the estimation of his fellow-practitioners in his section as well as in that of the general public, being a member of the State Medical society and member of its examining board. In politics, the doctor is a democrat, and under the auspices of that party holds the position of county health officer. In religion he is a Methodist and is a

trustee of the church. The first marriage of the doctor took place in January, 1882, to Miss Fannie C. Newman, at Collinsville; this lady bore one child, Thomas E., now deceased, and on June 6, 1885, she herself passed away. On June 24, 1886, Dr. McWhorter married, for his second wife, Miss Naomi J. Beeson, and this union has been crowned by the birth of three children: Marcus B., deceased, Horace L. and Jerome Cochran.

Dr. J. T. Miller, of Collinsville, De Kalb county, Ala., was born February 19, 1848, in Floyd county, Ga., and is a son of Wesley and Mary (Copeland) Miller. The paternal great-grandfather of the doctor, with his wife and two sons, came from Ireland just after the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in Spartanburg district, S. C. One of these sons, George, subsequently went to Kentucky, while Thomas Miller, the second son, remained in Spartanburg district, married there and reared a family, including J. T. Miller, the father of Dr. J. T. Miller. About the year 1845, Wesley Miller, with his wife and two children, moved from Spartanburg district, S. C., to Chambers county, Ala., where he resided three years; thence he went to Floyd county, Ga., where he continued in his vocation of planting until his death in 1861. His widow survived until 1878. Wesley Miller was a planter of considerable skill and thrift, and accumulated a large property; he was a very zealous Methodist, and in politics was an old-line whig. His surviving children are named as follows: John W., who is tax collector of Independence county, Ark.; Dr. J. T., of Collinsville, Ala.; Richard R., of Pike county, Ark.; Benjamin H., of Rome, Ga.; Elizabeth, wife of W. S. Tomlinson, of Plainville, Ga., and Mary L., widow of W. T. Mosteller, of Collinsille, Ala. The Copeland family were also of Spartanburg district, S. C., the maternal grandfather of Dr. J. T. Miller having been William Copeland, a native of the district named. The latter was a wealthy merchant, who moved to Columbus, Ga., where he did an extensive trade, and where he was murdered for his money by the notorious Murrell gang of desperadoes. Dr. J. T. Miller was reared in Floyd county, Ga., and educated in the country schools. On attaining his manhood he began his business life at Calhoun, Ga., as a merchant, and carried on business as such until 1875, when he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. W. C. Nixon, of Plainville, Ga. In the winter of 1875-6 he attended his first course of lectures at Atlanta Medical college, and in 1877–8 studied at the Vanderbilt university of Nashville, Tenn., graduating in the spring of 1878. He practiced at Plainsville, Ga., from 1878 until 1881, when he came to Collinsville, Ala., where his genial disposition and practical skill have won for him an extensive clientele. He is a member of the State Medical association and of the county Medical society, and at one time was a member of the board of censors. Politically he is a democrat, and socially he is a royal arch Mason; in this fraternity he has filled the office of master of the third veil and is now serv-

ing as treasurer. He is also a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church and leads an upright and christian life. In February, 1879, the doctor married Miss Nannie G., daughter of Col. Robert M. Young, of Calhoun, Ga., the happy union being now blessed with four children: Robert Young, Walter Taylor, Grace and Bernard Colquit. Robert M. Young, the father of Mrs. Miller, was colonel of the Fortieth Georgia infantry during the recent war, and was a gentleman of great popularity in his county, which he represented several terms in the Georgia legislature.

Dr. W. E. Quin, of Fort Payne, De Kalb county, Ala., was born April 21, 1851, in that part of Chickasaw county now embraced within the territory of Clay county, Miss. After a good preparation in the schools of Chickasaw county, he attended the Mississippi college at Clinton, Miss., which institution he left in June, 1874, to teach school one session at Trenton, La. Returning to his home in Chickasaw county, he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1875-76 attended the medical college at Louisville, Ky., but withdrew without graduating, and formed a partnership with Dr. F. N. Arnold, at Walthall, Miss., with whom he practiced from May, 1877, until 1880. In 1881 he went to the Kentucky school of Medicine, at Louisville, from which he graduated in June of the same year. In 1882 he settled in De Kalb county, Ala., and engaged in merchandising and practicing, as his health permitted; but in November, 1885, he relinquished the mercantile business and devoted himself entirely to the practice of medicine until March, 1889, when he added a drug store to his practice at Fort Payne, where he stands in the front ranks as a physician and as a druggist. The doctor is a member of the De Kalb Medical society, and of the State Medical association. He has served as president of the former, and is now serving his second term as secretary, and has also served several times as delegate to the meetings of the State Medical association. The doctor was married in October, 1883, to Miss Marie J., daughter of Joe J. Nix, of Fort Payne, and this union has been blessed with the birth of four children, viz.: Hugh L.; William E.; Joe J., and Margaret C. The father of the doctor is William S. Quin, and his mother bore the maiden name of Margaret G. Moore, and both are descended from families of the highest respectability. Dr. Quin was elected, on the 1st day of March, 1893, mayor of Fort Payne.

ELMORE COUNTY.

Ex-Judge William A. Austin, of Wetumpka, Elmore county, Ala., was born in Newton county, Ga., September 19, 1848, and when a child was brought to Alabama by his parents, who settled in that part of Coosa county now known as Elmore county. The father of the judge was Taliaferro L. Austin, a native of North Carolina, who married Elizabeth H.

Loyall, of Georgia, and died in 1884. As a boy the judge attended school in Elmore county up to the beginning and for a while during the progress of the Civil war, and from 1861 to 1864, in Newton county, Ga., whither his father had returned, coming back at a later period to Elmore county, Ala., where the son pursued his studies until he was about the age of nineteen years, when he left school to assist on the home farm in Elmore county. At the age of twenty-three he left the home place to do farming on his own account. From 1880 onward, for some years, he was a member of the Elmore county democratic executive committee; in 1884–5–6, he was a justice of the peace of beat No. 12, and in September, 1888, he was appointed by Gov. Thomas Seay, probate judge of Elmore county, to fill out the four years' unexpired term of J. A. Lancaster, removed. In March, 1892, he was nominated, on the democratic ticket, for the same office by a majority of 700, but was defeated by a combination. On his retirement from office, he resumed farming, which he had relinquished in 1888, to assume the judgeship. The judge is a Knight of Phythias, a Knight of Honor, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Susan F., daughter of Frank Simms, ex-treasurer of Coosa county, and to this union have been born seven children, viz.: Taliaferro (called Tollie, familiarly), Frank S., Grace, Maxwell, William A., Bessie K. and Ola G. The judge is considered to be one of the most skillful agriculturists of his neighborhood, and as a citizen and official he has the respect of the entire community.

Dr. Phillips Fitzpatrick, a prominent physician and planter of Wetumpka, was born in what is now Elmore county, in 1830, being the eldest surviving son of ex-Gov. Benjamin and Sarah Terry (Elmore) Fitzpatrick. Gov. Fitzpatrick was born in Greene county, Ga., in 1800. He had a limited "old field" school education and when he was eighteen years old, came with his two elder brothers, Joseph and Philip, to Alabama. He read law at Montgomery and practiced till his health failed him, when he devoted himself to agriculture and died in 1869. While he was a resident of Montgomery, he was elected solicitor of that circuit and was a presidential elector on the VanBuren ticket in 1840, and in 1842 was called to the high office of governor of the state and re-elected in 1844. In 1847, he was appointed United States senator and was several times elected, being in that office when the state seceded. He was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with Douglas in 1860, but declined, and was president of the constitutional convention in 1866. He was a Union man and bitterly opposed secession, but like many good loyal men, his sympathies and co-operations were with the state. He was a celebrated lawyer and a man whose legal opinions ranked high among his contemporaries, and one who had accumulated a large fortune. He was a prominent Mason, but was not connected with any church. He was twice married, his last wife being Aurelia Blassingame, by whom he had one son, Benjamin, a prominent lawyer of Wetumpka. Gov. Fitz-

patrick was one of six sons—Joseph, Phillips, William, Benjamin, Bird and Alva, all of whom came to Alabama, and were planters in Montgomery county. The wife of Gov. Fitzpatrick died in 1837. She was born in what is now Elmore county, and was the daughter of Gen. John Archer and Nancy (Martin) Elmore, natives of Virginia and South Carolina, respectively. Gen. Elmore received a fine education and went to South Carolina, a young man, where he married Miss Saxon, by whom he had four children—two sons and two daughters - Hon. Benjamin Thomas, who died in Richland district, S. C., an officer in the United States army, auditor of the state and a candidate for governor; Hon. Franklin Harper, who died in Washington, D. C., while in the United States senate as successor to the illustrious John C. Calhoun. Gen. Elmore married again in South Carolina, and in 1818, came to Alabama and settled in the wilds of the county that now bears his name. He died in 1834, aged seventy-two years. He was a man of great prominence in the political, military and judicial history of his day, being general of the South Carolina militia and one of the first judges of the state. His second wife died in 1855. She was the mother of seventeen children—several of whom were prominent in state and national affairs, viz.: John Archer, a prominent lawyer of Montgomery and a former member of the legislature; Hon. William A., a prominent lawyer of New Orleans, and superintendent of the mint under Buchanan, and has been a circuit judge and attorney-general of the state of Louisiana. He died in Pennsylvania in 1891; Hon. Henry M. was probate judge of Macon county, in 1855 went to Texas and commanded a regiment during the war; Hon. Rush, captain in the Mexican war, and territorial judge of Kansas, under Buchanan; Dr. Fitzpatrick is the second of five sons, namely: Elmore, deceased, was in Semple's battery in the early part of the war and was then judge advocate of the military court at Mobile till the close of the war; Philip; Maurice and James, both died young; John, a farmer of Elmore station, served in the army of the Tennessee, as a quartermaster. Dr. Fitzpatrick had his early educational training at Wetumpka, Ala., and in 1849 graduated with honor from the state university, and in 1854, graduated in medicine from the state university at New Orleans. He engaged in planting till the war and early in 1862 he joined Semple's battery and shortly afterward was transferred to the medical department as acting assistant surgeon, which rank he held till the close of the war. After the war he resumed his practice and still follows it, but he has always been a planter on a large scale. He is a member of the State Medical association and has been president of the County Medical society. He was married in 1858, to Mary Bethea, of Alabama, who died in 1878 and was the mother of five children; one son and two daughters are living. In 1882, he married Jennie, daughter of Dr. James A. Kelley, of Alabama, by whom he has three children. Both of his wives belonged to the Presbyterian church.

JAMES F. FREEMAN, master mechanic in the Tallassee Falls manufacturing company, was born at Fort Decatur, Montgomery county, in 1837, while his father was fighting the Indians. The women and children were huddled together in the fort for protection against the common enemy. His parents were Littleberry Freeman and Frances (Malone) Freeman, born near Augusta, Ga., in 1804 and 1807, respectively. When their son was a year old they came to Alabama, settling first in Montgomery county and then in Tallapoosa, where Mr. Freeman died in 1847, while yet a young man. He was the son of James F. Freeman, a Virginian of English descent, who came to Alabama as a young man. The maternal grandfather, James Malone, was a Georgian by birth, and a farmer of Irish descent. Mr. Freeman's mother died about 1870, a Primitive Baptist, and was the mother of eight children, as follows: Rebecca, widow of Daniel Gunter, a soldier in the late war, who died in a northern prison; Rhoda Ann, deceased wife of Warren Harris; James F.; Sarah, deceased wife of J. H. Lillie; William G., of Atlanta, Ga.; Mary Susan, wife of Daniel Jackson, of South Corolina; Littleberry B., died at Richmond in the late war; Millard Fillmore, of Brownsville, Ga. The death of Mr. Freeman's father occurring when the former was only a child of ten years, the main support of the family devolved upon him, thus depriving him of an opportunity for a good education. Soon after the death of the father, the family removed to Tallassee, where the boy went to work in the factory at $4.00 per month, so that from his boyhood he has been connected with the factory in some capacity. He went through all the various departments, in the meantime learning the machinist trade, and after the war was made master mechanic of the works, which position he now holds, and by economy and steady business habits he has acquired a neat fortune, in the way of a farm of 540 acres, well stocked, and a corn and flour mill. In 1859 he married Miss Louisa Ellen, daughter of James Graves, and they are the parents of twelve children, of whom seven survive, as follows: William G.; Mary Susan, wife of T. J. Hilyer, an attorney of Opelika; John D.; Fannie E., wife of Thos J. Redden; David Ames; Addie Clara and Anna Laura, twins. Mr. Freeman and his children are Methodists, and he is a Mason, having held various offices in Dorrick lodge, No. 406. He also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men.

W. P. GADDIS, a prominent lawyer of Wetumpka, Elmore county, Ala., was born in Coosa county, December 27, 1841, and was educated in the schools of the county. His parents, John Gaddis and his wife, Elizabeth (Lloyd) Gaddis, were natives of Georgia, and are both now deceased. Leaving school in 1861, W. P. Gaddis, in the early part of the year, enlisted in company B, Twelfth Alabama infantry, in the Confederate army; was made a sergeant, and served until the fall, when he was discharged on account of ill-health. In the spring of 1862 he entered the Second Alabama cavalry as second lieutenant, a year later was promoted to be first lieutenant, and in June, 1863, was retired

on account of wounds received at Mud Creek, Miss. In 1865, at the close of the war, he was engaged in teaching school, which occupied his attention until 1869, when he removed to Wetumpka and entered the law office of Col. Tom Williams to study law, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar, where his proficiency has won him distinction. In 1871 he was appointed register in chancery, and satisfactorily performed the functions of the office until 1880. In December, 1877. he wedded Miss Ella Bass, daughter of Col. John Bass, at that time warden of the Alabama state prison, the happy union being now blessed with eight children, named as follows: Bessie, Zula, William P., Eleanor, John B., Charles B., Stella and Lloyd. Mr. Gaddis is very popular socially, as well as professionally, and is a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of Honor. He has been for several years president of the Wetumpka Bridge company, and at the election in February, 1893, was elected mayor of the city of Wetumpka.

James L. Goree, lumberman and farmer of Deatsville, Elmore county, Ala., was born in that county in 1853, the son of Hon. Langston F. Goree, born in Montgomery county, in 1821, who was the son of Ephraim and Celia Goree, natives of Newberry district, S. C. They came to Alabama in 1816 and settled in Montgomery county, afterward removing to what is now Elmore county. He died in the latter county in 1836, aged about fifty-two years, and his wife died in 1872. He was of French origin, a self-made man and devoted all his life to agriculture. They had eleven children, only three of whom lived to maturity and only one now survives. Langston F. Goree was a man of limited education. He was reared as a farmer. He was married in March, 1844, to Mary Barrow of North Carolina, who came with her parents, James and Pemilia Barrow, to Autauga, now Elmore, county and later they removed to Arkansas, where they died. Since his marriage, Mr. Goree has lived in Elmore county. where he has at times engaged in the saw mill business, but his general and more proper occupation has been that of a planter. He served in the Twenty-fourth Alabama battalion as an orderly sergeant and was with the army of the Tennessee from 1863 until the close of hostilities. He served through the Georgia and Atlanta campaigns and on to the sea. In South Carolina he was promoted to the captaincy, and wounded. He served six years as county commissioner from 1873. In 1880 he was elected to the legislature, and served on the committee on corporations. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Deatsville lodge, No. 475, and affiliates with the Methodist Protestant church. Mrs. Goree died October 7, 1885. She was a member of the Methodist Protestant church for many years. They were the parents of one son and four daughters, namely: Fannie, wife of T. W. Graves; Amanda, wife of O. M. Norris; Zada, wife of W. E. Hagood, of Montgomery; James L. and Mollie, wife of P. J. Rogers, of Birmingham. James L. Goree was reared on a farm and had but a limited education. Nearly all his life was spent at work in the saw mills, and at his majority his father gave him his

present mill and about 120 acres of land. He has had two good mills destroyed by fire. He has built and operated a number of good mills in the county, and disposed of them by sale, He owns about 1,400 acres of land; cuts in his mill, from 5,000 to 7,000 feet of lumber per day and employs from ten to fifteen men; he has three miles of tram railway and runs a large planer. At the age of twenty-two years he married Rhoda Thornhill, who died about nine months after the marriage. She was a native of Elmore county and the daughter of W. H. Thornhill. He was married twelve months after to Martha, sister of his first wife. He has two children, one by the first, and one by the second, wife.

WILLIAM P. HANNON, one of Elmore county's citizens, was born in Montgomery county, Ala., in 1824, son of Thomas and Jane Taylor Hannon, natives of South and North Carolina, respectively, who removed to Montgomery county in 1818, and in 1836 removed to Coosa county, where they died, he in 1870, and she in 1886. He was a well-to-do planter, was many years justice of the peace and deputy sheriff of Montgomery county, and was in the war of 1812 under Gen. Jackson. He was one of a large family, but only he and his brother, Prof. Edwin Hannon, who died in Montgomery, came to Alabama. Their father, William Hannon, was born in South Carolina, and was of Irish descent. The maternal grandfather, John Taylor, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. He was a native of North Carolina, and his wife was Margaret Bludworth. They came to Montgomery county in 1818, and spent most of their lives there. They died about 1830, she one month before him. They were stanch Presbyterians. He was of Scotch, and she of Irish, descent. William P. Hannon was educated in Montgomery and Coosa county. He was married in 1850 to Mary, daughter of W. K. and Caroline Oliver, natives of South Carolina, where they lived till about 1835, when they removed to Alabama, and settled near Wetumpka, where they died. Mrs. Hannon is a native of South Carolina. She was born in 1829, and is the mother of two sons—Thomas W., a wholesale merchant of Montgomery, and Arthur Templeton, a manufacturer of Montgomery. Mr. Hannon was a teacher for twenty-five years of his early life. During the war he was detailed to furnish supplies to the army, and did not carry arms. He was county superintendent of education for seven years. He is an excellent teacher and a shrewd business man, and has accumulated a good fortune by his energy and industry. He has never sought office, or taken any further interest in politics than that of a good citizen. He and wife are Methodists. He had the following brothers and sisters: John E., deceased, lieutenant in the late war; Thomas J., deceased, a farmer; George W., killed after fighting gallantly at Seven Pines; Joseph B., of Elmore county, shot through the body with minie balls at Gettysburg; Margaret, widow of J. M. Collins and Mariah, widow of J. D. Edwards.

Dr. George B. Judkins, the capable physician and surgeon in charge of the penitentiary at Wetumpka, was born in Montgomery (now Elmore) county, Ala., in 1837, the son of Hon. John C. and Jane E. (Young) Judkins, born in Virginia and Georgia, respectively. Both came to what is now Elmore county with their parents, where they were married and where they spent the greater part of their lives. They both died in 1871. He was a wealthy farmer of limited education, but a most successful business man, and left a large estate. He represented Macon county in the legislature in 1866. He was a whig formerly, and opposed secession, but went with his state as a matter of patriotism. He was the son of George Judkins, a Virginian by birth, but came at a very early day to Alabama, and died in Montgomery county. He was of Scotch descent, and a man of great industry. Bernard Young, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Judkins, was born in Georgia, and came to what is now Elmore county at an early day. Mr. Judkins belongs to a family of six sons and six daughters, four of whom beside himself served with distinction in the late war, namely: James H., adjutant of a regiment in Clanton's brigade; John C., an officer of Clanton's staff, who died in 1870; William T., also on Clanton's and Rosseau's staffs, and was killed in 1864. Dr. Judkins was reared on a farm, and his early education was obtained among the common schools of his home, but he graduated from the university of Virginia in 1854. Afterward he read medicine with Dr. T. B. Ligon, of Macon county, and then took another course at the Jefferson Medical college, of Philadelphia, graduating there in 1859, and practiced his profession in Montgomery county until 1861, when he joined Clanton's cavalry, where he saw hard service at Pensacola, Montgomery and in northern Alabama, and in 1863 he was made assistant surgeon of a regiment in Clanton's brigade. He did duty in the same capacity in several brigades, but with Clanton's brigade at the close of the war. In all his perilous military career he was never wounded nor captured. After the war he returned to his old home in Macon county, where he practiced medicine until 1888, when he was made physician in charge of the penitentiary at Wetumpka, which position he still holds. He was married in March, 1864, to Sarah, daughter of Conrad and Eliza J. Webb, natives of Virginia and South Carolina, respectively. The union was blessed with two daughters—Sarah, wife of Lamar Smith, and Mary Virginia. Dr. Judkins is a master Mason, and a censor of the county medical society. He is neither a politician nor an aspirant for office. His wife is a devout Methodist.

Dr. James I. Lamar, physician and general merchant of Deatsville, Ala., was born in Dallas county, Ala., in 1830, the son of John and Mary (Dubose) Lamar, both natives of Georgia, who came to Alabama in 1824. They located first in Dallas county, but removed to Autauga county, where they spent their lives. He died in 1857 and she about a year later. They were Missionary Baptists, and were both people of modern education. He

was well-to-do, and served in the Indian war of 1836. His father, James Lamar, was a distinguished man of Georgia, who belonged to the illustrious family of which Justice L. Q. C. Lamar belongs, and was of French origin. He was a cousin of Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, who distinguished himself in the Texan war of 1836, and was president of the Texan republic. His wife came to Alabama, but returned to Georgia and died. She was the mother of four sons and three daughters—Zachariah, died in Georgia; Mrs. Fannie Smith, died in Georgia; Mrs. Mary McGinty, died in Louisiana; Mrs. Sarah Dubose, died in Texas; Dent, died in Alabama, and Obediah, died in Arkansas. Isaac Dubose, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Lamar, was born in Georgia, but came to Dallas county, Ala., at an early day, where he died before the doctor was born. He was a farmer and a man of large family. Dr. Lamar is the second of two sons and three daughters, namely: Sarah, deceased wife of James Nunna, a wealthy citizen of Autaugaville; Dr. James L.; Mary, deceased wife of Dr. W. Wilkes, a Baptist minister; Martha, of Sylacauga; John Dent, now of Texas, who served all through the late war and was several times wounded. Dr. James Lamar received a good education in the schools of his home, at Selma and at Howard college, and in 1851 graduated from the Medical college of Georgia, at Augusta, and practiced at Autaugaville till after the war. He was also in the army, but being exempt, served but a short time. Soon after the war he located near Prattville, where he was also engaged in farming until 1879, and since that time has lived in Deatsville. He has a large practice and also is a general merchant. He is a member of the State Medical association and of the County Medical society. He was married in 1856 to Martha, daughter of Lewis G. and Mary (Whetstone) Robinson, natives of South Carolina, but early settlers in Autauga county. She died in 1869 and he in 1879. Dr. Lamar has three children: Ida, wife of Rev. S. O. Townsend, a Methodist Protestant minister, of Troy, Ala.; John, deceased; and James Dubose, a merchant of Deatsville. Dr. Lamar is a member of Deatsville lodge No. 475, F. & A. M., and is a Missionary Baptist. His wife died in 1892. She was a Methodist Protestant and a devout christian.

Ex-Judge John A. Lancaster, of the firm of Lancaster & Co., general merchants, and one of the most extensive planters of Elmore county, was born in Troup county, Ga., December 5, 1840, son of William and Martha A. (Goss) Lancaster, the father being a native of South Carolina and the mother of Georgia. In 1845 William L. came to what is now Elmore county, where he spent the rest of his life, and died in 1864 a wealthy farmer. He was justice of the peace, a Mason and a Methodist. He was in the army for a while in 1864, and during that short service he contracted disease which caused his death. His wife died in 1886. Judge Lancaster is the eldest of eight children, three of whom served in the late war—Jesse, died at Memphis, Tenn., in the service in 1862; William, enlisted when a boy of fifteen and served three years;

Judge Lancaster was brought up on a farm and educated in Troup county, Ga., finishing his studies at La Grange, Ga. Later he taught school two years, and in the summer of 1861 joined company I, Seventeenth Alabama infantry, as a private, but rose rapidly to the rank of lieutenant, and took part in the bombardment at Pensacola. In the spring of 1862 he joined the army of the Tennessee, and fought gallantly at Shiloh, the Tupelo, Rome, Mission Ridge, Georgia campaigns, and back with Hood to Franklin, Tenn., where he was severely wounded. After the war he taught school for two years and engaged in farming till 1871, when he was elected sheriff, and in 1874 was elected probate judge and served fifteen years, at the expiration of which time he resigned. Since that time Judge Lancaster has given all his time to his large agricultural and mercantile interests, owning over 7,000 acres of land in Elmore, as well as large tracts in other counties. He was married in 1866 to Miss F. A. Lett, a daughter of R. Pinckney Lett, of Elmore county, also a native of Georgia, and they are the parents of six children—William E., Eulala, Jessie, John A., Minnie and Effie. Judge Lancaster is a Mason and a Knight of Honor, and his wife is a Methodist.

A. J. Milstead, superintendent of the Tallassee Falls manufacturing company of Elmore county, was born in Prince William's county, Va., in 1831, the son of William and Mary (Hammill) Milstead, who were natives of the same county, but who afterward removed to Maryland, and spent the rest of their lives there. He was an industrious, energetic and public-spirited citizen, who devoted all his life to agriculture. He was the son of Isaac Milstead, also a Virginian by birth, of English descent. John Hammill, the maternal grandfather, was also a Virginian, and a soldier of the war of 1812. His wife was a Miss McIntosh, and they had a large family. A. J. Milstead is the eldest of eleven children, ten of whom are living. He received a good education in Virginia and Maryland, and remained at home till his majority, when he apprenticed himself to a cotton factory and thoroughly learned all the details of the fabrication of cotton goods. When he acquired this valuable knowledge, he superintended a factory in Alexandria, Va., which he operated till 1876, when he came to Tallassee, Ala., where he found the mills he now superintends in the hands of a receiver and in a most deplorable condition. He was made superintendent of these mills, where his thorough knowledge of the business and his practical common sense soon became apparent to the company, who had implicit confidence in him and placed almost unlimited power in his hands, and as a result, the mills are now the most complete and profitable in the south. Since his incumbency the property of the company has been largely augmented in the erection of many new buildings, offices, warehouses, etc. They manufacture on a large scale a superior quality of osnaburg shirting, sheeting, rope whang and canvas. The capacity of the mills is 20,000 spindles, 370 looms

and about 700 operatives, with a pay roll of $10,000 per month, and they consume about 10,000 bales of cotton annually. They also have in connection, a saw, planing and grist mill, carpenter and machine shops, foundry and blacksmith shops and some 10,000 or 12,000 acres of land with a valuation of $500,000. The mills are supplied with all the modern improvements and equipments. The factory first began operations nearly fifty years ago, by William Marks and Thomas Barnett, and the present main building was erected in 1854. Mr. Milstead is regarded as one of the best and most practical manufacturers in the south. His good business methods and manly qualities have endeared him to all classes. He was married in 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Davis, a native of Maryland. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Red Men.

Dr. I. R. Nix, physician and surgeon and general merchant of Deatsville, was born in Wetumpka, Elmore county, in 1841, the son of J. M. B. and Mary E. Young Nix, who were born in Ogelthorpe county, Ga., in 1818 and 1832 respectively. John M. B. Nix came to Alabama with his parents, when a young man, and settled in what is now Elmore county, and when Dr. Nix was a little boy his father removed to Tallassee, Ala., and later to Birmingham, where he engaged in the business of a marble dealer and speculator. He was a master Mason, and a notary public for many years. He was the son of Joseph Nix, a native of Georgia, from which state he came to what is now Elmore county, where he died. His wife died in Coosa county. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, was a planter all his life and had a large family. The mother of Dr. Nix is now living with her children at the advanced age of sixty years. Dr. Nix is the third of five sons, three of whom were in the late war, one of them was a lieutenant and all of them excellent soldiers. He received a good education principally at Marion and the state university. In 1862 he enlisted in company B, Thirty-first Alabama infantry, and fought gallantly through the Georgia campaigns, and at Jonesboro he was severely wounded, which incapacitated him for further duty, during which time he was at home. He rejoined his command after six months and remained with it until the close of the war. After the close of hostilities, he took a commercial course at New Orleans, and then read medicine with Dr. D. C. Keller, in Talladega county, and in 1872 graduated from the South Carolina medical college. He practiced in Coosa county a short time and then removed to Birmingham as contract doctor for a number of the mines there. At Birmingham he was also timekeeper for the Alabama Great Southern railroad. In 1888 he located at Deatsville, where he has an extensive practice, and also runs a general store. He is a member of the County Medical society, master of the exchequer of the K. P.'s, No. 105, and a member of Deatsville lodge, No. 475, F. & A. M. In 1874 he was married to Carrie E., daughter of Adam and Mary L. Whetstone, natives respectively of North and South Carolina, but were early settlers of Autauga county, where Mrs. Nix was born.

Mr. and Mrs. Whetstone now reside in Deatsville. Mr. Whetstone has been a farmer and served all through the late war. Dr. Nix and wife are Missionary Baptists.

JOHN H. PARKER, attorney at law of Wetumpka, Ala., is a son of E. S. C. and Lucy (Lee) Parker, and was born September 6, 1853, in Coosa county, Ala. E. S. C. Parker is a son of John and Fannie (East) Parker. The Parker family was originally from England, and was of a tall, raw-boned, blue-eyed, blonde stock of great longevity. John Parker married and settled in Clarke county, Ga., and lived there a long time. He moved from that county to Chambers county, Ala., and settled near the Randolph county line. This was in 1834, where the family remained until his death and that of his wife. Of their children but six are still living: Berry, of Chilton county, Ala.; Ephriam, who lives near Notasulga, Ala.; Louisa, deceased wife of Dr. A. B. Stroud, Macon county; E. S. C.; John N., living near Texarkana, Tex.; Mary A , wife of Levi Longshore, Columbiana, Shelby county, Ala. E. S. C. Parker was born in Clarke county, Ga., July 20, 1823, near Wilkinsville, and lived there until 1834, when his father's family removed to Chambers county, Ala. Here he arrived at maturity, and acquired a fair literary education. His eldest brother. Bryant was a physician, and he began with his brother the study of medicine about 1845. He did not, however, take medical lectures, but went before the state board of medical examiners, was licensed and settled down to the practice of medicine with his brother in Monroe county, and after a year had expired, removed to Nixburgh, Coosa county, where he has since resided. He practiced medicine until 1870, when he began gradually to withdraw from the practice and is now entirely retired. He was an old line whig in politics, and represented the county in the legislature during the war. He was married September 30, 1847, at Nixburgh, to Lucy Lee, daughter of Henry Lee, by whom he had the following children: Julia, deceased; John H., of Rockford; Susan; Fannie and Sydney, all three deceased; F. Leslie, at home; Walton, of Smith county, Texas. Politically, Dr. Parker is a democrat. He is a prosperous man, and owns a plantation of 800 acres. John H. Parker was born September 6, 1853, in Coosa county. He received his early education first at the common schools, and afterward attended Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., leaving there, however, during his senior year. He then taught school several years and read law with Oliver & Garrett in Dadeville. He was admitted to the bar in 1877. In 1878 he located at Rockford as a member of the law firm of Darby & Parker, his partner being Stephen J. Darby. In the same year he started the Rockford Enterprise, which proved to be the first successful newspaper enterprise in the county. After it had been published several years it was sold to parties who moved it to Good Water. When Mr. Darby was elected solicitor for the circuit the partnership existing between them was dissolved. In 1882 he was nominated

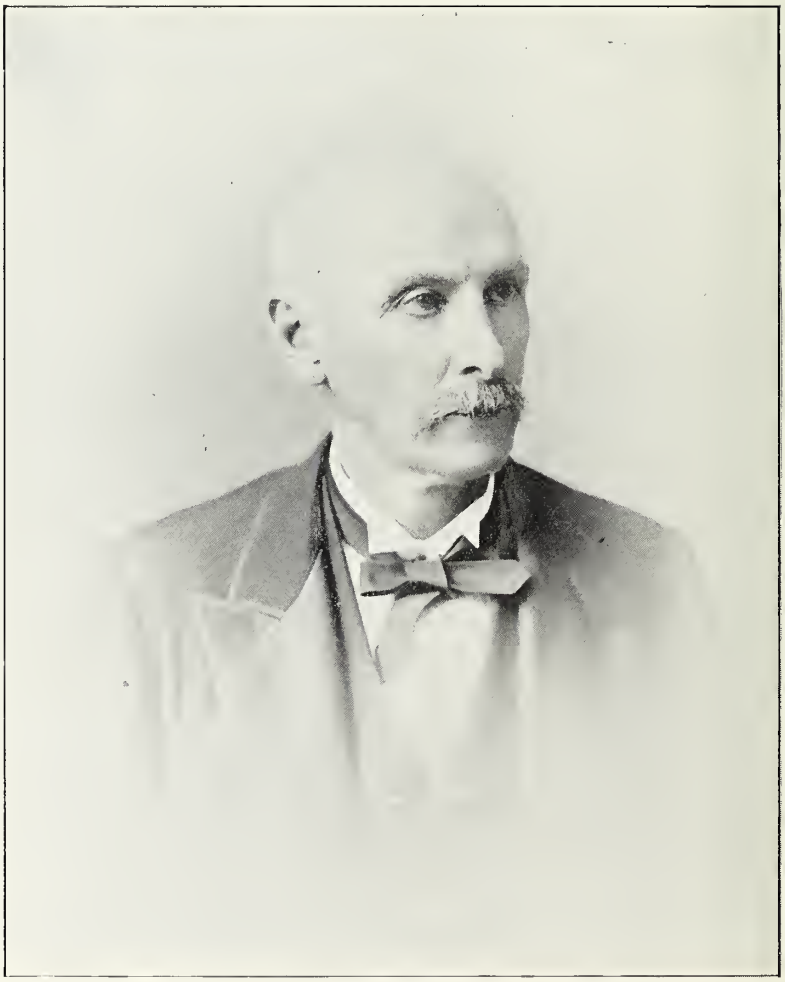
for the legislature by the democratic party, but was defeated by an independent candidate by a small majority. The same year he was elected chairman of the congressional executive committee of the fifth district, and served two years. In 1880 he was an alternate elector on the Hancock ticket. He held the office of register in chancery from 1878 to 1888. In 1888 he was nominated for the state senate from the fifteenth senatorial district, composed of Coosa, Elmore and Chilton counties, and, being elected, served four years. He was a member of the judiciary committee, the committee on revision of laws and on the committee on penitentiary. He is now a member of the democratic state executive committee. He was married December 28, 1880, at Nixburgh, to Miss Alice H. Smith, daughter of Alexander and Jane Smith. To this marriage there have been born three children: Jean Paul, Alexander McKay and John H., Jr. The mother of these children died August 11, 1890. Mr. Parker is a democrat, as has been seen, and he is a master Mason and Knight of Pythias. In October, 1892, he moved to the city of Wetumpka, where he is now engaged in the practice of law.

William S. Penick, ex-circuit clerk of Elmore county, Ala., and an attorney at law at Wetumpka, having practiced his profession both before and after the Civil war of '61 and '65, was born twelve miles from Yorkville, in York district, S. C., October 7, 1826. He is the son of William C. and Elizabeth (Byers) Penick, natives of Cumberland county, Va., and York district, S. C, respectively. William C. Penick was educated at Hampden-Sidney college, Va, and graduated in medicine at Transylvania college, at Lexington, Ky., about 1824. He came from Virginia to South Carolina in 1825, and settled in York district. He soon after married, and continued the practice of medicine there until 1835, when he moved to Alabama and settled at Wetumpka, where he was engaged in merchandising until about 1839, when he resumed the practice of medicine, and continued in the practice with great success until the fall of 1846, when he bought a considerable farm near Wetumpka, and continued in the business of agriculture until his death, which took place on the 16th day of October, 1872. He was a public-spirited and prominent man in his day. He was a strong unionist in 1833, and an ardent secessionist in 1861. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1860 from Alabama, and assisted in nominating John C. Breckinridge for president. Prior to his death he had acquired a large property in slaves and lands. His father, Nathaniel Penick, was a well to do planter of Cumberland county, Va., living on the Appomattox river, four miles from Farmville. He was sheriff of his county for some years. He was a strict member of the Presbyterian church. He and his wife, Zillah (Allen) Penick, died in said county of Cumberland. David Byers and Mary Byers (née Gordon) were both born and both died in York district, S. C. They well to do people, and both lived to quite an old age. Elizabeth N. Penick, the mother of William S. Penick, was born in York district,

S. C., in 1807, and died in Wetumpka, Ala., in 1887. She was the mother of six sons and four daughters, of whom one son, William S. Penick, and one daughter, Sallie E. Samuel, are now living. William S. Penick was reared on a farm, and received a good education. He graduated at the university of Alabama in 1848, with the degree of A. B.; he afterward, from the same college, received the degree of A. M., and in 1856 he graduated from the law school of Cumberland university, at Lebanon, Tenn. He taught school for six years, four years in Louisiana, and two years in Alabama. In 1862 he entered the Confederate service in company C, Fifty-third regiment of Alabama cavalry, and served until the close of the war. Was orderly sergeant most of the time, and with his company and regiment operated in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina, and during the year 1863, under Gens. Roddy and Forrest, was engaged in many skirmishes and battles. In March, 1864, his command joined Johnston's army at Dalton, Ga, and continued with this branch of the Confederate army in its march to Atlanta and Savannah, up to the time of the surrender of Gen. Lee. Around Atlanta and on the march to Savannah, his command, under Gen Joe Wheeler, was engaged in many skirmishes and battles. In these it was his good fortune never to be wounded nor captured. After the close of the war he returned to the practice of law at Wetumpka, Ala., and so continued until January, 1876, when he was appointed clerk of the circuit court of Elmore county, and was re-elected, without opposition, in 1880 and in 1886. In 1892, at the primary election, he was nominated by a large majority, but was defeated at the August election by the people's party, then in the majority in Elmore county. He has about 2,000 acres of land in Elmore county, a good portion of which is rented out yearly to tenants. He is one of the oldest citizens of Wetumpka, his father having moved here in December, 1835. On the 5th day of March, 1856, just after his graduation at the Lebanon school, he was married to Miss S. J. Bell, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Bell, of Wilson county, Tenn. To them were born eight children, as follows: William B., who died in September, 1863; Juliet B., who was married to Charles Lansdale, a prominent hardware merchant of Wetumpka, Ala.; Robert Lee, now of Montgomery, Ala.; Edward N., who has a prominent position with the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and the East Tennessee & Virginia railroad, at Calera, Ala.; John H.; Nellie A.; Hugh R., and Mary A. Mr. Penick and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Mason of high standing, having held some of the highest offices in the gift of his local brotherhood. He has been secretary of the Masonic lodge at Wetumpka, Ala., for about thirty-one years, and is probably the oldest subordinate lodge secretary in Alabama. In politics he is an earnest democrat, his first vote for president being for Lewis Cass, and his last vote being for Grover Cleveland.

Dr. Edwin Hunt Robinson, physician and farmer near Robinson Springs, Elmore county, was born in Autauga county, Ala., October 22, 1827, son of Lewis G. and Mary A. (Whetstone) Robinson, natives of Orangeburg district, S. C., who came to Alabama in 1824, and settled in Autauga county, Ala., near Rocky Mount, where they spent most of their lives farming. Lewis G. Robinson was a successful farmer and business man, and was largely engaged in saw milling. He died in 1879, and his wife in 1868. They were both members of the Methodist Protestant church and had accumulated a good estate. Dr. Robinson's maternal grandparents, Rev. Jaseb and Martha (Jones) Whetstone, were natives of Orangeburg district, S. C., who came to Autauga county, in 1822, where they spent their lives. She died in 1843, and he in 1852. He was a local Methodist minister for fifty years, and a prominent Mason. In Alabama they accumulated a nice fortune. He was of English, and his wife of Dutch, parentage and had a large family of industrious children. Dr. Robinson belongs to a family of five sons and four daughters, as follows: William Lawrence, deceased, of Autauga county, was all through the war; Dr. Edwin Hunt; Payton C., of Moorehouse parish, La., was also in the war; Dr. John Asa, surgeon in the war and died since in Mexico; Jacob Lewis, deceased, was in the late war. The daughters are: Martha, deceased wife of Dr. J. I. Lamar; Eliza, wife of Gavin Pou, a merchant of Pensacola, Fla.; Caroline, wife of Lewis A. Pou, also a merchant of Pensacola, Fla.; and Mary A., deceased; Dr. Robinson was reared on a farm and had good educational advantages, including Latin, Greek and French. He read medicine with his uncle, Dr. John A. Whetstone, and in 1849 graduated from the Medical college at Memphis, Tenn., and since that time has practiced in Elmore county. He is a very temperate man, and consequently well preserved and healthy, and not having lost twenty days from his business on account of sickness in all his years of practice. He uses neither tobacco nor intoxicating drinks. His services were too valuable at home to permit of his going to the war. He is a member of the county medical society. He takes a lively interest in the politics of his party, but he has never aspired to office. He was married November 10, 1859, to Jeromie, daughter of Walter and Rachael (Leysath) Knight, natives of Orangeburg district, S. C. They are the parents of seven children, as follows: Walter F., Zora D., wife of J. H. Spires, of Montgomery; Nellie Lee, wife of William Rugeley, of Montgomery; Griffin Edwin, Thula Omega, Erline and John, deceased. The doctor owns in different tracts, nearly 1,700 acres of land in Elmore county. He is serving his ninth year as worshipful master of Hampden-Sidney lodge, at Robinson Springs, No. 67. His wife and children are Methodist Protestants, while the doctor leans to the Universalist belief.

Andrew W. Rucker, farmer, of Elmore, Elmore county, was born in what was then Autauga county in 1844, the son of John and Emily (Williams) Rucker, natives of Bibb county, Ala., but located in Elmore



H. P. TULANE.

county in 1842. John Rucker was a planter of moderate means. He was a Mason in good standing, and was sheriff of his county for two terms. His father, Burton Rucker, was a Virginian, connected with the distinguished Virginia family of that name. He came to Alabama from Georgia in 1818, settling in Bibb county, where he died. He was a planter and tanner. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Rucker was Joseph Williams, who was a Georgian by birth, removed to Bibb county at a very early day, and suffered untold hardships during the pioneer period of the state's history. He was in the war of 1812, and died about 1870, and his wife a year later. He and his wife were Baptists. The father of Andrew Rucker is seventy years old and his mother about sixty-eight. They were the parents of fifteen children, six sons and nine daughters. Mr. Rucker in his youth received a country school education. Early in 1862, when but seventeen years of age, he went into the Confederate service in company A, Fifty-sixth Alabama cavalry, operating in the northern Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia campaigns. He was in many general engagements and skirmishes, but was never captured or wounded, but, nevertheless, was a gallant soldier. After the war he farmed. On January 11, 1866, he married Mary Jane, daughter of G. W. and Mary E. Benson, natives of South Carolina, but early settlers of Alabama. He was a prominent man of his day, having been justice of the peace, tax assessor, clerk of the circuit court and then probate judge of Elmore county. Mrs. Andrew Rucker was born in Elmore county, and is the mother of ten children, two of whom died in infancy, and eight of whom are living as follows: Anson, William A., Mary E., wife of E. D. Roger; Myra, Thomas J., Ross, Sadie and Maurice. Mr. Rucker owns about 320 acres of land in Elmore county. He has been tax assessor and collector of the county. He is a member of the Hampden-Sidney lodge, No. 67, F. & A. M., and is active in state and county politics. His wife is a Methodist Protestant.

Horatio B. Tulane, retired merchant of Wetumpka, was born at Bay St. Louis, Miss., in 1835, the son of Louis S. and Mary Ann (Giles) Tulane, the father having been born in Princeton, N. J., in 1795, and the mother in Pennsylvania, in 1820. The father, at the age of seventeen years, went with his brother, Paul Tulane, to New Orleans in the shoe and clothing business. In 1837 he went to Montgomery, Ala., and then to Shelby county, where he was a planter for some years. He was afterward in business in Mobile, and in 1848 settled at Wetumpka, and engaged in mercantile pursuits for some years, and died there in 1873. He was a very successful business man and left a large estate. His brother Paul was the founder of the celebrated Tulane university, at New Orleans, and was one of the wealthiest citizens of that city. The father of these gentlemen was Louis Tulane, an educated and refined Frenchman, who was largely engaged in planting at San Domingo, but at the

time of the insurrection he removed to New Jersey, where he died. The maternal grandfather, Giles, went west at an early day and nothing is known of him. Mr. Tulane is the third born among two sons and five daughters: Artemese, widow of Jared Bates, deceased, of Birmingham; Sophia, deceased wife of Sidney McWhirton; Olivia, deceased wife of M. Burke; Isaline, deceased wife of A. J. Due; Louisa, widow of Rufus Kidd, deceased, and William, who died in infancy. Horatio B. Tulane went to school in various places in Alabama, but his education may be said to have been acquired in the schools of Wetumpka and Mobile. At the age of fifteen he clerked in his father's store, and served six years in a similar position in the store of his uncle, Paul Tulane, in New Orleans. In 1858 he settled permanently in Wetumpka and engaged in the business of a merchant, which he has followed since with marked success. Early in 1861 he went to the field as a member of the Wetumpka Light Guards and served six months, and was assigned to the quartermaster's department as clerk, and in one of the raids through Alabama he had a narrow escape from death. Mr. Tulane has never married, but his time and talent have been fixed upon the intelligent conduct of his business, which has yielded him a most competent fortune.

Hon. Thomas Williams, the most extensive planter of Elmore county, was born in Greenville county, Va., August 11, 1825, the son of John Davis and Mary (Johnson) Williams, born in Granville county, N. C., in 1800, and in Greenville county, Va., in 1796, respectively. He was a Baptist minister, and in the course of his ministry his work called him to Virginia, where he met and married the companion of his life, and after several years of work in Petersburg and other points in Virginia, in 1834, he settled at Wetumpka, where he remained in the ministry until his death, in 1871. He is said to have been one of the ablest divines of his denomination in central Alabama. He built more churches, married more people and preached more funerals than any other minister before or after him. He was a man of the highest type of integrity and honor, and was known and loved by all men. He was thoroughly temperate and conservative on all subjects, and had no fellowship with hypocrisy or sham. He was a splendid type of the earnest, honest, christian exponents of the "humble man of Gallilee." He was the son of Thomas and Anna (Davis) Williams. Thomas Williams was a sturdy Welshman, who was killed in the war for American independence at King's mountain. Several years after, his widow went from her home with a negro boy, in an ox cart, disinterred the remains of her beloved soldier-husband and buried them beneath the rose and lilac trees of her own garden. The mother of Hon. Thomas Williams died at the advanced age of ninety-three, a pious Christian, a loving mother, and a faithful wife. Hon. Thomas Williams is the eldest of three sons and three daughters. He had but limited education. Up to his twenty-first year, his life had been spent between the plow handles. After this, he did collecting for a year or two, and thus earned sufficient

money to defray his expenses through East Tennessee university. He then read law, and at the age of twenty-seven years he was admitted to the bar and practiced for twenty-two years with phenomenal success. He was married August 20, 1852, to Rebecca E., daughter of John C. Judkins, of Virginia. The following children were the result of the union: Robert, William Yancey, Sampson H., Jennie D., wife of Peter A. Buyck; Harry L., a lawyer; Thomas J., Mary Johnson and Sett Storrs, the last named two dying in infancy. The home of Hon. Thomas Williams is two miles northeast of Wetumpka, and is one of the most attractive and beautiful country seats in the state. He has, beside this, about 12,000 acres of fine land in Elmore county, so that he enjoys the ideal of an educated southern gentleman—broad acres and a fine home. In 1891, the splendid place, with all its furniture, barns and provisions were destroyed by fire, destroying many valuable articles that money could not reproduce. Mr. Williams has been a justice of the peace and registrar in chancery and prison inspector. In 1878, he was nominated in a hopelessly republican district for the legislature, and, to the surprise of everybody, was elected, and shortly thereafter he was elected to congress. He began his congressional career in the extra session of the forty-sixth congress, and served with ability and distinction. He served on the committees of public lands, private claims, expenditures, etc. He and his family are Methodists, and belong to one of the best families in the state.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY.

John N. Arends, deceased, was a native of Aachen, Prussia, born April 14, 1824. His parents were respectable people of the middle class, and were able to give him a fair education. At an early age he was apprenticed to a machinist, and, in the usual thorough style of the old-time foreigner, mastered that most difficult trade. So well did he apply himself that he became in after years, when he had emigrated to this country, one of the finest machinists in the south, sought far and near because of his thorough knowledge of machinery. While still a young man he took a trip to Paris, France, where he worked at his trade for some three years, in that time becoming quite proficient in the French language. He could, in after years, therefore, speak the three languages, German, French and English. Returning home, he and a brother-in-law started a machine shop of their own. About this time, probably in 1848, he married his first wife, Theresa Bouvet, a French lady, by whom he had four children. On account of the dullness of the times, and hearing of the splendid advantages offered good mechanics, he decided to emigrate to America, and in the spring of 1856 the family landed in New York city. Proceeding inland, they stopped awhile at Cincinnati, Ohio. Times were hard and money hard to get when earned, as these were the days of the state bank currency in the north. Learning of the many

advantages of the sunny south land, Mr. Arends determined to go south, and in the fall of the same year the family moved to Mobile. Here Mr. Arends passed a number of eventful years, engaging in business with considerable success, having at one time one of the largest machine shops in the city. During the yellow fever scourge of 1858 he lost his wife, she dying of that dread disease November 7th. Mr. Arends was married to the lady who now survives him, Mrs. Margaret (Brady) Farrell, on the 26th of December, 1864, in the city of Mobile. Margaret Brady was born May of 1832, in county Cavan, north Ireland. She was one of twins, the eldest children of Thomas and Bridget Brady. The Bradys had been residents of that part of the county for centuries. Thomas, the father of Margaret, died while yet a young man, leaving a family of four children. The mother died on the old homestead in 1875. Richard, the twin brother, Thomas, the next, and Bridget, the youngest, now Mrs. McConnell, still live in county Cavan. Margaret came to this country in 1849, with the family of an uncle. They lived in Springfield, Mass., for a year, then moved to St. Louis, where in May of 1854 Margaret was married to Patrick Farrell. Two children were born to their union, Phillip, who lived to be one of the brightest and most popular young men of Brewton, only to be carried off by the terrible yellow fever scourge of 1883. He died on the 23d of October, after an illness of but five days, the pride of a devoted family. The second child, Annie, was married on the 4th of July, 1877, to John T. Hairston, then railroad agent for the L. & N. at Brewton. Mr. Hairston was born and raised in Macon county, Ala. Thence removed to Lowndes county, where he learned telegraphy, coming to Brewton in 1874. He engaged in the mercantile business in Brewton for some time, but not succeeding well, he again went to railroading. While holding the position of night operator at Flomaton, he was suddenly stricken with a fatal illness, and died April 17, 1882. To the marriage were born two children: Maggie S., who died in infancy, and Lucile A., now a miss of eleven years, who, with her mother, lives with her grandmother at Brewton. Patrick Farrell met death by drowning in Mobile bay, on January 6, 1862. It is not known how it occurred. He disappeared, and after a terrible suspense of three weeks to the widow, the body was found and, though in an advanced stage of decomposition, was recognized. The marriage of Mr. Arends and Mrs. Farrell occurred, as before stated, in 1864. One child was born—Aloise, now the wife of James Sowell. In March of 1865 Mr. Arends moved his family to Greenville, Ala., where he had been prevailed upon to accept the management of a wire mill. This not proving lucrative, and being asked to superintend the building of a mill at Brewton, Mr. Arends came to the latter place. This was in 1867, and he continued to reside here here to the date of his death. He followed the mercantile business much of the time, and was also postmaster of Brewton for a period of twenty years, from 1870. In 1881 he built part of the

handsome hotel property now standing, and opened it to the public as the Hotel Arends. Earlier in life, Mr. Arends had sustained a stroke of paralysis of the facial nerves. On the 6th of February, 1890, with no previous warning, he was suddenly visited by a stroke of apoplexy. He lingered for fourteen days, when death claimed him the 9th of February, 1890. Mr. Arends was an uncompromising republican in politics, and an ardent Catholic in his religious views. Three times every day faithfully during his residence in Brewton, the tapping of the bell at the Arends home told the people that religion with one of their citizens was an every-day affair.

J. Loreaine Bass, M. D., an accomplished and progressive young physician of Escambia county, is a native of South Carolina, born in Marion county, that state, on the 4th day of February, 1864. His father, Thomas R. Bass, one of the most eminent physicians of the south, was a native of the same county and state, and was born in the year 1814. He was a finely educated gentleman, a graduate of the university of South Carolina, and his professional training was received at the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, and medical college of South Carolina, at Charleston, in both of which he completed the prescribed course and graduated with the highest honors. He practiced his profession at one place, Marion, S. C., for a period of fifty years and was the first democratic representative of that county in the state legislature, which body he served two terms. This was just after the war, when both legislatures were largely dominated by colored members, which fact, with the corrupting way in which legislation was effected, so disgusted the doctor with politics that he abandoned the political field, never to enter it again. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and for several terms held the highest positions, within the gift of the order in South Carolina. He was united in marriage with Mary R. Carter at Darlington, S. C., in the year 1844, and raised a family of six children, as follows: Liston D., president of the Southern Female institute, Florence, Ala.; Ida I., wife of R. D. Rollins, Lake City, S. C.; Oscar L., manufacturer; Ella M., wife of C. S. Covington, Florence, S. C.; W. Leonidas, lawyer, Lake City, S. C., and Dr. J. Loreaine, whose name introduces this mention. Joseph Bass, father of Thomas, was a wealthy Englishman and came to the United States in company with a brother and settled many years ago in South Carolina, where he married and reared a family, several members of which left the impress of their superior abilities on their native state. Dr. J. Loreaine Bass grew up in an atmosphere of culture and refinement and was fortunate in having superior educational advantages placed at his disposal early in life. After pursuing his studies for some time in the schools of his native county he entered the university of South Carolina, from which he graduated in 1883, and immediately thereafter began a medical course in the South Carolina medical college, which he attended one year. Later he became a student of the Medical college of Louis-

ville, Ky., and after graduating from that institution in 1887, embarked in the practice of his profession in partnership with his father at Marion, S. C., where he remained for a period of one year, removing at the end of that time to Brewton, Ala., where he has since resided. During the year 1891, Dr. Bass took post-graduate courses at the Louisville medical college and Bellevue hospital, New York, for the especial treatment of female diseases, to which he expects to turn his attention largely hereafter. The doctor has risen very rapidly in his profession and is now maintaining a very extensive and lucrative practice in Escambia and other counties. His career so far has been marked by much ability, and he easily ranks with the most successful and progressive medical men in the southern part of the state. The doctor and Miss Emma Lucas, an accomplished young lady of Charleston, S. C., were united in marriage, June, 1887. They have a beautiful home in Brewton and move in the most refined social circles of the city.

Millard F. Brooks, the efficient circuit clerk of Escambia county, is descended paternally from an old Welsh family which settled in Virginia in the year 1740. His grandfather, Robert Brooks, was born in that state in 1760, served in the war of Independence from 1780 until the surrender of Yorktown, and in 1800 emigrated to South Carolina, thence in 1810 to Georgia. Subsequently, about the year 1836, he changed his residence to Alabama, locating in Pike county, where his death occurred in 1845. By his third wife, a Miss Gillmore, whom he married in Georgia, he had several children, one of whom Jordan G. Brooks, born in the year 1818, was the father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Jordan Brooks was by occupation a farmer, taught school for a number of years in Pike county, Ala., and took an active part in political affairs as a whig. He supported the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and bitterly opposed secession, but after that ordinance was passed, deemed it his duty to stand by his state; accordingly, in 1862, he entered the Thirty-third Alabama regiment, with which he served first as private and later as lieutenant and captain until his death at Murfreesboro in 1863. In 1844, in Pike county, he married Mary S. Walker, daughter of Andrew Walker, and in 1859 moved to Butler county. After the war, in 1871, Mrs. Brooks moved to Escambia county, settling at Evansville, and three years later she moved to Bluff Springs, Fla., together with her two younger children, where she died on the 5th day of November, 1891, in the seventy-first year of her age. Andrew Walker, father of Mrs. Brooks, was a native of Ireland. He came from that country to the United States in 1816, and settled at Charlotte, N. C., subsequently moved to Alabama, and died in the county of Pike about 1835, at the age of seventy-five. Jordan G. and Mary S. Brooks reared a family of eight children, namely: Hon. Leonidas M., judge of Escambia county court, resides at Pensacola, Fla.; Wilson W., in the employ of the P. & A. railroad, Marianna, Fla.; Robert W., Baptist minister, Bluff Springs, Fla.; Emily V., wife of Sam-

uel A. Johnson, of Arkansas; Nancy J., wife of Augustus Davis, resides at Bluff Springs, Fla.; Mrs. Louisa M. Dowson, deceased; Millard F., and Dora J., widow of W. J. Donaldson. Millard F. Brooks was born in Pike county, Ala., October 11, 1856, and at the age of twenty began the study of telegraphy, in which he in time became an expert. In the meantime he worked at intervals in a saw-mill, but in 1879 turned his entire attention to telegraphy, accepting a position that year with the L. & N. company as agent at William station, where he remained until 1886, at which time he took charge of the office of same company at Brewton. In August, 1886, he was elected on the democratic ticket circuit clerk of Escambia county, and taking possession of the office the following November, has since discharged the duties of the same with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people, irrespective of party affiliations. In January, 1889, he was appointed register in chancery, and by special act of the legislature of 1888–9 was made ex-officio clerk of the county court, both of which positions he now fills in connection with his elective office. Mr. Brooks has been a potent factor in the local politics of Escambia county for some time, and is also mindful of his party's interest in state and national matters as well. He is present chairman of the democratic county executive committee, and in fraternal circles is an active member of the orders of K. of H. and K. of P. Mr. Brooks' married life began on the 1st day of May, 1880, at which time Ella, daughter of William H. and Lucinda Anderson, became his wife. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks has been brightened by the advent of three children, Millard M., Minnie I., and Leon G., aged nine, six and three years respectively.

Turner W. Curry, deputy United States marshal for the southern district of Alabama, is a native of Alabama, born in Talladega county, October 15, 1859. His father, Thomas W. Curry, was born in Georgia in 1840, served as captain of a cavalry company in the late war, and at this time resides a few miles east of Talladega. He is a man of fine scholastic attainments and a most reputable citizen of the county in which he has resided since 1865. He was married at Auburn, Lee county, Ala., in 1854, to Sophronia E. J. Turner, who died in 1876, the mother of the following children: William T., Turner W., Walker, Artemisia E., wife of David Spence, and Mary J. William Curry, father of Thomas W., emigrated to Talladega county in an early day from Georgia, and became the possessor of a large tract of real estate, which he afterward divided among his children, giving to each at marriage a valuable plantation. One of his sons, Hon. J. L. M. Curry, now general agent of the Peabody Educational fund, has been called the Horace Mann of the south. He is an ex-congressman, ex-minister to Spain, and one of the leading legislators, statesmen, educators, authors and philanthropists of the south. Turner Curry grew to manhood in his native county, and at the age of nineteen accepted a clerkship in the mercantile establishment of R. Nich-

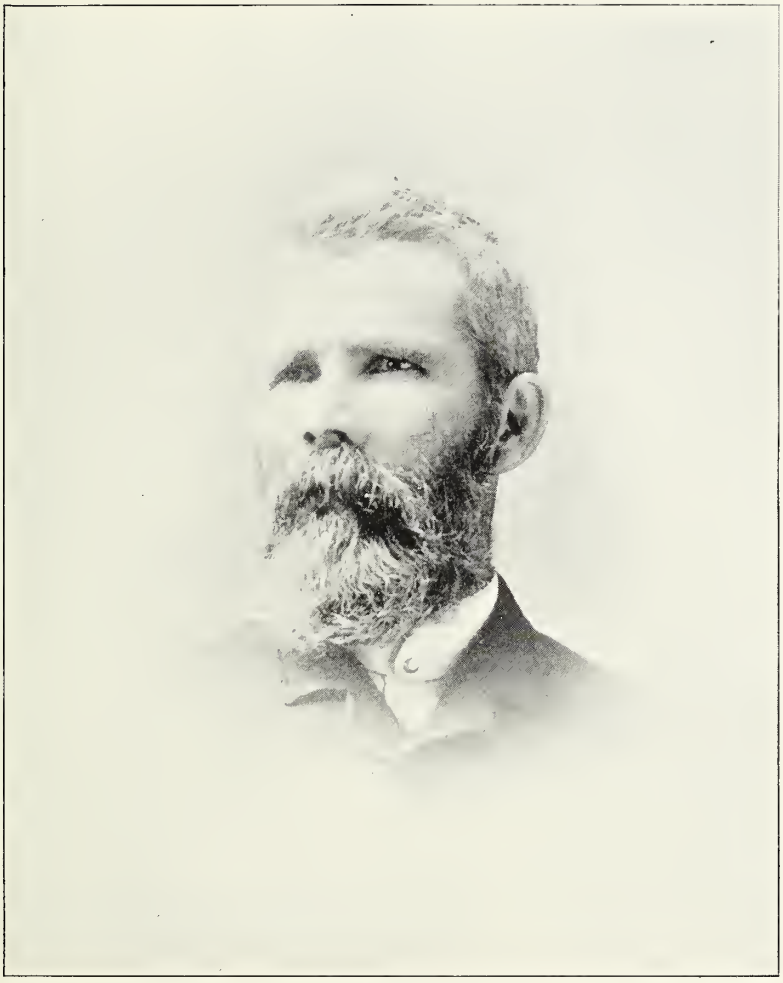
ols, in which capacity he continued one year and then engaged in farming, and was thus occupied for a period of three years, meeting with gratifying success during that time. Relinquishing agricultural pursuits he went to Birmingham, Ala., where for two years he served as a member of the city police force, thence returned to the farm, where he resided until appointed deputy sheriff of Talladega county. He served in the latter capacity four years, and in 1888 was appointed deputy United States marshal for the southern district of Alabama with headquarters at Brewton, and is the present incumbent of that office. It can be stated without any qualification whatever that a more popular, fearless and efficient public servant that Mr. Curry has never been connected with the marshal's office in southern Alabama. His official record is, indeed, a most creditable one, as is attested by the fact of his holding commissions from other districts, and such is his reputation for fearlessness and bravery that he is frequently called upon from different parts of the state to make arrests in extreme cases where other officers have failed. A few years ago, in the county of Randolph, he arrested and carried away five desperate "moonshiners," and that, too, in the face of a mob of enraged sympathizers, and recently he succeeded in breaking up a detachment of the notorious Simms gang, after killing two of the desperadoes. He is cool and collected on occasions of danger, does not hesitate to enforce the law at all hazards, and is said to be a "dead shot," but resorts to the use of arms only in the most extreme cases. Mr. Curry is a member of the Pythian fraternity and a communicant of the Methodist church. He married July 3, 1891, in Brewton, Annie C., daughter of C. B. Hunt, and is the father of one child, Benjamin Walker Curry.

James M. Davison.—Among the names conspicuous in the annals of the legal profession in southern Alabama, but few are connected with more honorable fame than that of James M. Davison, a leading member of the Brewton bar. Mr. Davison is a son of William and Mary J. (McMillan) Davison, the father of Irish descent, and a native of South Carolina, born in the city of Camden, on the 14th day February, 1809. William Davison moved with his parents to Alabama, when nine years of age, and settled in Monroe county, where he engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, which he carried on all his life. The McMillan family is of Scotch origin, and settled in Monroe county, Ala., about the year 1818. The father of Mrs. Davison was a Presbyterian minister, as were also two of his brothers, all three of whom became prominent in the ecclesiastical history of the Presbyterian denomination, and one of them earned more than a state reputation as a successful preacher, and eloquent pulpit orator. William Davison and Mary J. McMillan were married in January, 1842, and to their union were born six children, as follows: James M.; Mary C., wife of Robert B. Dennis, a farmer of Monroe county; Neal Edward, merchant at Belle Landing; William H., a farmer, residing near Kempville, Ala.; John W., newspaper correspondent at Washington, D. C.,

and Sarah J., wife of W. D. Nettles, a farmer of Kempville The mother of these children died in April, 1861, and in 1864, Mr. Davison married a second wife, Josephine Jackson, who bore him one child, Lillie E., wife of Samuel Simmons, of Argyle, this state. William Davison departed this life in February, 1867, and his widow afterward married Joseph Dunn, at this time a resident of Monroe county. James M. Davison was born December 14, 1844, in Monroe county, Ala., and spent his youthful years on his father's farm, with the rugged duties of which he early became familiar. He received his elementary education in such schools as the county afforded, and at the age of sixteen, when the war cloud spread its somber folds over the country, he responded to the call of his state and entered the service of the Confederacy, enlisting in company H, Seventeenth Alabama regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas H. Watts, afterward distinguished as President Davis' attorney general and Alabama's war governor, with which he served until the cessation of hostilities in 1865. During his period of service he was with his command in the bloody battle of Shiloh, and all the fighting of the Atlanta campaign from Resaca to Franklin, and received a painful wound in the leg while in the intrenchments before Atlanta. At Franklin he was also wounded in the same leg, and with a number of others of his company fell into the enemy's hands. After a brief imprisonment he succeeded in effecting his escape, but before reaching the Confederate lines, was recaptured and held a prisoner until the close of the war. He was released at Point Lookout, Md., June 20, 1865, and at once returned home, and after recovering from a severe spell of sickness, contracted while in the Federal prison, embarked in the mercantile trade in Monroe county, which he carried on for only a limited period. From his boyhood, Mr. Davison was ambitions of acquiring knowledge, and actuated by this laudable desire, he abandoned merchandising and entered the Stonewall institute, Dallas, Ala., where he pursued his studies assiduously for two years, and at the end of that time became a student in the university of Virginia, from which famous institution he graduated, completing the full course in several of its schools in three years. His literary education being finished, he turned his attention to the law, which he had previously decided to adopt as a profession, and took a year's course in the different branches of law taught in that institution, thus equipping himself thoroughly for the practice. In 1872 Mr. Davison opened an office in Monroeville, Ala., and after practicing there very successfully for two years, removed to Brewton, where his eminent legal attainments soon won him a conspicuous place among the leading lawyers of the southern part of the state, and brought him an extensive business in Escambia and other counties, both in Alabama and Florida. As a lawyer, Mr. Davison is conscientious and painstaking, a close student in his profession—not a brilliant advocate, but a forcible speaker before a jury, always distinguished for prompt attention to every duty and absolutely honorable in practice. He is a

safe adviser, eminently fair in his treatment of opposing counsel, and occupies a most enviable position among his professional brethren throughout the southern part of Alabama. His course, while at the college, was distinguished by diligent application to his studies, and while a student at Virginia university, out of a class of a hundred mature young men, of ripe scholarship, many of whom were A. M.s of other colleges and state universities, he won the Dr. McGuffey prize for the best logical analysis. Politically, Mr. Davison is a democrat, and as such was honored, in 1884, by an election as representative of the twenty-first district in the state senate. His career as a member of that body was highly honorable and eminently satisfactory to his constituency, as he was instrumental in having passed a large number of bills affecting the state and his own district. An inspection of the journals of the sessions of 1884–5 and 1886–7 speaks well for his industrious attention to duty, and his influence in the senate, only three other senators, representing the principal cities in the state, being accredited with a larger number of bills. In April, 1878, at Pollard, Ala., Mr. Davison was united in marriage with Sarah C., daughter of Malcolm and Mary McMillan, a union blessed with the birth of five children, whose names are as follows: Mary A., William M., Catherine E., Sarah J., and James M. Mr. Davison is a master Mason, of lodge No. 301, and also belongs to the K. of H. and K. of P. fraternities. The Presbyterian church, of which he and wife are consistent members and in which he holds the office of ruling elder, embodies his religious creed.

Elisha Downing, one of the successful lumber men of southern Alabama, is a native of this state, born in what is now Escambia county, then Conecuh, on the 29th day of November, 1837. At the age of twenty-one he left home and hired to a brother, John R. Downing, and for some time thereafter was engaged as a farm laborer at $13 per month. He next found employment in a saw-mill in Escambia county, Fla., and after continuing there some time returned to Conecuh county, Ala., and engaged with his brother in the timber business, chopping and hewing, at which he was more successful financially, his earnings amounting to from $2 to $3 per day, which he husbanded with the greatest care, for the purpose of going into business for himself. About this time, December, 1859, he met and married Esther M. Ellis, daughter of William Ellis, of Escambia county, and shortly thereafter began clearing a farm on Burnt Corn creek, where he lived for only a limited period. Not meeting with very encouraging success as an agriculturist, he gave up the farm, and in the spring of 1862 moved to where his mill is now located, and in May of the same year enlisted in company H, First Florida regiment, with which he served in the army of Gen. Bragg until taken prisoner at Glasgow, Ky., where he lay sick at the time of the capture. After being paroled he returned home, but subsequently re-entered the army at Tullahoma, Tenn., where for some time he lay prostrated with a severe illness,



E. DOWNING.

which necessitated a long confinement in the hospital. He was again captured by the Federals at Jackson, Miss., and sent to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., where he remained a prisoner for twenty-two months, or until after the surrender of Gen. Lee's army at Appomattox. During his prison experience he was a great sufferer from various ailments, but at the close of the war he was in much better health than when he first entered the service. Returning home after his release, he engaged in getting out timber for railroad purposes, and later was employed, for some time in hewing timber for the European markets. In 1878 he invested his savings in a saw-mill on Cedar creek, about five miles northeast of Brewton, which he operated very successfully for nine years, and in 1887 the Cedar Creek Mill company was organized, Mr. Downing, his eldest son, Wiley W., and S. Maddox, being equally interested in the enterprise. This company still does business under the original name and is one of the leading timber firms in Escambia county, owning 18,000 acres of timber land, drained by twenty miles of canal, and a large mill supplied with the latest improved machinery for the sawing of timber, it being strictly a timber-mill. Mr. Downing also owns a mill at Kirkland, Escambia county, and another at Castleberry, both of which are operated to a limited extent, manufacturing lumber for both home and foreign markets. In addition to his timber and lumber business, he is at this time dealing quite extensively in real estate, at different points; is also interested in the Brewton bank, and in all of his enterprises his success has been most gratifying. He owns a pleasant home at the town of Castleberry, where he resides, surrounded by a very interesting family, in the enjoyment of a competence acquired by a life of close application to his business enterprises. Mr. and Mrs. Downing are the parents of the following children: Wiley W., interested with his father in the timber business at Brewton; Julia P., wife of T. M. McCall; Alice M., wife of W. A. Hill; Minnie B.; Elisha; Ella P.; Easter M.; John R., deceased, and Ethel C. Mr. and Mrs. Downing and all their children are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Downing is, in every respect, a first-class citizen, a superior business man, and a notable type of the true christian gentleman. He is liberal in his donations for religious purposes, takes an active interest in matters educational, and for years has been a pillar of the Methodist church in his home town. The parents of Mr. Downing were Wiley C. and Sarah (Mason) Downing, the father a native of Cook county, N. C., born in the year 1789. He was a planter, served in the Seminole war, and, as an old line whig, bitterly opposed the late war between the states. Wiley and Sarah Downing were married in Conecuh county, Ala., in 1825, and became the parents of the following children: George W., John R., W. T., Aaron T., Millie, wife of Edward Millsted, Elizabeth, Elisha, Bryant, Wiley C., and an infant, who died unnamed. The family was raised in Conecuh county, where the father and mother died in the years 1866 and 1858, respectively. The Downings are of Scotch descent.

Elisha Downing's maternal grandfather was Peter Mason, who moved to Alabama in an early day, and settled on the Sepulgah river, in Conecuh county.

WILEY W. DOWNING, eldest son of Elisha and Esther M. Downing, was born November 15, 1860, in Conecuh county, Ala. After obtaining an elementary education in the common schools, he entered, at the age of sixteen, the Richardson Cadet school at Mobile, which he attended two years and then became a student in the Southern university at Greensboro, Ala., where he pursued his studies for a period of three years. Later, he attended college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he graduated in December, 1882, after which he returned home and accepted a position as custom-house clerk with Bares & Downing, in whose employ he continued about nine months. He then engaged with his father at Brewton, and some months later went to Texas, where he spent the greater part of a year, returning at the end of his tour to Escambia county, thence removing to Ellsville, Miss., where for some time he was engaged in the lumber business. His next venture was in the mercantile business at Orange Home, Fla., where he conducted a very satisfactory trade for a few months, and then, returning to Brewton, accepted a position with the Cedar Creek milling company, in which he subsequently purchased a third interest, which he still owns. Mr. Downing is a cultured gentleman of pleasant address, has a large circle of friends in Escambia county, and is one of Brewton's most intelligent and progressive citizens. In 1887, December 27, he wedded Miss Annie M. Ferara, the beautiful and highly accomplished daughter of S. Ferara, of Pensacola, Fla. Mr. and Mrs. Downing have two interesting children, Wiley W. and Annie M. Politically, Mr. Downing is a democrat; fraternally, a member of the Masonic order, and in religion, a Methodist. Mrs. Downing belongs to the Catholic church.

JOHN F. DRURY, a successful merchant of Flomaton, is the son of Henry and Susan Drury. The father was born in England, in the year 1808, and, coming to the United States when young, located in Jackson, La. He was, by occupation, a wheelright, and in after years acted as superintendent of a large manufacturing company. He was a man of liberal education and many accomplishments, and is remembered as a most exemplary citizen. In 1843, he married Mrs. Susan (Hunt) Townsend, who bore him four children: John F., Sarah, widow of Robert Reagan; Henry, deceased, and one which died in infancy. By a previous marriage, Mrs. Drury had one child, William Townsend, and after Mr. Drury's death, which occurred in 1854, she married J. D. Van Horn, by whom she had a daughter, Nora, who resides at Flomaton, Escambia county John F. Drury was born in Jackson, La., January 10, 1846, and when quite young, was taken by his parents to New Orleans, thence to Santa Rosa county, Fla., where the family resided some years. At the age of fifteen he responded to the call

of the Confederacy for troops, and entered the service as cavalryman in Capt. Amos's company, which was recruiting at Milton, Fla., for the Fifteenth regiment. With the command Mr. Drury served throughout the war, mostly along the coast from Florida to the Mississippi river. He was made a prisoner in 1863, at Oak Field, and taken to Ft. Pickens, where he remained until his exchange, six months later, when he rejoined his company and continued in the field until the cessation of hostilities. On leaving the army, he accepted a position as bridge carpenter with the Louisville & Nashville railroad company, in which capacity he continued about five years, at the end of which time he became foreman of bridge construction on a certain division of that system, and held the place until 1880. In that year he accepted a position as bridge foreman on the Houston & Texas Central railroad, with which company he remained one year, and then began contracting for the construction of bridges in an extension of the same line from Cisco to Albany, Tex. After finishing contracts, he took another from Garrett to a point in Hunt county, and, after completing the work, returned to Florida in 1882, and contracted for the construction of railroad lines, which he followed for only six months. Later, he took a contract to construct bridges on the Mississippi Valley road, from Ethel to the state line, and after fulfilling the same, gave up bridge building, and in partnership with his half-brother, William Townsend, under the firm name of Townsend & Drury, opened, in the spring of 1884, a general mercantile house at Flomaton, Ala. After carrying on a very thriving trade for two years, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Drury continuing the business at the old stand until December, 1891, at which time he moved into his present commodious quarters, where he has since taken rank as one of the leading merchants of Escambia county. He carries a stock representing a capital of $5,000, and does a yearly business of from $14,000 to $16,000. Mr. Drury was married February 1867, to Miss Selina A., daughter of William H. Sizer, of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Drury was descended from a long line of English ancestors, and the family history is directly traceable to some of the oldest families of the English nobility. She died, the mother of the following children: Susan E., deceased; John H., Emma; Willie L., deceased; Roberdean, Anna and Ella.

John D. Emmons, the leading merchant of Williams' Stations, and a representative citizen of Escambia county, is a native of Alabama, born in the county of Conecuh, June 30, 1853. His grandfather was William Emmons, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and an early resident of Georgia, to which state he emigrated when a young man, thence later changed his residence to Escambia county, where his death occurred. Jesse Emmons, father of John D., was born in Sumter county, Ga., August 26, 1817. He was a farmer and stock raiser, served in the Creek war, and, as a union democrat, opposed secession, and refused to countenance the institution of slavery. In the month of August, 1847, he mar-

ried Ellen C. Stanton, who bore him three children: Caroline E., wife of H. H. Brown; Clarissa A., wife of N. W. Nicholson, and John D. Emmons. The first-named of these children died of yellow fever at Flomaton in the year 1873. The father moved to Escambia county, Fla., in 1856, and lived there until February, 1887, when he moved to Williams' Station, Escambia county, Ala., where he died the following December. John D. Emmons grew to manhood in Escambia county, Fla., attended the country schools at intervals while attaining his majority, and then, in partnership with his father, became interested in the stock business. He did not leave home until his twenty-eighth year, at which time he was married in Pcwellton, Fla., February 2, 1881, to Margaret E. Henderson, and three years after followed the stock business by himself until 1886. In that year he changed his residence to Williams' Station and embarked in the mercantile trade, which he has since successfully carried on, owning, at this time, the largest store in the place, his stock representing a value of over $3,000. Mr. Emmons was honored in 1884 by being chosen representative from Escambia county, Fla., to the general assembly, and while a member of that body made a creditable record as an efficient and judicious legislator. He was elected as a democrat when the county was strongly republican, and such was his popularity that he ran far ahead of his ticket, receiving ten more votes than the successful candidate for governor, and over 100 above the ticket in the previous presidential contest. Mr. Emmons is an intelligent and progressive citizen, a competent business man, and stands high in the estimation of the people of his community and throughout the entire county. He is a prominent factor in the farmers' alliance movement in the southern part of Alabama, and holds an official position in the Methodist church, with which he has been connected for a number of years. Mr. Emmons's first wife died about one year after marriage, and on the 26th day of February, 1885, in Butler county, Ala., he wedded Miss Mattie J. Huggins, who has borne him three children: Grover Cleveland, Jesse Eugene and John Jefferson. Mrs. Emmons is the daughter of Rev. Jefferson B. Huggins, a native of South Carolina, and for many years a minister of the Methodist church. He died in 1872. His father was William Huggins, who came to the United States from Ireland and settled in South Carolina.

William A. Finlay, merchant of Pollard, son of David H. and Rebecca Finlay, was born September 7, 1850, in Pike county, Ala. His grandfather, Archibald Finlay, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and an early settler of Alabama, moving to the state a number of years ago, while it was under territorial government. David H. Finlay was born in Sumter district, S. C., in 1819, came to Alabama with his parents, when a boy, and located in Pike county, now Crenshaw, where he still resides. He was a soldier in the late war, and was at one time tax collector of Pike county, beside filling with distinction other positions, and for a number of years, has been a prominent and public-spirited citizen of

the community in which he resides. His marriage, which was solemnized in Butler county in 1849, with Rebecca Staggers, who is still living, has been blessed with the birth of the following named children: William A.; Robert S., decesaed; David H., deceased; Sarah, wife of Coleman Salter; Elizabeth, wife of Frank Lasseter; Charles E., James D., Margaret, John S, and Dudley B. William A. Finlay began life as a famrer in the neighborhood where his parents resided, and in 1869, when but nineteen years of age, was united in marriage in New Providence, Crenshaw county, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry D. and Sarah Curtis. Subsequently, in 1875, he removed to Santa Rosa county, Fla., and accepted a position with Milligan, Chaffin & Co., timber dealers, where he was employed for a period of six years, locating at the end of that time at Pollard, Ala., at which place, in partnership with W. H. Kennedy, under the firm name of Finlay & Kennedy, he engaged in business. The firm continued in the trade until 1886, when Mr. Finlay embarked in business upon his own responsibility and has since been prominently identified with the mercantile interests of the city. Beginning business on a small scale, Mr. Finlay, by superior management and intelligent attention to the demands of his customers, has bulit up a very lucrative trade and is now classed with the successful merchants of Pollard, his stock representing a capital of about $7,000. He is an active member of the Methodist church, has held the office of Sunday school superintendent and steward, and belongs to the F. & A. M. lodge of Brewton. For a couple so young in years, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay have an unusually large family, fourteen children; ten living, namely: John E., Herbert D., Annie, David H., William A., Margaret E., Minnie, Lulu, Elizabeth R. and Lewis M. Those deceased were Josephine, Katy, Eva, and Robert S.

Stewart J. Foshee, a prominent lumber manufacturer, son of James and Amanda (Clements) Foshee, is a native of Alabama, born in the county of Conecuh, on the 10th day of January, 1851. His father was born in the state of Georgia, in 1798, followed planting and lumbering all his life and became quite wealthy, owning at the time of his death, in 1861, several plantations and valuable lumber interests. He was twice married; first to Martha Parker, who died, leaving three children, and afterward to Amanda Clements, who is still living in Conecuh county. The issue of the second marriage was also three children, namely: James K. P.; Mary Elizabeth Miller, deceased, and Stewart J. The subject of this biography lived with his mother on the home place until his eighteenth year, when he embarked in life for himself, marrying at that early age, in 1869, Matilda, daughter of Alexander McGowin. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Foshee engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed with varied success for four years and then abandoned the farm and began "logging," which he continued for a period of about two years. His next venture was in the hewn timber business which he followed with encouraging success till 1880, at which time he formed

a partnership in the timber and lumber trade with J. R. Miller, which, under the firm name of Miller & Foshee, continued for one year, Mr. Foshee retiring at the end of that time. Subsequently he became associated in the lumber business with J. M. Clements, under the firm name of Foshee & Clements, and after two years, Messrs. Miller, Clements & Foshee erected a large mill in Escambia county, which was operated quite extensively under their joint management, from 1883 till 1888. In the latter year the firm became known as Miller, Foshee & Lindsay, under which name the company is still operating. In 1887, Mr. Foshee, in partnership with Mr. Miller, purchased an interest in the large lumber and timber firm of Blacksher Bros., but disposed of his share in 1891 and became identified with Sowell, Foshee & Co., with which he is still connected. This is one of the largest plants in Escambia county, and does a very extensive business. The reputation of the firm, for honest dealing, extends far beyond the limits of Alabama. Mr. Foshee is a notable type of the successful self-made man. He began the struggle of life with few advantages but by diligent application to his business and good management, has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable share of the world's goods and is now reckoned among the solid financial men of southern Alabama. Politically, he has always supported the democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for official honors. Mr. and Mrs. Foshee have had a family of thirteen children, the following of whom are living: Lewis J., William E., Peter, Mason, Martha, Samuel, John, Mary, Clyde, Georgie and Bruce.

G. C. Harold, the principal member of the well-known Harold Mill company, is a native of Germany, and dates his birth from the 20th day of October, 1846. His highly esteemed parents, Henry and Dora Harold, were married in Germany in 1839, and resided in their native country until 1853, at which time, through the influence of the former's brother, who had previously crossed the Atlantic, they were induced to immigrate to the United States. The family landed at New Orleans, and proceeded directly to Escambia county, Ala., where they lived happily together until the father's death occurred in October, 1890. He was born in 1809, and followed farming all his life. The mother is still living, having reached a good old age. The following are the names of the children born to Henry and Dora Harold: Eva, wife of John Carlovitz, deceased; Margaret, wife of Riley Franklin; Elizabeth, wife of John Franklin; George C.; Henry, deceased; Andrew; Cournal, wife of James Franklin; Lucinda, wife of William J. Jernigan; Paulina, deceased, and James H., all of whom were born in Germany except four. G. C. Harold was but a small boy when his parents came to America, and he has spent the greater part of his life in Escambia county, Ala. In 1866 he engaged in the timber business at Brewton, where he also started a small mercantile establishment, and in 1874, in partnership with his brother Andrew, under the firm name of Harold Bros., engaged in the manufacture of

lumber, which, with merchandising, he still carries on. Mr. G. C. Harold was married October 6, 1870, to Ann M. Weaver, daughter of C. E. Weaver, the issue of which union is eleven children, namely: Dora, wife of R. O. Coker; Annie, deceased; Cora, Henry, Edward, Rudolph, Freeman, infant deceased, Homer, Joyce and Carl. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Harold live in Alco, a thriving little town near Brewton, and are among the most estimable and highly respected people of that town. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Harold is an earnest supporter of the republican party. Mrs. G. C. Harold's parents, Clark and Jane Weaver, were married in 1849 in the state of Alabama, where they were born and raised, the issue of which union is six children, namely: William W.; Ann M., wife of G. C. Harold; Eliza J., wife of Henry Weaver; Caroline, deceased; Edmund; Mary, wife of George Mantel. This happy couple lived peacefully together until the mother's death, which occurred in 1864. In the year 1865 the father was married to Elizabeth Snell; to them were born three children, namely: John G.; Catharine, wife of Frank Blair, and Benjamin. The father's death occurred in 1890; he was born in 1823, thus showing that he lived to reach a good old age.

Andrew Harold, treasurer of the Harold Mill company and sixth child of Henry and Dora Harold, was born in Germany, October, 1851, and since his second year has been a resident of Alabama, living in the county of Escambia. He early became interested in the timber business, engaging in the same at the age of nineteen, but shortly thereafter accepted the position as manager of his brother's mercantile establishment at Brewton, the duties of which he discharged for a period of four years. In the fall of 1874, he purchased a third interest in the timber and mercantile business with his brother, and the firm thus continued until 1881, since which time it has undergone various changes, being now known as the Harold Mill. October 6, 1874, Mr. Harold and Miss Malinda Oliver were united in marriage, and to their union the following children have been born: William A., Lenna D., Walter H., Charles L., George O., Leona D., and Ralph M. In local politics, Mr. Harold is independent; in state and national matters a republican and prohibitionist. He is a Methodist in religion and fraternally belongs to the order of K. of H. The business firm of Harold Bros., was organized in 1874, and changed in 1881, by the admission thereto of J. S. Scott, who purchased a third interest in the concern, which then became known as the firm of Harold Bros. & Scott. In that year the company purchased 2,000 acres of timber land and a large stock of general merchandise, and did a very profitable business until 1888, when Mr. Scott withdrew and a stock company of G. C. Harold, A. Harold, J. H. Harold and C. W. Zimmerman was incorporated under the laws of the state. The firm is known as the Harold Mill company, G. C. Harold, president; C. W. Zimmerman, vice-president; J. H. Harold, sec.

retary, and A. Harold, treasurer, and manufactures yellow pine lumber and timber, pine and cypress shingles, and deals in all kinds of merchandise demanded by the general trade. The main mill, to which a railroad track has been constructed, is situated about four miles east of Brewton and has a capacity of about 40,000 feet of lumber per day. The firm does a yearly business of about $125,000, and the plant and other property represent a capital of $100,000.

CHARLES D. HENDERSON, a popular and successful business man of Brewton, and United States commissioner for the southern district of Alabama, was born in the town of Sparta, this state, on the 29th day of July, 1848. He is the son of the late Judge John M. Henderson, and brother of Dr. Stephen C. Henderson, notices of whose lives appear in the following sketch. Mr. Henderson, at the age of sixteen, entered the State university at Tuscaloosa, but was not permitted to pursue his studies for any considerable length of time, owing to the invasion of the state by the Federal army, when the institution was broken up, and the buildings burned. Returning home, he accepted a clerkship in a general store in Belleville, and later was similarly employed at the town of Sparta, until 1867, at which time he entered into partnership in the mercantile business with his father at Castleberry, Conecuh county, with the commercial interests of which place he was identified, until his removal to the town of Sparta. The firm of Henderson & Son was maintained until 1869, in which year the father engaged in the milling business at Millview, Fla., and Charles D. entered the employ of the L. & N. railroad company as agent at Sparta. Later he spent one year in the employ of Goldsmith & Co., merchants at Pensacola, Fla., and on the death of his father, he, in connection with the latter's partner, closed up the milling business at Millview. Up to 1888, Mr. Henderson was actively engaged in the lumber trade and merchandising, principally the latter, and in 1888, was made manager of the Peters Lumber company at Alco, which he managed very successfully until 1891. In March of that year he was appointed by Judge H. L. Toulmin, of the United States district court at Mobile, United States commissioner for the southern district of Alabama, of which responsible position he is the present incumbent. Mr. Henderson is a shrewn business man, possesses a large amount of energy and determination, and his life is one round of unceasing activity. As a citizen he is public spirited and liberal, popular with all classes, and as an official, discharges the duties of his position with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the department of the government by which he is employed. In politics an ardent democrat, he has never sought office, and in religion a Methodist, he is broad-minded and liberal, belongs to the K. of H., K. of P., and K. & L. of H. orders, in the local lodges of which at Brewton he is an active worker. In the year 1879, in Conecuh county, Ala., Mr. Henderson and Alice, daughter of Basil Bell, were

S. C. HENDERSON.

made man and wife, and to their union have been born the following children: Alice B., deceased; Katy, Grover Cleveland and Charles D.

STEPHEN C. HENDERSON, M. D.—Among the successful medical men of southern Alabama who have gained distinction in the profession, few occupy a more notable place in the estimation of the public than Dr. Stephen C. Henderson, whose short but exceedingly brilliant career has placed him in the front ranks of Escambia county's representative citizens. He was born January 8, 1861, in Pensacola, Fla., and passed his early life in Escambia county, Ala., in the common schools of which he received his elementary education. Subsequently he attended a high school in the town of Greenville, and still later pursued his literary studies for some time in the Highland Home institute, thus laying, broad and deep, a solid mental foundation upon which in after years a most successful professional career was built. The doctor commenced his medical studies in 1884, under the efficient instruction of Dr. Andrew Jay, and one year later entered the Alabama Medical college at Mobile, where he attended two courses of lectures, graduating with the highest honors of his class in 1887. While attending college his record as a student was such that, on graduating, he received the full vote of ten from every member of the faculty, the second student so honored in the history of the institution. Fortified with a thorough knowledge of his profession, the young doctor immediately, on receiving his degree, opened an office in Brewton, where his superior attainments and large and favorable acquaintance soon brought him an extensive and lucrative practice, which is still constantly increasing. While efficient in all departments of the profession, the doctor gives especial attention to histology and chemistry. He is not only esteemed as a physician and surgeon of rare excellence, but also as one who keeps fully abreast with the advanced thought in his profession by a familiarity with the leading authorities of the times. A gentleman of education and culture, with a naturally strong mind and genial disposition, he would be a valuable addition to any community, and his many commendable qualities have rendered permanent the prominent place he already holds in the esteem of his fellow-citizens of Brewton. The doctor was married December 6, 1882, in Douglasville, to Julia, daughter of C. Y. Mayo, a member of one of the old and highly respectable families of Alabama. Mrs. Henderson died on the 11th day of January, 1891, leaving two children, Lillian Cary and Pearl Mayo. The doctor is a democrat in politics, belongs to the K. of P., K. of H., and K. & L. of H. fraternities and the Methodist church, with which he has been identified for some years, represents his religious creed. Dr. Henderson married Miss Mary Lee, daughter of C. L. Sowell, a prominent banker of Brewton, on the 24th of February, 1892, and now lives and practices his profession in the above place, enjoying a large practice and the fullest confidence of his people. John M. Henderson, the doctor's father, and for many years a representative man of southern Alabama,

was born in Brooklyn, Conecuh county, on the 4th day of October, 1823. Educated in the common schools, he never enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate training, but, possessing a strong, well balanced mind, he in time laid up a vast fund of useful information such as colleges and universities fail to impart. His first public work was as his father's deputy when the latter became sheriff of Conecuh county, and later he embarked in the mercantile business, which he conducted successfully until 1860, during which he was honored by an election to the office of county treasurer, filling that position very creditably two terms. In 1860 he removed to Pensacola, Fla., where for one year he followed the commission business, and later he returned to Conecuh county and built a large and elegant home near Castleberry. In the late war he was lieutenant in a company of volunteers which formed part of the Thirty-eighth Alabama infantry, and after two years of service, severed his connection with the military and accepted the position of probate judge of Conecuh county, to which he was appointed by Gov. Watts. He held this official position until the close of the reconstruction period, when he retired to his home at Castleberry. Subsequently he removed to Mill View, Fla., where his death occurred on the 9th day of September, 1872. Judge Henderson was a typical southern gentleman of the old school, of commanding presence and dignified mien; he excited the profoundest respect of every circle in which he moved, and his whole course of life bore the stamp of true manliness. He was exceedingly scrupulous in regard to the slightest promise, and toward the close of life evinced unusual solicitude in regard to his children, precipitated as their lives had been into the midst of the wide-spread demoralization which followed in the wake of the Civil war. Judge Henderson's wife, whom he married in October, 1847, was Miss Laura Cary, daughter of Armistead Cary, who bore him the following children: Charles D.; John O., deceased; Samuel E.; David F., killed by a horse at the age of eight years; Walter, died in infancy; Stephen C.; Mary, wife of John M. Rabb; Reuben F., died in infancy, and Harry. The mother of these children resides with her daughter, Mrs. Rabb, in Brewton. The father of John M. Henderson was David Henderson, a native of England, which country he left in an early day, immigrating to the United States and settling in Conecuh county, Ala., of which he served as sheriff many years ago. It is related as a matter of interest by his descendants that during the voyage of Mr. Henderson to America, the ship in which he sailed was attacked and captured by pirates, who compelled all the unfortunate prisoners "to walk the plank." Mr. Henderson, who was a member of the Masonic fraternity, made the fact known before being called upon to take the plank, and his recognition by a brother member in the piratical gang was the means of saving his life. He afterward became one of the prominent Masons of Alabama, his interest in the order having been influenced largely by reason of the foregoing incident. Armistead Cary, father of

Mrs. John M. Henderson, was born in Gloucester county, Va., October 23, 1791. Eight years later his parents moved to Clarke county, Ga., settling near Athens. At the age of eleven he was sent to the Waddell high school, Abbeville district, S. C., where he prepared himself for college, and then entered the university of Georgia, from which he graduated in 1813. Choosing the teachers' profession, his first work in that line was as principal of the Sumter district school, S. C., and later, 1820, removed to Claiborne, Ala., where he taught one year. Subsequently he was engaged in educational work in Belleville and Sparta, and in 1826 was chosen circuit clerk of Conecuh county, which office he held continually for a quarter of a century. In 1833 he was appointed, by President Jackson, receiver of the land office for the Sparta district, and discharged the duties of the same until 1850. He was also first probate judge of Conecuh county, and a man prominent in all public affairs in the community where he resided. Such was his character that Mr. Cary passed through all the eventful scenes of a busy life with an unsullied record, and one against which no one ever ventured to cast the slightest aspersion. No man who ever lived in Conecuh county left a fairer record than Judge Cary. He was universally recognized as a man who was swayed in life by the purest motives, and he spurned with derision any proposition that did not fully comport with the highest and noblest principles of rectitude.

GEORGE P. HENRY, M. D.—The paternal ancestors of Dr Henry were natives of Ireland, county Antrim, where his great-great-grandfather, John Henry, was born on the 5th day of November, 1729. John Henry married Nancy Gordon, of Scotland, on the 3d day of December, 1761, and emigrating to the United States, died at Otsego, N. Y., December 4, 1801. Francis, the eldest son of John, was born in the state of New York, December 10, 1762, married a Miss Hibbard, and departed this life on the 6th of May, 1827. His youngest son, James C. Henry, the doctor's father, was born in Coopertown, N. Y., August 7, 1803, married in Louisville, Ky., about the year 1839, Miss Rachel McCormick, and died November 9, 1845, his wife surviving him only a few months. James and Rachel Henry had a family of three children, two of whom are living, the doctor and Julia, wife of George F. Fuller, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn. After the death of their parents Dr. Henry and his sister, went to live with the family of an uncle, Rufus Henry, who resided in Lauderdale county, Ala., and who afterward changed his residence to Nashville, Tenn., in 1857. The doctor's first practical experience in life was obtained in that city as a clerk in the drug house of Stretch & Forber, where he remained until 1860, a close and intelligent student of pharmacy, in which he acquired an unusual degree of proficiency. In 1860 he joined Gen. Bickly's filibustering expedition, returning in 1861, at which time he entered the Confederate army, enlisting in company H, Fourth Tennessee infantry, commanded by Col. Churchwell, with which

he served until the close of the war. He took part in the battles of Stone river, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, and with 150 others of his command, was captured by the enemy while crossing the Chattahoochie river, just before the battle of Peach Tree Creek. Immediately after his capture, he was sent to the Johnson Island prison, in Lake Erie, where he was kept in confinement until paroled, April, 1865, during which period he made several unsuccessful attempts to escape. The doctor entered the army as a private, eventually rose to the rank of captain, and for some time during his first years of service did duty as a medical steward. Returning to Nashville after his release he accepted a position with G. W. Hendershot, druggist, in whose employ he continued until 1869, pursuing the study of medicine, in the meantime under competent private instructions. Severing his connection with the drug business, the doctor, in 1869, entered the medical department of the Nashville university, in which he completed the prescribed course, graduating with the class of 1871. On receiving his degree he began the practice in Nashville, and soon after opening his office, was appointed surgeon of the Tennessee penitentary, which position he held for a period of four years. He was then employed for some time as surgeon for the company which constructed the Cincinnati & Southern railroad, and in 1888, located at Wallace, Ala., where he has since followed his chosen calling with flattering success. The doctor has built up one of the largest and most responsible practices in Escambia county, and stands in the very first rank with his professional brethren in the southern part of the state, among whom he enjoys a great measure of popularity. While successful in all departments of his profession he is especially proficient in surgery, to which he has given great deal of attention ever since engaging in the practice. In 1868, the doctor was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Sawyer, a union blessed with the birth of the following named children: Nancy J., Lena, Genie, Hattie, and Gordon. Dr. and Mrs. Henry are members of the Presbyterian church.

James Herrington, treasurer of Escambia county, is a native of Alabama, and a son of Micajah and Rebecca (Cox) Herrington. Micajah Herrington was a native of Georgia, born in 1781, came to Alabama in 1816, locating in Conecuh county, where his death occurred in 1828. He married Rebecca Cox and had a family of ten children, namely: Ephraim, Franklin, Lucy, Micajah, James, John, Thomas, Mary, widow of Abram Brown, of Brewton, Ala., and two who died in infancy, unnamed. The mother, a woman of most exemplary character, died in the year 1862. James Herrington was born in the county of Conecuh, October 28, 1826, and at the early age of twelve was compelled to rely for support upon his own resources. His educational training was limited to a few months, attendance at the ordinary country schools, and the greater part of his life was passed as an agriculturist, within twenty-five miles of Brewton. He

taught school for some time in Brewton, and in 1880 was elected treasurer of Escambia county, which he has held by successive re-elections to the present time. In 1884, in partnership with B. F. Pringle, he embarked in the mill and lumber business, and the firm as thus constituted continued about two years, when a half interest was purchased by Messrs. Parker and Lovelace, the firm name changing to the Pollard Milling Co. With the addition of the last-named gentlemen, a new mill of largely increased capacity was erected, and more timber land purchased. The firm has undergone various changes and is now known as the Pollard Mill Co., Mr. Herrington, president, and C. Y. Mayo, secretary and treasurer. The company owns 3,100 acres of land and the mill, which saws square timber mostly, has a capacity of 15,000 feet per day. Mr. Herrington was married at the age of eighteen, in Conecuh county, to Miss Margaret Thompson, who has borne him the following children: Adaline, deceased; Mary A., wife of Henry Jernigan; Francis J., deceased; John, and Martha J., wife of B. F. Pringle. Mr. Herrington is a royal arch Mason, a democrat in politics, and a consistent member of the Methodist church. A man of the most unswerving rectitude, his name has never been remotely connected with any questionable transaction, and his continued retention in the office he now holds is ample proof of his popularity with the people.

A. J. Jackson.—The parents of the gentleman whose biography is herewith presented are Joseph J. and Lucinda Jackson, natives respectively of Georgia and Alabama. The Jackson family is of Welsh descent and came to Alabama from South Carolina at an early period of the history of the former state. Levi Jackson, grandfather of A. J., was for many years, a resident of Alabama and afterward went to Texas, there serving in the Indian war and where his death occurred soon after having left the army. Mr. Jackson's maternal grandfather was Edmond Powell, who came to America early in the present century and continued a resident of the state until his death. Joseph J. Jackson was born December 17, 1812; taken by his parents to Alabama when six years of age, he has passed the greater part of his life on the farm where he now resides, in Escambia county. He married, August 24, 1835, Miss Lucinda Powell, who was born in the year 1819, and who has borne him twelve children, the following of whom are living: Georgiana, wife of M. Corssley; William J.; Edmond P.; Frances V., wife of Willis Thompson; Joseph J.; Andrew J.; Jesse L.; Lucinda M., wife of Henry Barker; Miles J., and Charles J. The names of those deceased are Mary J., wife of Elijah Jernigan and Nancy, and Andrew J., deceased. Allen J. Jackson is a native of Escambia county, Ala., born March 1, 1851. On attaining his majority, he engaged as a teamster in the timber business, and after continuing the same two years, purchased an interest in a photograph gallery at Brewton, Ala., which he carried on jointly with R. P. Watts for a period of about eighteen months, and then purchased his partner's share and remained sole proprietor until disposing of the establishment

sometime later. After selling the gallery, Mr. Jackson again embarked in the timber business, which he continued until 1877 and then went to Texas, where for one year he followed the pursuit of agriculture. Returning to Alabama, he a third time began dealing in timber and lumber, but relinquished the business in 1885 and engaged in merchandising at Repton, Conecuh county, where he sold goods until his removal to Wallace, in 1889. From 1889 until 1891, Mr. Jackson conducted a business by himself, but at the latter date, became associated with C. R. Cochran, and the firm thus constituted, purchased the commissary department of the Sullivan Timber company at Wallace, Sullivan and Pine Log, at all three of which points they are now conducting well appointed stores. Mr. Jackson is an example of the successful self-made man and occupies a conspicuous place in the estimation of the community where he resides. He was married at Flomaton, Ala., in 1880, to Amelia, daughter of Merida Beasley, of Florida, and his home is brightened by the presence of three interesting children, namely: Rufus P., Samuel N., and Amelia Emma. Politically, Mr. Jackson is a democrat, and he is now a member of the board of trustees for his township.

Hon. Norvelle R. Leigh.—Of the many honorable men who have lived in Escambia county, few have achieved a more favorable notice than Hon. Norvelle R. Leigh, the present probate judge. Paternally, Jugde Leigh is descended from the sturdy German-Scotch immigrants that settled in Virginia in an early day, and in that state his grandfather was born many years ago. Subsequently the family migrated to South Carolina, in Beaufort district, of which state John D. Leigh, the judge's father, was born in the year 1797. John D. Leigh was in early life a merchant, and later followed the pursuit of agriculture, in which he was very successful, having been a good business man, prosperous and thrifty. He was twice married, first about the year 1823, in Conecuh county, to Susan Brantley, who bore him two children, William B. and John D., both deceased. Mrs. Leigh dying, Mr. Leigh in due course of time, formed a matrimonial alliance with Nancy Robertson, daughter of a distinguished Baptist minister, who was engaged in his sacred calling for over seventy years, and who died in 1857, at the advanced age of ninety-four. Rev. Mr. Robertson was a native of Georgia, of Scotch descent, and for some time was a resident of Covington, state of Mississippi. The issue of John D. Leigh's second marriage, which was consummated about the year 1833 or 1834, was three children, namely: Norvelle R., Mrs. Amanda Bronson of Meridian, Miss., and George M., a resident of Evergreen, this state. Mr. John D. Leigh lived in Brooklyn, Ala., where he had located in 1820, until his death, which occurred on the 28th day of December, 1848. Mrs. Leigh survived her husband a number of years, dying January 10, 1879. Judge Leigh was born May 31, 1837, in Brooklyn, Conecuh county, and was but eleven years of age when his father died, which loss he keenly and deeply realized, and which early

compelled him to rely largely upon his own resources. His early educational training was limited to the common schools of his native county, and at the age of fifteen he began life for himself as a clerk in the mercantile house of Charles Williford, at Quitman, Miss., in which capacity he was employed until 1855, pursuing his studies as occasions would permit in the meantime. In July of 1855, he went to Milton, Fla, and accepted a clerkship in a store kept by his brother, John D. Leigh, with whom he remained until attaining his majority, at which time he purchased the stock and followed the general mercantile trade until the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861. Actuated by the spirit which animated so many of the brave sons of the south, at the opening of the great internecine strife, the judge, on the 17th of September, 1861, entered the Confederate service as member of a company of mounted rangers, organized at the town of Milton, Fla, of which he was elected second lieutenant, and which was reorganized eight months later for three years' service or for continuance of service during the war. At the time of reorganization, Mr. Leigh was chosen captain and as such served with commendable ability until the cessation of hostilities, during which time his company formed a part of the Fifteenth Confederate cavalry, and was designated by the letter E. The principal service of this company was confined to the coast between the Choctawhatchee and Mississippi rivers, and while not engaged in any great battles, it participated in a large number of small fights and skirmishes, in one of which fights, in the year 1864, nearly the entire command was surrounded and captured. It so happened at the time of the capture, that Judge Leigh was confined to the hospital on account of a serious indisposition; consequently he escaped falling into the hands of the enemy. The command with which he was identified was engaged in battle several days, after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, not having been apprised of that event, but, as soon as the news was published, his company with others, at once lay down the arms of warfare, and returned to their respective homes. For some time after quitting the service, Judge Leigh was engaged in agricultural pursuits, near Belleville, Conecuh county, where he carried on a farm belonging to his mother-in-law, but in 1867 relinquished that calling and embarked in the mercantile and timber business at Pollard, Escambia county, which he continued with varying success until 1879, making and loaning a great deal of money during that interval. In 1880 he was complimented by receiving at the hands of his party the nomination for probate judge, to which position, after one of the most exciting campaigns ever held in the county, he was elected by a majority of seventeen votes over a popular candidate. After discharging the duties of the office in a most creditable manner for a period of six years, the people of the county, to show their further appreciation of his services, re-elected him without any material opposition. He was again re-elected in August, 1892, for six years, his opponent receiving

but 132 votes out of 2,000, a fact which sufficiently attests his great popularity. The judge is possessed of refined and sympathetic manners, and is a gentleman universally esteemed and admired by the people of Brewton and Escambia county, irrespective of party affiliations. His official record has been unimpeachable and his private character may well serve as a model for the young man who has a commendable desire to wield a wholesome moral influence in the world. The married life of Jugde Leigh began on the 31st day of March, 1864, in Belleville, Conecuh county, at which time and place Miss Kate, daughter of John H. and Margaret Burnett became his wife—a most fortunate and happy union, resulting in the birth of the following children, namely: Maggie, wife of David M. Hand, of Birmingham; Katie, wife of E. S. McMillan, merchant of Brewton; Norvelle R., a student at school, and John D. Leigh, who assists his father in the office. Politically, the judge is a representative democrat of the old school and in religion adheres to the Baptist creed, of which he has been for many years an earnest and consistent member. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to lodge No. 301, at Brewton. The judge and the members of his interesting family now under the parental roof, reside in the village of Alco, where he dispenses a genial old-fashioned hospitality in one of the most beautiful and comfortable suburban homes in the vicinity of the county seat.

Edwin M. Lovelace.—Few persons in Escambia county enjoy as great personal popularity as Edwin M. Lovelace, who holds a place in the public estimation that might well be coveted by any man. He is a fine specimen of the chivalrous southern gentleman, of commanding presence, strong face, and correct demeanor, and occupies a prominent place among the successful business men of his county. Mr. Lovelace is a direct descendant of the Lovelaces of England, a family of noble blood. His great-grandfather came from that country to the United States in an early day, and settled in South Carolina, in which state his grandfather, Aaron Lovelace, was born and raised. Basil M. Lovelace, father of Edwin M., is also a native of South Carolina, born in Edgefield district in 1824. He is a planter, and served in the late war, as did also two of his brothers. One of his mother's brothers rose to the rank of colonel. Basil M. now resides on a plantation about ten miles from Brewton, in Escambia county. He was married in his native state in 1852, to his cousin, Amanda Lovelace, and for some time thereafter lived in Lowndes county, Ala.; thence, in 1860, moved to the present site of Brewton, which was his home until after the war, when the family renoved to their present place of residence on the Conecuh river. The following are the names of the children born to Basil M. and Amanda Lovelace: Edwin M., Laura S., Annie, wife of W. H. Strong; Catherine, deceased; William Y., and James H. Edwin M. Lovelace was born in Lowndes county, Ala., July 14, 1854, was reared to manhood in and near Brewton

E. M. LOVELACE.

and received a practical education in the schools of Escambia county. The war interfering very disastrously with his father's property and his mother being an invalid, he felt in duty bound to assist in the maintenance of the family and the education of the children, for which he remained under the parental roof until his twenty-seventh year. In 1882 he purchased an interest in the lumber and milling business with H. T. Parker, from which time, until the present, he has been prominently identified with the timber interest of Escambia county, and manager of the firm of Parker & Lovelace. From a small beginning, the firm has gradually increased its business, added new and improved machinery, purchased additional lands and now owns over 16,000 acres with five miles of canal, and a mill with the capacity of 25,000 feet of lumber per day. Mr. Lovelace is interested in another lumber firm, Lovelace & Lovelace, which has two mills with a daily capacity of 30,000 feet and 10,000 acres of fine timbered land, well drained by over eight miles of ditching, and also owns an interest with C. F. Rankin & Co., in a large mercantile house, which does a very extensive business. He gives personal attention to all these enterprises, and in their management displays superior sagacity. Mr. Lovelace is a member of the Baptist church of Brewton, belongs to the K. of H. and K. of P. orders, and as a democrat has been active in behalf of his party's interest in Escambia county.

Henry H. Malone, M. D., the oldest practicing physician of Brewton, was born in Columbus, Ga., March 29, 1837, the son of William P. and Rebecca Malone. Dr. Malone received a liberal education in his youth, as did also all his brothers and sisters. Having early selected the medical profession for his life work, he prepared himself for the same by taking a thorough course in the university of New York, which institution he entered at the age of twenty-three, and from which he graduated in the class of 1860. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of his profession in Brewton, where he has ever since resided, and his reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon is not confined to Escambia alone, but has spread to a number of other counties in southern Alabama and northern Florida. In 1861 the doctor raised a company for the First Florida infantry, and served as captain for a period of twelve months, resigning at the end of that time on account of a chronic ailment contracted while in the service, and for eighteen months thereafter was compelled to keep his bed by reason of great bodily suffering The doctor ranks deservedly high in his profession, and his practice, which is still very extensive and lucrative, has returned him a comfortable competence, which he is now enjoying in one of the largest and most comfortable houses in Escambia county. During the great yellow fever epidemic which raged throughout the southern states in 1883, and which visited Brewton with especial virulence, more than 50 per cent. of the cases in the town proving fatal, Dr. Malone did not desert his patients, but labored assiduously, night and day, in behalf of the suffer-

ers for a period of six weeks, during which time the plague reached its most violent stage. In June, 1865, Mary A., daughter of James and Elizabeth Snowden, became the doctor's wife, and seven children have blessed their union, namely: Rebecca P.; Eugene, a student in Alabama Medical college, Mobile; Walter J.; Ella Penn; Jessie; Maud, and Ruby. Politically, the doctor adheres to the faith of the democratic party, and in religion is a communicant of the Methodist church, to which his wife also belongs. The doctor's father, William P. Malone, was born in South Carolina in the year 1800, and in early life moved to Georgia, locating at the town of Columbus, where for some years he carried on an extensive mercantile business, and accumulated a large fortune. He served in the Creek war, was a man of much more than ordinary powers of mind, highly educated and a most genial and accomplished southern gnetleman. He married near Milledgeville, Ga., December 23, 1834, Miss Rebecca P. Griggs, who bore him the following-named children: Henry H.; Eliza, widow of John Iverson; Sarah, Arthur and Chandler, the last three deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Malone departed this life in the years 1849 and 1883, respectively. Dr. Malone's grandfather, on the paternal side, was Robert Malone, a native of South Carolina, of English-Scotch descent, and maternally he is descended from one of the old Virginia families, which settled prior to the Revolutionary war in Dinwiddie county, that state. The maternal grandfather, William Griggs, was born in Virginia, March 13, 1787, moved to Hancock county, Ga., when a young man, and there married Charlotte Penn, also a native of Virginia and second cousin of the renowned William Penn, founder of the city of Philadelphia. Jesse Griggs, father of William Griggs, was a Virginian of Welsh-Irish descent.

John E. Martin, physician and surgeon, Brewton, is a native of Macon county, Ala., and dates his birth from the 10th day of April, 1849. His paternal grandfather, John Martin, was born of Irish parentage, and lived all his life in South Carolina. William A. Martin, the doctor's father, was born in Edgefield district, S. C., in 1829; is a planter by occupation, served with distinction as a lieutenant in the Third Alabama infantry during the Civil war, and now resides at Union Springs, in his native state. He married, in 1848, Nancy Strom, daughter of John Strom, also of South Carolina, and had a family of seven children, namely: John E.; Janie; Willie, wife of R. L. Williams; Mollie; Moses; Sudie, wife of C. F. Rankin, and Nannie, deceased in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1863, and in 1869 Mr. Martin entered into the marriage relation with Nancy Books, who has borne him the following children: Lewe, Flora B., William, Thomas, and Maggie. Dr. Martin was raised on a farm, and at the age of twenty engaged in the pursuit of agriculture on his own responsibility, continuing that useful calling about two years. He then attended school one year, and in the winter of 1873 carried out a long-felt desire of becoming a physician by entering the

office of Dr. J. H. Reynolds, at Bullock, under whose instructions he pursued his professional studies until 1874, during which, and a part of the succeeding year, he attended a course of lectures in the State Medical college at Mobile. He received a diploma from this institution in the spring of 1875, and at once opened an office at Bullock, where he practiced successfully until his removal to Brewton in the winter of 1883. The doctor has met with gratifying success in his profession, and ranks among the progressive medical men of the county. His reputation as a citizen is first class, and he enjoys in a large measure the confidence and esteem of the public. The doctor and Miss Jessie, daughter of Benjamin Lovelace, were united in marriage December 22d, 1881. Dr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Baptist church at Brewton.

CHARLES Y. MAYO, SR., one of the oldest natives of Escambia county, Ala., is Charles Y. Mayo, Sr. He was born November 28, 1819, in that portion of Conecuh county, which was subsequently cut off and known as Escambia county. His parents were John W. and Nancy (Gaines) Mayo, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch-Irish extraction; they were born in Georgia and South Carolina, respectively, and settled in Escambia county in 1815. Charles Y. Mayo, Sr., had no early opportunities for a college education, but acquired a very fair share of knowledge at the schools of his neighborhood. He worked with his father in the mill business until 1847, when he went into the hewn timber business; later, he engaged in saw milling and in mercantile business, which he still follows, being at present the senior member of the firm of C. Y. Mayo & Sons, of Douglasville, Ala. February 14, 1847, Mr. Mayo married Miss Mary Brackin, of Irish descent. To this union have been born the following children: Andrew, now deceased; Nancy, married to L. D. Solomon; David, deceased; Laura, wife of W. A. Dixon; Frances, now Mrs. W. O. Dixon; Julia, deceased wife of Dr. S. C. Henderson, of Brewton; Charles Y., Jr.; William K., a member of the firm of C. Y. Mayo & Sons. The great-grandfather of C. Y. Mayo, Sr., came to this country direct from county Mayo, Ireland. John W. Mayo, father of C. Y. Mayo, Sr., came from Georgia to Conecuh county, Ala., in 1815, and located north of Conecuh river on a branch which was called Mayo creek, and which still bears the name. In 1816 he moved across the river and settled within one mile of the present home of his grandson, C. Y. Mayo, Jr., where the latter was born, and which has been his abiding place ever since. John W. Mayo and Nancy Gainer were married in 1818, and were blessed with the following children: Charles; Martha, deceased; Samuel G., in real estate business at Independence, Mo.; Nancy, married to James Bishop, of Milton, Fla.; Rebecca, wife of William T. Spies, of Brewton, Ala.; David and John L., of Hitchcock, Tex.; Adeline, married to Andrew Newman, of Brewton, and Reuben, Benjamin and Emeline, all three deceased. During the late war Charles Y. Mayo, Sr., was a member of company I, Sixth Alabama cavalry, Capt. J. C. Keyser, having

enlisted in August, 1863, and serving until the close of the war. In this company Samuel G. Mayo (brother of C. Y., Sr.) was the second lieutenant. In politics C. Y. Mayo is a reliable democrat; in religion he is a Universalist: he is, beside, a member of the order of Good Templars, and is universally esteemed throughout the county of Escambia and adjacent counties. He is fond of literature and frequently indulges in composition, both of prose and verse.

CHARLES Y. MAYO, JR., a popular young business man of Pollard, possessing in a marked degree personal characteristics which have gained for him the highest respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, was born in what is now Escambia county, on the 28th day of December, 1866. In youth he attended the common schools, but at the early age of fourteen, owing to the death of an elder brother, he was compelled to forego the privilege of securing the education he so greatly desired, and take charge of his father's business, with which he became identified two years later as a partner. The firm of C. Y. Mayo & Sons, manufacturers of timber and lumber, and dealers in general merchandise, has been one of the fixed business establishments of Douglasville for a number of years, and its present commendable standing is largely due to the superior management of Charles Y., Jr., who, for a period of nine years, was the efficient superintendent. In addition to his connection with this firm, Mr. Mayo owns a fourth interest in the Pollard Mill company, with which he became identified in August, 1891, and is now filling the position of secretary, treasurer, and general financial manager of the firm. As a business man, Mr. Mayo possesses abilities of a high order, as is attested by the successful career of the large firms of which he has been the financial head. He is a superior accountant, an accomplished penman, and the books, which he keeps with most scrupulous care, are models of elegant chirography. Mr. Mayo possesses a well-balanced mind, which has been cultivated by an intimate acquaintance with the best authors, and in point of intelligence and general integrity he is easily the peer of any citizen of his community. He early imbibed the spirit of politics, in which he takes great interest, and his counsel has been prominent in every convention of his party in Escambia county since he became of sufficient age to wield the election franchise. He was married in September, 1885, to Mary Avent, daughter of J. C. and Mary Avent. Mrs. Mayo was born in Pike county, Ala., April 15, 1866, and is the mother of one child, Arthur David Mayo, aged three years.

JAMES MCMILLAN, the popular and efficient sheriff of Escambia county, is a descendant on the paternal side from an old and highly respected Scotch family, several representatives of which emigrated from Kentyre, Scotland, to America, as early as 1785, and settled in Robeson county, N. C. The first members of the family, of whom there is any reliable information, were Duncan McMillan and his wife, Mary, whose maiden name was McPhatter. They had a son, Daniel, who married Christiana

McLean, and among the children of the latter couple was Duncan McMillan, who was about twelve years of age when his parents settled in North Carolina. Duncan McMillan, by his wife, Mary Wilkinson, was the father of twelve children, namely: John, Daniel, Neil, Duncan, Peter, Angus, Malcolm, Edward, Margaret, Christian, Mary and Catharine. Daniel McMillan was a man of excellent reputation in the community where he resided, as the following certificate, now in the possession of one of his descendants, sufficiently attests:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
ROBESON COUNTY. }

We, the undersigned, do certify that we have, for a considerable number of years, been acquainted with the bearer hereof, Mr. Duncan McMillan. That he is a gentleman of undisputed honesty and the strictest integrity, that he is of respectable connections, and has at all times maintained the character of an honest and upright man. We do, therefore, recommend him to the notice and protection of all good citizens wheresoever his business may call him, or his inclinations lead him. In testimony of which, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

D. MCPHAUL, J. P.,
N. MCALPIN, Dy. Shff.,
PETER JOHNSON, Constable,
JOHN MACKAY,
DANIEL SMITH, S. Clk.

A true copy.
D. MCMILLAN, Co. Treas., Gadsden Co., Fla.

The parents of Mrs. Duncan McMillan were Neil Wilkinson and Margaret (McAllister) Wilkinson, both natives of North Carolina, and members of old and highly respectable families. Malcolm McMillan, seventh child of Duncan McMillan, and father of James McMillan, was a native of Robeson county, N. C., born about the year 1815. By occupation, he was a farmer; during the war acted as a captain of militia in the Confederate service, and after the cessation of hostilities was tax collector for a district in Florida, and later, served as sheriff of Escambia county, Ala., for a period of four years. He was married in Santa Rosa county, Fla., April, 1842, to Mary J. McCaskill, and lived in that county until his removal to Escambia county, Ala., in 1871. Mr. McMillan died October 19, 1880; his widow still survives and resides at this time in Brewton. They reared a family of eight children, namely: Allen M., lumber dealer, of Pine Barren, Fla.; Neal, lumber dealer, doing business at Repton, Ala.; James, Mary E., Duncan, deceased; Edward S., merchant, at Brewton; Margaret H., died in childhood, and Sarah C., wife of Hon. James Davison, of Brewton. James McMillan, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born in Santa Rosa county, Fla., April 30, 1847, and received a limited education in the schools of his native town. Not old enough to enter the regular service at the breaking out of the Civil wa

he nevertheless became greatly interested in the southern cause, and for some years served in the state militia without taking part in any actual battles. He remained under the parental roof until attaining his majority, and later entered the employ of his brother, Allen M. McMillan, who carried on the mercantile business at Pollard, Ala., for whom he clerked several years, and was also employed, in a similar capacity, with W. M. Carney, at Williams' Station. In 1878, he removed to Brewton, and engaged in the general mercantile trade, which he carried on with varying success until 1885, at which time he disposed of his business, and the year following was appointed sheriff of Escambia county, to serve out an unfinished term, caused by the resignation of T. F. Owens. He discharged the duties of sheriff in a manner so acceptable to the people that at the ensuing election he was chosen his own successor, and is now the incumbent of the office. "Jim" McMillan, as he is familiarly called, is one of the most efficient sheriffs Escambia county has ever had, and his name has become a terror to all law breakers in Escambia and adjoining counties. On taking the office, there were on file a number of dead warrants against parties whom his predecessors had feared to arrest, but nothing daunted "Jim." He immediately set about to bring these lawbreakers to justice or drive them out of the county, which he succeeded in doing so effectually that none of them have been heard of in the county since. He has the reputation of being bold, and absolutely fearless in the discharge of his official duties, but, withal, is a man of fine feeling, and always tries to make better men out of the prisoners placed in his charge. Politically, Mr. McMillan has always been an active member of the democratic party, and as such takes an interest in the deliberations of such in Escambia county. He is a member of the Masonic and the K. of P. fraternities, in both of which orders he has held important official positions, and with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, being a steward and Sunday school superintendent in the Brewton congregation. He was united in marriage June 22, 1873, at Pollard, to Anne, daughter of W. S. Penn, whose family are Alabama people.

E. S. McMillan, brother of James McMillan, and one of the well known and popular citizens of Escambia county, was born in Santa Rosa county, Fla, September 7, 1854. He removed with his family to Pollard, Ala., in 1870, and on attaining his majority began working for his father as teamster, but afterward accepted a clerkship in the business house of McMillan & Wiggins, in which capacity he continued for some time. Subsequently he clerked for another firm, and in 1884 embarked in the mercantile business in partnership with C. S. Wiggins, which firm, for three years and a half, carried on a successful trade in the town of Pollard. He then disposed of his interest in the house and for sometime thereafter was engaged in the lumber and logging business, and in 1890 purchasd a grocery store in Brewton, which he has since conducted very successfully. On the 6th day of February, 1891, he was appointed city

marshal of Brewton, which office he still holds with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of the town. Mr. McMillan and Miss Kate Leigh, popular daughter of Hon. N. R. Leigh, were united in marriage on the 19th day of October, 1878, and to their union two children, Ed Leigh and Malcolm, have been born. In politics, Mr. McMillan affiliates with the democratic party, and in religion adheres to the creed of the Methodist, church of which he has for some years been a faithful member. He belongs to the K. of H. and K. of P. and Masonic orders, and socially is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Brewton.

James M. Padgett, the leading merchant of Escambia county, was born January 16, 1861, in the county of Conecuh, Ala., and is the only son of Samuel and Calline Padgett. Samuel Padgett, a farmer by occupation, is also a native of Conecuh county, and dates his birth from the year 1843. He married in 1860, when but eighteen years of age, Calline Bransford, at the time but sixteen, by which union he became the father of one child, James M. The young wife and mother died in 1862, and several years later Mr. Padgett contracted a matrimonial alliance with Sarah Beasley, of Conecuh county, who has borne him the following children: John Wesley, Mollie, Thursy, Alice and C. S., all living but the first named. Mr. and Mrs Padgett now live in Hico, Tex., to which state they removed in 1876. Samuel Padgett's father, also named Samuel, was a native of Georgia, a planter and stock dealer, and for many years a well-to-do citizen of Escambia county. James M. Padgett spent his early years amid the arduous duties of the farm, and at intervals attended such schools as the county afforded, but did not acquire a very thorough education. At the early age of sixteen he left the parental roof, and with but $2.50 which he could call his own, embarked in life for himself as a farm hand in Texas, at the insignificant salary of $10 per month. After a year of such labor, he concluded to return to his old home in Alabama, and carrying this desire into effect, in 1879, lived for some time thereafter with his grandfather, in Conecuh county, where he farmed until the latter's death. Inheriting a small amount of money and farm stock from his grandfather's estate, he continued farming the place till the following year, when he entered a school taught by J. B. F. Watts, at Evergreen, Fla., in which he pursued his studies for a period of ten months. In October, 1881, he took service with the mercantile firm of Rosenfield Bros., at Evergreen, Ala., with whom he remained until January, 1882, without compensation for the purpose of becoming familiar with the business. By this means he obtained a good practical knowledge of the mercantile trade, and being a live, energetic clerk, his firm employed him for the succeeding year at a salary of $150 a year and his board. He continued in the employ of Rosenfield Bros. until August, 1884, at which time, in partnership with a former schoolmate, S. L. Witherington, under the firm name of Witherington & Padgett, he

embarked in general merchandising at the town of Evergreen, where he continued with very gratifying success until October, 1885, when he disposed of his interest and retired from the firm. For some time after selling out he was engaged in Rosenfield Bros.' employ as clerk, but in August, 1887, he effected a partnership with R. Rosenfield, under the firm name of J. M. Padgett & Co., and opened a business house in Brewton, of which he subsequently became sole proprietor. Mr. Padgett, with many others, suffered severely by the great fire which almost devastated Brewton in July, 1888, and, to add to his misfortune, one of the companies in which he carried insurance on his stock proved fraudulent, thus entailing upon him a very serious loss, from the effects of which he did not succeed in recovering for some time. With a capital of $750, and a well-formed determination to succeed, Mr. Padgett again entered the business field, and, after selling goods for some time alone, became associated with E. M. Lovelace, which partnership continued until November, 1890. In that year Mr. Padgett purchased his partner's interest, since which time his success has been all that he could have reasonably desired, being at this time the proprietor of the largest mercantile establishment in the county, representing a capital of over $18,000, and doing a yearly business of $60,000. He carries on a wholesale and retail trade in all kinds of general merchandise, occupies two large and commodious brick buildings, and is classed among the solid men of the county. Mr. Padgett was married March 25, 1885, in Evergreen, Ala., to Mollie, daughter of Y. M. Rabb. They have three children, Ruth, Samuel Young and Sadie.

HENRY T. PARKER.—Among the successful business men of Escambia county, deserving of especial mention, is Henry T. Parker, who for a number of years has been prominently identified with its material prosperity. Mr. Parker is the son of George and Elizabeth (Odon) Parker, and was born in Conecuh county, Ala., on the 26th day of August, 1838. The father was a native of Georgia, born about the year 1812, the son of John Parker, also a native of Georgia, and member of an old English family that settled in Maryland many years ago. Emery Odon, father of Mrs. Parker, was for many years a well-known resident of the county of Conecuh. George and Elizabeth Parker were married about the year 1837, and had a large family of thirteen children, namely: Henry T., whose name introduces this sketch; Robert B., deceased; Samuel R., who served in the Confederate army, was captured at battle of Missionary Ridge, and died a prisoner of war; Charlotte, wife of J. H. Reid; John B.; Emery; Wilson A.; Miles M.; Augustus C.; Elizabeth, wife of T. T. Roberts; Francis; Florence, wife of H. H. Lovelace, and George M. The family was raised principally in Conecuh county, where the father's demise occurred in December, 1886; the mother is still living at the old homestead, in the town of Roberts. Henry T. Parker was reared to manhood in his native county, began life for himself at the age of twenty-

one, and at the breaking out of the war, espoused the southern cause and served as a gallant soldier in the Fifteenth Alabama cavalry from May, 1862, till the final surrender in 1865. Like many other brave sons of the South, the close of the great struggle found Mr. Parker in very straitened circumstances, financially, his total wealth at that time being in a single two dollar and fifty cent gold piece, a little more than one-half which was spent for a bushel of cow peas. With this insignificant sum he again embarked in life, and how well he has succeeded is attested by his present comfortable property, which consists of a block of valuable business houses in Brewton, 18,000 acres of fine timber land, with mills, in Florida, which with personal property makes him one of Escambia county's wealthiest and most substantial citizens. Since the war Mr. Parker has been principally engaged in milling and lumbering, and at this time is in partnership in the timber business with E. M. Lovelace, under the firm name of Parker & Lovelace, one of the leading firms of the kind in the southern part of the state. Mr. Parker possesses business qualifications of a very high order, and his career presents a series of successes to which he can point with pardonable pride. He has always been averse to seeking notoriety of any kind, eschews political preferment, and prefers to spread his life in quiet and unobtrusive attention to his various enetrprises. In politics he is a democrat, but not a partisan, and he is an active member of the Masonic and K. of P. fraternities. The married life of Mr. Parker began in 1859, when he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Sarah A., daughter of F. M. Brantley, of Conecuh county, who bore him nine children, viz.: Frank M., a successful dentist, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Edwin L., graduate of Tulane university, New Orleans, and practicing physician, of Brewton; Elbert R., in the blacksmithing business at Brewton; Anna Lillian, wife of Charles W. Robbins, editor of Brewton Banner; Laura, a student at Judson Female institute; Henry Travis; Samuel Barnes, and Dossie J. The mother of these children died in May, 1879, and in 1881 Mr. Parker took a second wife, Martha P. Rankin, of Brewton, of which union there has been no issue.

Wiley W. Pridgen.—The gentleman whose name introduces this caption is one of the wide-awake citizens of Brewton, a native of the Lone Star state, and son of Wiley W. and Elizabeth (Williams) Pridgen. The father was born of Scotch-Irish parentage in DeWitt county, Tex., about the year 1842, and was a farmer and stock dealer by occupation. He served two years in the late war with Wall's Texas legion, was for some time thereafter in the government employ as freighter between Indianola and another point in Texas, and met with his death at the hand of a cruel and cowardly assassin in 1874. His wife, whom he married in 1864, was Miss Elizabeth Williams, a native of Tennessee, born near the city of Memphis about the year 1844. She bore her husband three children, Wiley W., Mary and John L. In 1877 she married a second husband, A. W. Eatman, with whom she now lives in DeWitt county, Tex. Mr.

Pridgen's grandfather, also named Wiley W., was a native of North Carolina, and son of a well-known and popular Baptist minister of that state. He early removed to Greene county, Ala., thence moved to DeWitt county, Tex., where his death afterward occurred. Wiley W., Jr., was born in Victoria county, Tex., July 21, 1865, spent his youthful days in the county of DeWitt, and at the age of fifteen began life for himself as an agriculturist on the home farm. One year later he moved to Kansas with a herd of cattle, and for a period of about three years was on the trail between that state and Texas, during which time he became thoroughly conversant with the stock business. He next turned his attention to buying and selling horses, and followed the same for some six years, traveling extensively during that time throughout the states of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Alabama, and meeting with encouraging success in the business. On the first day of January, 1891, he purchased the livery barn of T. S. Sowell at Brewton, and since that time has given his entire attention to the business, which, under his successful management, has been greatly enlarged, representing at this time a capital of about $5,000. He keeps on hand about twenty superior roadsters, his vehicles are all of the latest improved pattern, and his barn is a capacious structure with capacity sufficient to accommodate from thirty to forty horses. Mr. Pridgen is a notable type of the vigorous young Texan, full of life and energy, a shrewd dealer and one of the popular men of Brewton.

Joseph A. Proctor, one of nature's noblemen, but now deceased, was a native of Mallerytown, Ontario, Canada, born October 13, 1849. His father, John P. Proctor, is also a native of Canada, born about 1820, and by occupation is a carpenter. He was united in marriage November 27, 1847, in lower Canada, to Miss Harriet Gardner, who became the mother of three sons, of whom the first born was Joseph A. The next in order of birth is John G., an architect residing in Tacoma, Wash., and the youngest is Grosvenor L., foreman of Fuller & Rice's planing-mill at Grand Rapids, Mich. This family was reared in Ingersoll, Canada, where Joseph A. Proctor assisted on the farm until he reached fifteen, securing, in the meantime, a good common-school education, and supplementing it with a course of study in the London (Ontario) commercial college, from which he graduated May 14, 1867. Returning to Ingersoll, he entered the employ of Christopher Bros. as bookkeeper in their planing-mill, and held the position four years. He then passed a year in Saginaw, Mich., as bookkeeper for a large lumber firm, returning to Christopher Bros. and keeping their books until 1876, when the firm dissolved. J. H. Ford & Co., an extensive iron firm of Detroit, Mich., next secured his services as their accountant, but a year later he went to Alleytown, Mich., and took charge of the books of J. Alley & Co., a lumber firm, and later became a partner in the business, which was carried on under the firm name of Alley, Proctor & Co. In 1884, he returned to Ingersoll, whence

he started on a prospecting trip through the western states, which lasted until the fall of the same year, when he entered the employ of the R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber company, at Eastlake, Mich. In the spring of 1888 his eyes became overtaxed and he took a rest for a few months, the family returning to their home at Ingersoll. In the fall of the same year Mr. Proctor came to Alabama at the request of his former employer, Mr. R. G. Peters, and took charge of the books of the R. G. Peters Lumber company at Alco. In a short time he became a stockholder in the company, and retained his interest in the mill until his death, which occurred June 25, 1891, after an illness of but three days, at which time he was general manager of the business, as well as secretary and treasurer of the company. The Standard Gauge in its weekly issue of Thursday, July 2, 1891, under the heading "Death of Mr. J. A. Proctor—A useful and respected citizen passes away," has the following:

"This entire community, including both the towns of Alco and Brewton, was sadly and most suddenly shocked last Friday morning, the 26th ult., to learn of the death of Mr. J. A. Proctor, general manager of the Peters Lumber company, which occurred the night previous, at about 8 o'clock, at his residence in Alco. Mrs. Proctor and her son, R. H. Proctor, who constitute the immediate family of the deceased, had left home a few days previous for Canada by way of the Mississippi river, and were overtaken by telegraph at Cape Girardeau. Mo. They immediately returned and reached home Sunday night. The body, which was placed in a metallic casket, was packed in ice and kept until the return of the loved ones, but sad it is, on account of the advanced stage of decomposition, they were denied the melancholy pleasure of a last fond look at the departed. The funeral was conducted from the residence, Monday, by Rev. R. A. Mickle, and in the presence of a large assemblage of friends and admirers the body was deposited in its last resting place by the side of his little daughter, May, who died about two years ago. And thus has passed away in the prime of life a prominent, upright, honorable man, unassuming in deportment, yet unflinchingly true to duty and to his convictions. He was a man whose character was well marked and whose influence was deeply felt. For the past three or four years he has held the very responsible position of general manager of the Peters Lumber Co., with credit to himself and satisfaction to the corporation. As a husband and father he was affectionate, kind and indulgent. In every relation of life he came up to the full measure of a man, and his death is an irreparable loss to his family, a loss to the company he has so faithfully and ably served, and to the county at large, which it will indeed be difficult to replace."

The same journal also contained the following:

"At a meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society, of the Brewton Presbyterian church, called for the purpose, on the 29th of June, 1891, the following were adopted.

"Whereas, In his all wise and mysterious providence, our heavenly father has sent the deepest sorrow and bereavement into the family of our beloved president, Mrs. J. A. Proctor, in the removal by death, of her devoted husband, the wise head of the household, the tender father, the strong arm on which they leaned, thus causing gloom and darkness

to settle down upon the once happy home; therefore, be it resolved by us, her sisters assembled in society:

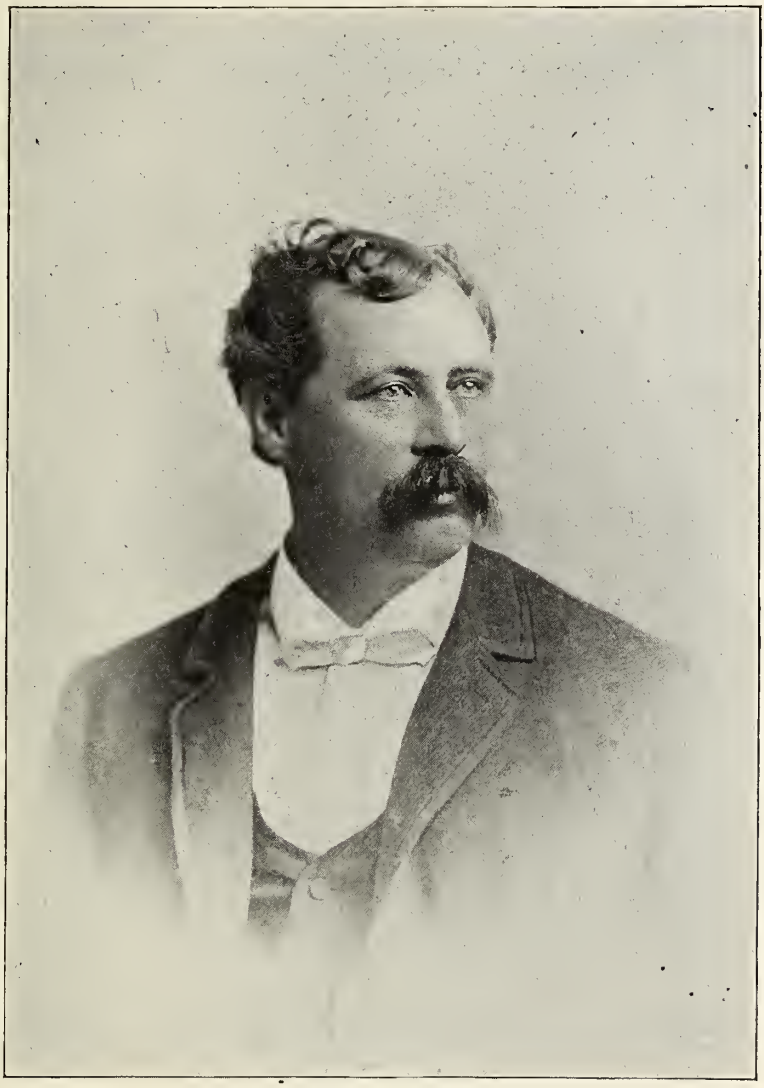
"First, That we tender her and her son our profound sympathy and prayers, and the assurance that we feel for them in our very heart of hearts.

"Second, That we can only commend them to Him who is the husband of the widow, and the father of the fatherless, praying that the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, may fill their hearts.

"Third, That we inscribe these resolutions on a page in our record book, and instruct our secretary to furnish a copy to our worthy and esteemed president and her son."

The marriage of Mr. Proctor took place in London, Ontario, May 24, 1871, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Cap. E. and Margaret (Boyd) Shaw. Mrs. Proctor was born on the shore of Lake Erie, opposite the city of Cleveland, Ohio, November 9, 1854, but when six years of age had the misfortune to lose her mother. She was, in consequence, reared by her grandparents, mostly at Morpeth, Ontario, and while on a visit to Ingersoll met with Mr. Proctor. The union was blessed by the birth of two children, Robert H., born May 27, 1872, in Saginaw, Mich., and May M., born in Alleytown, Mich., May 3, 1881, and died June 8, 1889, of diphtheria, after an illness of eleven days. Robert H. Proctor is possessed of an unusual talent as an artist, which developed itself while he was yet a child. At the age of thirteen years he painted a life-size portrait of his grandmother, which none but a professional would be able to criticize; he also painted a full-length portrait of his little sister May, and also a a portrait of his mother. The deceased Mr. Proctor was very fond of his family and the home circle. In his earlier days he was an Odd Fellow, but withdrew from the order after the birth of his children, in order to have all his evenings to himself in the society of the family. He was careful to keep his life insurance premiums paid up, however, and thus secured to his widow quite a comfortable sum, and also left to his family considerable property.

Hon. Charles F. Rankin, mayor of Brewton, and one of its leading business men and substantial citizens, is descended from an old Scotch family which, for many generations, lived at and near the city of Glasgow. Duncan Rankin, grandfather of Charles F., was born in that city as was also his wife, Janet, whom he married about the year 1794. Duncan Rankin and wife came to the United States in 1797 and settled in South Carolina, where they resided until about 1822, at which time the family removed to Alabama. The death of this estimable couple occurred in the years 1846 and 1849 respectively. The father of Charles F., also named Duncan, was born May 24, 1798, and by occupation was a planter. He was a man of many accomplishments, liberally educated in the best schools of his day, and for a number of years followed the profession of teaching in his native state. He was a man of commanding presence and dignified deportment, served in the Creek war with Gen. Jackson, and is remembered as one of the leading politicians of that part of the state in

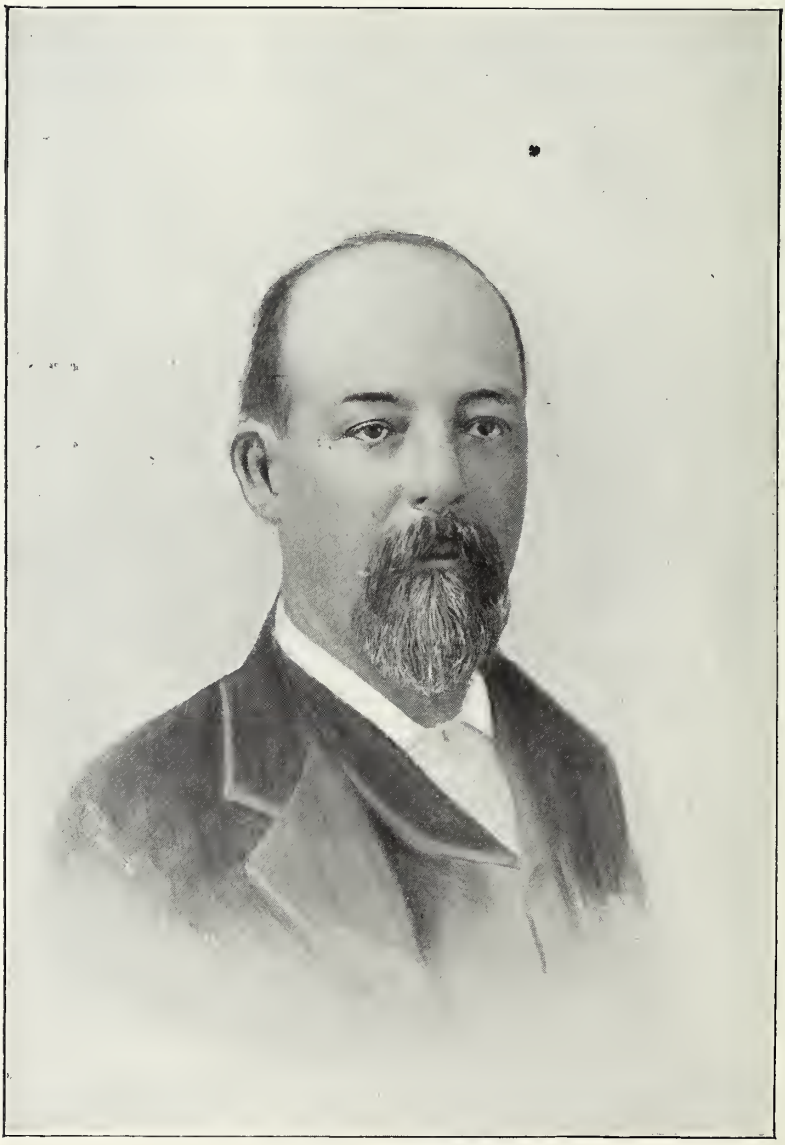


C. F. RANKIN.

which he resided so many years. In 1822, in the county of Monroe, Ala., he was united in marriage with Nancy Baggett, who became the mother of twelve children, as follows: Sarah J., wife of Drewry Lawyer, both deceased; James B., of Brewton; Hugh, killed at the battle of Corinth; Robert, deceased; Martha, died in infancy; Daniel C., killed at the battle of Culpeper Court House, Va.; William, died in childhood; Isabella, wife of T. S. Sowell, Brewton; Duncan A., farmer near Hillsboro, Tex.; Flora, wife of Allen Pittman, of Escambia county; John, whose death occurred at an early age, and Charles F. Rankin. The father and mother of these children died respectively in the years 1881 and 1882. Charles F. Rankin was born in Monroe county, Ala., on the 10th day of July, 1849. His early educational training was limited to a few months' attendance at the common schools, and during the time he should have been pursuing his studies the country was distracted by the great Civil war, which called all the able-bodied men, young and old, to the front, leaving the support of the families in the hands of the aged and the young. Among the latter Charles F. Rankin was a conspicuous example, and after the departure of his four elder brothers for the hostile field he manfully bore his part in the maintenance of the family. He conducted the farm and looked after his parents' interests for a number of years, and at the age of twenty moved the family to Brewton and embarked in the dry goods business at that place. He followed merchandising with encouraging success until 1874, when he disposed of his business and accepted the position of assistant timber inspector at Ferry Pass, Fla., the duties of which he discharged for a limited period and then returned to Brewton and became bookkeeper in the mercantile establishment of J. F. Dugan. Subsequently he was similarly employed by J. Blacksher & Co., with which firm he continued three years, and in 1883 engaged as bookkeeper for H. T. Parker, in whose service he remained until embarking in business for himself sometime later. In 1889, the present firm of C. F. Rankin & Co. was formed. This is one of the largest and most flourishing business houses in Brewton, the stock of general merchandise being very large and carefully selected, and the sales aggregating over $30,000 per year. Throughout his entire business career Mr. Rankin has been actuated by the most honorable motives, and his worth and popularity as a citizen are attested by the fact that for five consecutive terms he has filled the office of mayor of Brewton. Mr. Rankin is a true type of the southern gentleman—affable, generous—and has always been an earnest advocate of all enterprises having for their object the public welfare. From his ancestors he has inherited a vigorous constitution, is over six feet in height and of corresponding weight, which, with an open, kindly countenance and most agreeable deportment, make him conspicuous in all circles in which he moves. Mr. Rankin has been twice married; first, in 1875, to Lillie Lovelace, who departed this life in 1883, leaving four children: Albert L., Herbert C., Howard P. and Clifford. Mrs. Rankin died

during the great yellow fever scourge which visited Brewton in 1883. She was a woman of exemplary life, possessed a well rounded christian character, and for a number of years was an earnest member of the Baptist church. Mr. Rankin's second marriage was solemnized at Union Springs, Ala., in 1887, with Susan Martin, daughter of William Martin, Esq., of Bullock county. The issue of this union has been two children: Gordon and Lillie Bell Rankin. Mr. Rankin is prominently identified with the K. of H. and Pythian fraternities, is a democrat in politics and a communicant of the Baptist church.

CHARLES W. ROBBINS.—Conspicuous among the successful self-made men of southern Alabama is Charles W. Robbins, editor and proprietor of the Brewton Banner, the official organ of Escambia county. Mr. Robbins's ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were eastern people, and early residents of Connecticut, in the town of Rocky Hill, in which state his father, George W. Robbins, was born in the year 1824. By occupation George W. Robbins, in early life, was a tinner, which trade he followed for some years in his native state, and afterward migrated to Alabama, Monroe county, where he was similarly engaged until his death, which occurred in 1864. He served with distinction in the Confederate army during the greater part of the Civil war, and while on the field contracted the disease which ultimately culminated in his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Ann M. Stanley, also a native of Connecticut, went south some years before the war in response to a demand from Alabama for teachers, and while engaged in educational work, met and married Mr. Robbins, about 1845, in Monroe county. This marriage resulted in the birth of eight children, whose names are as follows: Caroline W., wife of C. H. Flagg, of West Hartford, Conn.; Georgia A., wife of F. W. Gilbert, of South Windsor, Conn.; Eunice A., widow of A. D. Sampey, Evergreen, Ala.; Truman, died in childhood; Ida M., wife of John W. Gridley, Southington, Conn.; Charles W., Edward S., of Evergreen, and Kate G., who died in infancy. The family was raised in Monroe and Conecuh counties, Ala., in the latter of which Mrs. Robbins is still living, her home being in the town of Evergreen. Charles W. Robbins was born in the county of Conecuh, October 9, 1854, and at the early age of eleven, by reason of the death of his father, was thrown largely upon his own resources, in consequence of which his educational training was for some years considerably limited. In 1868, he accompanied his mother to Connecticut, where better opportunities for intellectual culture were offered, and there he completed the common school course and afterward became a student at the Hartford high school, a superior educational institution, from which he graduated in 1875, after an attendance of four years. On entering the schools of Hartford he presented the spectacle of a large boy in a small class, but by the closest kind of application he soon surpassed his classmates, and at the time of his graduation had far outstripped many larger and older pupils of the high school. After taking a business course in the



CAPT. C. L. SOWELL.

Osgood commercial college, where he was for one session employed as instructor, Mr. Robbins became principal of the West Hartford high school, where he was engaged for two years, and for sometime thereafter taught at Bloomfield, Windsor and other places, and earned the reputation of a very able and successful instructor. In 1881 he gratified a long felt desire to return south, and removing to his native state was for four years thereafter identified with the educational work in the towns of Belleville, Castleberry, Pollard and Brewton. Having had some experience in the field of journalism, Mr. Robbins, in 1887, in partnership with C. D. Henderson and J. E. Findley, established, at Pollard, the Standard Gauge, a weekly paper of which, in a few months, he became the sole proprietor. After issuing the paper for sometime at Pollard, he concluded that the county seat afforded a more promising field. Accordingly he removed his plant to the latter place, and puchasing the Brewton Banner, and merging the two offices into one, soon succeeded in building up a large circulation and remunerative advertising patronage. In 1888 a destructive conflagration visited the town, and, among other buildings completely destroyed, was the office of the competing paper, the Escambia Times, since which event, Mr. Robbins has occupied the field alone, his paper being the only one in Escambia county. Mr. Robbins is a commendable example of what energy, coupled with a well formed determination to succeed, can accomplish in the face of discouraging circumstances. He is, in the true sense of the word, a self-made man, and in the field of journalism, as well as the teacher's work, has acquired a reputation which places him in the front rank of both of those professions. Mr. Robbins is by no means a place seeker, though frequently urged by the people of Escambia county to accept official position. A democrat in politics, he is not a partisan, and his paper is noted for the wise and moderate tone with which it discusses all public questions. On the 14th day of February, 1889, Mr. Robbins and Lillie A., daughter of H. T. and Sarah A. Parker, were united in the bonds of wedlock, a union blessed with one child, Charles S. Mr. and Mr. Robbins are members of the Presbyterian church of Brewton.

Charles L. Sowell.—Among the substantial and successful business men whose names have added luster to the fame of Escambia county, few are as widely and favorably known as the popular banker, Charles L. Sowell. Mr. Sowell was born November 12, 1835, in Monroe county, Ala., and is the son of James and Nancy (Coleman) Sowell, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Georgia. James Sowell was a wealthy planter and owned, at one time, over 800 acres of finely cultivated land, and from forty to sixty slaves. He was married three times, first, in his native state, to Anne Brown, who bore him four children. After her death, he removed to Alabama, where his second marriage was consummated with Mrs. Bradford, who was accidently killed about two years later, being thrown from a horse, while on her way to church. The

third marriage took place in Monroe county, Ala., in the year 1830, with Nancy Coleman, who bore her husband the following children: Andrew J., deceased; Sarah, widow of Eranda Bethea; Charles L.; Samuel; Thomas, deceased; Douglas S.; Anne; Caroline, wife of William Crook, and John L. Of the above sons, five served through the late war, and earned the reputation of brave and gallant soldiers. The father died in 1849, after which Mrs. Sowell resided on the old homestead for some time, but subsequently moved to the village of Monroeville, where she maintained a homestead until the war gave freedom to her slaves. Since then she has made her home with her children in Brewton, where she still lives at the ripe old age of eighty, retaining in a remarkable degree her faculties, physical and mental. Charles L. Lowell spent the first eighteen years of his life in Monroe county, and then left the parental roof, going to Milton, Fla., where, until the breaking out of the Civil war, he was employed in the milling and lumbering business. On the 5th of April, 1860, he entered into the marriage relation with Annie, daughter of Silas Jernigan, and in April, 1862, responded to the call of his state for volunteers, enlisting that year in Capt. Jack Deloach's company of volunteers, from Monroe county. This company became a part of the Thirty-sixth Alabama infantry. Col. Bob Smith commanding; but on the commencement of the Georgia campaign of 1863, it was transferred to the First Florida regiment, and designated as company G, J. D. Lee captain, and such it remained until the final surrender in 1865. Mr. Sowell's military record, of which he feels deservedly proud, is replete with a long series of valorous deeds. He was with his command in the bloody battles of Murfreesboro, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, took part in the Atlanta campaign from Resaca to its close, and then went with Hood to Tennessee and participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He passed through the greater part of the war without receiving the slightest injury, but at Nashville he received a wound which deprived him of his left arm, and left him maimed for life. During the progress of that terrible battle, the two armies had driven each other backward and forward, for two days, and on the second day, Mr. Sowell, with others, was detailed as a sharp-shooter, and ordered to a position far in advance of the Confederate lines. Finding, as he supposed, a secure position in a hole in the ground, he opened fire on a Yankee sharpshooter, partially secreted in a tree, but the blue coat returned the fire with such effect that Mr. Sowell's left arm was shattered by a ball which passed entirely through the member and killed a comrade sitting a few feet in the rear. After receiving the wound he walked to the rear of the lines, and that night the mangled arm was amputated, close to the shoulder. The next day he was made prisoner, but was not able to leave the hospital for over ninety days. Subsequently, he was sent to Camp Chase, where he had a severe attack of small pox, and upon his recovery therefrom, he was started with others to Richmond for exchange, but for

some reason did not get any farther than Point Lookout, where he was detained with others until after the surrender at Appomattox. At the close of the war he started home, and on landing at Mobile his clothing was in shreds and not a penny graced his pocket. In this dilemma, a comrade presented him with a new Confederate uniform, and on reaching home his wife made him a couple of shirts out of a linen dress which she had kept secreted during the gloomy period of the war, and this raiment, with a few articles of household furniture, saved from the general destruction, represented the sum total of his earthly possessions. Within a brief period he was fortunate in securing the appointment of station agent for the L. & N. railroad at Brewton, which position he held till 1869, when he resigned and engaged in buying and selling timber. This proved very remunerative, and he continued it successfully for about eight years, during which time he realized a comfortable fortune. He built a large saw-mill, employed a large force of workmen, and followed lumbering very extensively until 1888, at which time he disposed of his mills and engaged in the banking business, which he carried on alone until the fall of 1891. At that time the bank was reorganized and chartered under the state law, with Mr. Sowell as president, a position he still retains. The same year he again embarked in the timber business in partnership with S. J. Foshee, under the name of Sowell, Foshee & Co., a firm which now owns 16,000 acres of timber land in Escambia county, upon which are mills with a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber per day, and dry kilns and planing machinery sufficient to take care of the same. The plant represents a capital of $100,000, and the yearly business of the firm aggregates in the neighborhood of $150,000. In addition to the business enterprise referred to, Mr. Sowell owns a large amount of valuable real estate throughout southern Alabama, possesses fine property in Brewton and other towns, and is, perhaps, the most extensive capitalist in Escambia county. He is public spirited in all the term implies, enjoys almost unbounded popularity, and, while always foremost in every laudable enterprise, has never sought official preferment at the hands of his fellow citizens. Notwithstanding his inclination in this respect, however, he was elected tax assessor in 1872, which position he resigned at the end of one year, and in 1882 was chosen commissioner of Escambia county, in which capacity he served one term. Since the war he has raised a large family of children, and in their education has expended over $9,000. The names of his children are as follows: Charles L., foreman of Sullivan Lumber company, Wallace, Ala.; James, general manager of Sowell, Foshee & Co.'s mills at Hammac Station; John L., telegraph operator, Dothen, Ala.; Mary L.; Preston B., merchant at Hammac Station; Annie; Julia, wife of Richard Parks, of Pollard; Samuel; Daisy; William W., deceased, and Sanford.

James Sowell, son of Charles L. and Anne Sowell and general manager of the Sowell & Foshee Co. mills, at Hammac, was born at

Monroeville, Monroe county, Ala., on the 26th day of August, 1862. Entering the common schools at an early age, he attended the same until his twentieth year, when he entered an institution of learning at Greenville, Ala., and later spent a year at the Oxford, Ala., college, where he made substantial progress in the higher branches. In the fall of 1883, he accepted the position of sawyer with the large milling firm of C. L. Sowell & Co., at Wallace, and on the 1st of January, 1886, became foreman of the mill, in which capacity he continued until 1891. He resigned his position as foreman in the latter year, and in May became manager of the milling firm of Sowell, Foshee & Co., with which he still is identified, and in which he now owns an eighth interest. Mr. Sowell and Miss Aloise, daughter of Mrs. M. Arends, entered into the marriage relation, February 16, 1887, and they are now the parents of two children, Charles J. and Phillip M., aged four and two years, respectively. Mr. Sowell possesses superior executive ability, and is thoroughly conversant with every detail of the timber business. Personally he is highly regarded in his community, is pleasing in manners, popular among his associates, and withal an elegant and intelligent gentleman.

Hon. Thomas S. Sowell, son of James L. and Mary Sowell, was born in Lancaster district, S. C., October 11, 1840. Paternally he is descended from English ancestors, who came to America in the time of the colonies and settled in South Carolina, in which state his grandfather, James Sowell, was born and raised. James L. Sowell was born in Sumter district, S. C., in the year 1799, and was by occupation a planter. He was married in South Carolina, in 1820, to Mary Hunley, daughter of Absalom Hunley, of Virginia, and in 1846, moved his family to Monroe county, Ala., whither his father had preceded him in 1818. In 1852, he became a resident of Conecuh county, but in 1865 returned to the county of Monroe, where his death occurred the same year. Mrs. Sowell survived her husband some years, departing this life in the summer of 1886. James L. Sowell was a man of local prominence, a leading politician of the democratic party, and at different times held various public positions, among which were those of probate judge of Monroe county and tax assessor for the county of Conecuh. The following are the names of the living children of James L. and Mary Sowell: William C., resident of Monroeville, and probate judge of Monroe county; Thomas S.; Sarah, widow of J. P. Andress; and Emma S., wife of H. M. Rumbley. The names of those deceased were Martha, died in infancy; James R., member of company A, Forty-second Alabama infantry, killed October 4, 1862, in the battle of Corinth; Almira J., died in 1886, and Vancy, who died in infancy. Thomas S. Sowell was brought to Alabama by his parents when seven years of age, and passed his youthful days on a farm in Monroe county, attending school at intervals in the meantime. At the age of twenty-one he responded to the call of his state for volunteers and enlisted, March 15, 1861, in company C, Second Alabama infantry, with which he served

one year. In 1862, he re-enlisted, this time in the Forty-second regiment, of which he continued a member until the close of the war in 1865, and with which he participated in the southwestern campaigns, including the battle of Corinth, where he received a bullet wound in the forehead, and in the siege of Vicksburg, where he was made a prisoner. After his exchange in September, 1863, he rejoined his regiment at Demopolis, Ala., thence marched to Chattanooga and took part in the battles of Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He was with Johnston's army from Resaca to Atlanta, and participated in all the battles of the Georgia campaign, but, before the surrender of Atlanta, his command was ordered to Mobile; then, after a few months' stay, he rejoined Johnston's army in the Carolinas and took part in the battle of Bentonville, in which engagement Mr. Sowell was again wounded, a ball penetrating his left lung, passing entirely through his body. For some time thereafter he was an inmate of the Central hospital, Greensboro, N. C., and upon his recovery, after the surrender in 1865, he returned to Alabama and entered the service of B. L. Lovelace, as clerk in that gentleman's mercantile establishment, in Brewton. After three years spent in this capacity he embarked in the mercantile business in partnership with J. R. Downing, a firm which continued until the latter's death, in 1871. Later he disposed of his stock of goods, and was engaged in farming until 1883, at which time he removed to the town of Wallace, and became manager of C. L. Sowell & Co's large milling interests at that place, discharging the duties of the position for a period of five years. In 1888, he returned to Brewton, and for three years thereafter carried on the livery business; then, disposing of his barn, he re-embarked in merchandising at Wallace, in partnership with his son, William D. Sowell, which firm continues. Mr. Sowell has always taken an active interest in public affairs, served several different times as justice of the peace, and in 1875, was appointed tax assessor of Escambia county, filling that position very creditably for three years. In 1880, he was elected representative from Escambia county to the state legislature, and while a member of that body introduced and secured the passage of the bill providing the prohibition law, which has had such a beneficial effect in checking intemperance in Escambia. He took an active part in all the deliberations of the legislature during his official term, served on a number of important committees, and proved a potent factor in promoting much local legislation affecting the southern counties of the state. In 1888, he was again appointed tax assessor and still holds that office. Mr. Sowell was united in marriage, in 1867, to Belle, daughter of Duncan Rankin, to which union have been born the following children: James D., Flora V., William D., Thomas S., Nannie B., and Texanna A., all living except the first named, who died in infancy. Fraternally, Mr. Sowell is identified with the Masons, and also belongs to the Knights of Honor. He is a democrat in politics, an earnest advocate of temperance reform, and all public enterprises find in him a zealous friend and liberal

patron. He is a worthy and highly esteemed citizen, and against his his official record and private character a breath of suspicion has never been uttered.

THOMAS M. STEVENS, a prominent member of the Brewton bar, and one of the rising young lawyers of southern Alabama, was born at Perdue Hill, Monroe county, July 31, 1866, the son of Thomas J. and Lydia A. Stevens. Mr. Stevens received his early educational training in the schools of Monroeville, where he spent the first fourteen years of his life, and at the age of seventeen entered the State university at Tuscaloosa, in which he completed the full classical course, graduating, in 1888, with a class of exceptionally bright young men, a number of whom have already achieved a large measure of success in the various learned professions. The university is a military school, and as the honors are chiefly conferred on cadet officers, young Stevens, at the time of his graduation, was captain of company B, a position which entitled him to especial favors in the distribution of honors. His school course was marked by an earnestness of purpose and a laudable ambition to succeed, and before its conclusion he was the recipient of several prizes, among which was the one known as the "Ready Writer's prize," for which the entire senior class of forty members contested. On leaving school, Mr. Stevens, for about one year, acted as deputy United States marshal for the southern district of Alabama, with headquarters at Brewton, and in the fall of 1889 entered the law department of the State university, where he pursued his legal studies until his graduation in June of the following year, at which time he opened an office in Brewton. In July, 1891, he effected a co-partnership with M. A. Rabb, one of the leading lawyers of Brewton and Escambia county, under the firm name of Rabb & Stevens, which does an extensive business in Brewton, beside practicing in all the courts of many other parts of the state. November, 1890, Mr. Stevens received the appointment of deputy solicitor for Escambia county, which office he still holds. Professionally Mr. Stevens has already taken high rank among the successful attorneys of the Brewton bar, and few young lawyers possess in a so eminent a degree the esteem and confidence of the public. His career thus far presents a series of brilliant successes, and, being a man of integrity and spotless reputation, a close and intelligent student, he has before him a future of great usefulness. In politics Mr. Stevens is a supporter of the democratic party, and socially belongs to the Pythian fraternity, in the local lodge of which he holds an important official position. Thomas J. Stevens, father of Thomas M. Stevens, was born in Monroeville, Monroe county, Ala., in the year 1830, and is by occupation a contractor and builder. He was for some years engaged in merchandising, and at one time was sheriff of Monroe county, and also served as tax collector, beside holding several minor positions. He served in the Civil war, enlisting in 1862 in company F, Fifty-third Alabama cavalry, commanded by Col. Harmon, and participated in a

number of battles, including the last engagement of the war, fought at Statesboro, Ala., in 1865. In October, 1860, he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Lydia A. McCarvey, which has resulted in the birth of four children, namely: Thomas M.; William C., deceased; Annie M. and Chalmers M. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and their two youngest children have a pleasant home in Brewton. The Stevens family is of Scotch descent, but moved to Alabama from South Carolina, of which latter state Matthew P. Stevens, father of Thomas J., was a native. The McCarveys are also of Scotch origin, and emigrated from their native country to America in the time of the colonies. The father of Mrs. Stevens was Murdock McCarvey, an early resident of Monroeville, and a soldier in the Creek war. He was a man of fine mental endowments, a teacher and planter, and for three successive sessions served Monroe county as probate judge. At the conclusion of his last official term he taught school in Monroeville, and taught the same until his death, which occurred in 1875. His son, Thomas C. McCarvey, is a distinguished educator, at this time filling the chair of mental and moral philosophy in the State university at Tuscaloosa.

William H. Strong was born October 27, 1853, in Russell county, Ala. His father, Samuel D. Strong, was a native of Rockingham county, N. C., born in 1823, and at the age of twenty, in company with a brother, moved to Alabama, settling in Chambers county, where, in 1843, he married Miss Alletha Stillwell. Subsequently he located in the county of Russell, where he followed the occupation of planting until his death, which occurred on the 22d day of December, 1878. Mr. Strong was a man of fine mind, highly educated, and, as an old line whig, strenuously opposed the secession of the southern states in 1860. After the war broke out, however, he felt in duty bound to cast his lot with his state, and for two years he served as a gallant soldier in the army of the Confederacy. He was at one time an extensive slave holder, but never believed in selling his slaves, and while in the army refused to exchange a number of his colored people for a lot of cotton which, the following year, was sold for $500,000. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Strong's wealth, which consisted largely of slaves, was swept away by the war, and the close of the struggle found him comparatively a poor man. Samuel D. and Alletha Strong reared a family of seven children, whose names are as follows: John Z.; Charles D., died of yellow fever in the epidemic of 1883; Maggie, wife of John A. Tarver; Thomas J.; Louis W.; William H. and Nannie M., wife of W. A. Lovelace. Owing to the unfortunate condition of affairs in the south at the breaking out of the war, the early education of William H. Strong was sadly neglected, the almost total loss of his father's property preventing him taking an intended college course. At the age of thirteen, however, he became a student in the Hollywood academy, where he pursued his studies for five years, acquiring during that time a good practical education and a fair

knowledge of several of the higher branches of learning. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law in the office of J. B. McDonald, of Russell county, but before taking the examination requisite to admission to the bar he laid aside his books and engaged in the more remunerative lumber business, which in a short time returned him a very liberal profit. He gradually relinquished the idea of entering the legal profession, and, in 1876, in partnership with a brother, moved to Escambia county and began dealing in hewn timber, which business he conducted with success and financial profit for a period of seven years. In 1883, in partnership with James Hunter, Mr. Strong erected a large saw mill on the Alabama river in Monroe county, where the firm also purchased 10,000 acres of land, to which 2,000 were subsequently added, increasing the value to over $36,000. The firm of Hunter & Strong continued to do business until the spring of 1884, at which time Mr. Strong disposed of his interest and took a contract to furnish a large amount of hewn timber for the European market, which engaged his attention until the winter of 1885–6. In February, 1886, he was appointed United States commissioner for the southern district of Alabama, and discharged the duties of the office until 1890, since which date he has been engaged in various lines of speculation, giving particular attention to transactions in real estate. In 1887 Mr. Strong was elected, without solicitation, a member of the common council of Brewton, which body immediately thereafter appointed him secretary and treasurer of the city, the duties of which positions he has since discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. He has also served for several years as township superintendent of education, and as such has been active in promoting the efficiency of the schools under his charge. Mr. Strong and Annie Lovelace, daughter of B. M. Lovelace, were made man and wife on the 1st day of June, 1879, and their marriage has been blessed by the birth of four children, three living: Russell A., Annie V., and Willie M. Mr. Strong's popularity is second to that of no other citizen of Brewton, and as a wide-awake, energetic business man, interested in every laudable public enterprise, he stands deservedly high in the estimation of the people throughout the county. He is now engaged in the mercantile business in Brewton, Ala., wholesale and retail business, with a good trade, and is prime mover in the Brewton water works and electric light system, which will soon be in operation.

Walter R. Thompson, M. D.—Dr. Thompson is a native of Copiah county, Miss., and son of Jesse and Nancy (Rembert) Thompson. His grandfather, Jesse Thompson, Sr., was born in Ireland, and came to the United States when a boy, settling with his parents in the state of Georgia. The wife of Jesse Thompson, Sr., was a Harvey, a family from which the distinguished supreme court judge, L. Q. C. Lamar, of Georgia, is descended, and through the Thompson branch, the relationship included the late Hon. Jacob Thompson, secretary of state under Jeffer-

son Davis during the continuance of the southern Confederacy. Jesse Thompson, father of the doctor, was born in Hancock county, Ga., July 1, 1812, and is now an extensive planter in Mississippi, owning about 2,000 acres of land in Copiah county, that state, where he resides. He is influential in the political affairs of his state, served the Confederacy as a gallant soldier in the late Civil war, and has now reached the ripe old age of eighty years, in full possession of nearly all his faculties, physical and mental. He married, in 1835, Nancy Rembert, daughter of John Rembert, a native of Louisiana, and descendant of an old French Huguenot family, and reared eight children, namely: John W., graduate of both literary and law departments of Mississippi university, a gallant soldier in the late war, lieutenant of a company in Twelfth Mississippi cavalry, died full of promise in the latter part of 1861; Sarah, wife of Capt. Webb, of Hazelhurst, Miss.; Jesse, Jr., planter in Mississippi; William H., killed in battle at Jackson, La., July, 1863; Eudora, wife of W. D. Weems; Walter R.; Alice, wife of L. L. Fatherree, of Hazelhurst, Miss., and Cora, wife of S. F. Granberry, also of Mississippi, living at the town of Beauregard. Dr. Thompson was born March 22, 1850, and entered school at the early age of five. After a three years' preparatory course in the Summerville institute, near Macon, Miss., under the tutorship of the noted educator, Prof. L. S. Gehtright, he entered, at the age of nineteen, the Mississippi university, Oxford, where he pursued his studies till 1871, graduating that year with the degree of A. M. His collegiate course being finished, the doctor entered the teachers' profession, being first employed as principal of the schools of Hazelhurst, which position he held to the eminent satisfaction of the patrons for a period of eight years. For the succeeding two years he was principal of the Wesson schools, thence went to Birmingham, Ala., where for two years he carried on the mercantile business, but that calling not being to his taste, he abandonded it and again entered the educational field at Midway, Ala., where he taught one year. About this time the citizens of Brewton inaugurated a movement for the establishment in that city of an educational institution of high rank, which eventually culminated in the Brewton institute, of which Prof. Thompson was elected principal in 1885. Entering upon the discharge of his duties, the newly elected principal was not long in bringing the school up to a high plane of efficiency and under his successful management it became, within a comparatively brief period, one of the leading educational institutions in the southern part of the state. He remained at the head of this school about three years, and then resigned for the purpose of gratifying a long felt desire of entering the medical profession, the study of which he had pursued at intervals during his entire educational experience. In the winter of 1889 he attended a course of lectures in the Alabama Medical college, at Mobile, and the succeeding year he took a course at the Medical college of Louis-

ville, Ky., from which he graduated in the spring of 1891. Since the latter year, he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Brewton, where he has already won a prominent place among his professional brethren. The doctor was married in 1872, in Copiah county, Miss., to Ellen Hargrave, whose unfortunate death occurred after a brief wedded life of two years. The doctor married his present wife, Mary E. Coleman, at Midway, Ala., in 1876, a union blessed with the birth of two children: Jesse and Ina. Politically the doctor affiliates with the democratic party, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Honor. He and wife are members of the Methodist church.

Cilbey L. Wiggins, one of the leading lumber manufacturers of West Florida, was born July 5, 1847, in Pike county, Ala., and is the son of Daniel and Sarah Wiggins. At the death of his father, which occurred in 1849, he went to live in the family of Mr. William Emmons of Escambia county, and at the age of fourteen began the battle of life upon his own responsibility, but remained with and took care of the widow of his benefactor, Mrs. Emmons, until attaining his twenty-fifth year. He then married, March 24, 1872, in Escambia county, Miss Martha Hamac, daughter of George W. and Mary Hamac, and shortly thereafter engaged in the mercantile business at Pollard, in partnership with Neil McMillan, and the firm thus continued about one year, when Mr. Wiggins withdrew. In partnership with A. M. McMillan, he subsequently embarked in the lumber milling and mercantile business, a short distance east of Pollard, but in 1881 the mill was sold, when they moved to Pine Barren, Fla., where the firm now owns a valuable plant and 44,000 acres of fine timbered land with over twenty-six miles of ditching. The mill, which is one of the largest and best of the kind in the lumber region, has a capacity of 60,000 to 75,000 feet per day, and the kilns and planing-mill machinery are supplied with the latest improved appliances. Mr. Wiggins has met with success, such as few attain, and his great personal popularity attests the standing he occupies in the estimation of his fellow-citizens of Escambia county. He is a member of the Methodist church and the Masonic order; also the K. of H. and K. of P. fraternities, in some of which he holds important official positions. The parents of Mr. Wiggnis were Daniel and Sarah Wiggins, natives of Alabama. Daniel Wiggins was born about the year 1820, was a farmer by occupation and departed this life as already stated, in 1849. He was married in 1841 in Alabama, to Sarah Nobles, daughter of William Nobles, and raised a family of four children, namely: William, member of the Twenty-third Alabama infantry in the late war, captured at Big Black Creek, Miss., and died in prison; John; Cilbey L., and Kinard Wiggins.

Dr. James A. Wilkinson, physician, resident of Flomaton, is a northern man, born in La Porte county, Ind., July 30, 1842. His father, James A. Wilkinson, a distinguished physician, graduate of the Philadelphia Medical college and for many years a successful practitioner in

New Orleans, La., Louisville, Ky., and La Porte, Ind., was born in the year 1797. James A. Wilkinson, Sr., married, about the year 1833, Miss Nancy Henley, daughter of Jesse Henley, an early settler of Clark county, Ind., whither he moved a great many years ago, from the state of North Carolina. Six children were born to James A. and Nancy Wilkinson, namely: Virginia H.; Indiana M., wife of George Morris, Washington, N. C.; Jefferson H.; James A., and John W. The parents of these children died at New Buffalo, Mich., the father in 1867, on his seventieth birthday, and the mother in the spring of 1865. The grandfather of Dr. James A. Wilkinson was John W. Wilkinson, an Englishman, who came to America from the city of Liverpool about the year 1780. He was the son of a prominent exporter of that city, who owned a number of vessels which carried on an extensive trade with nearly all the leading seaports of the world. Desiring to see some of the world, Mr. Wilkinson, when but a mere boy, disregarding his father's wish that he should become a scholar and then engage in business, bribed one of the latter's seamen to secrete him on board a vessel bound for America, which country he had long desired to visit. The father, learning of the son's flight, pursued and overtook the vessel when but a short distance from the coast, but all his entreaties to induce the son to return to shore proving fruitless, he presented the determined youth with 100 pounds sterling, told him to make good use of the money, and, when tired of rambling, to return home and engage in business. For some time after landing in New York, the boy worked in a boot and shoe house, later became traveling salesman, and while on a tour through the south, met and married a young lady, which so enraged the father that the latter disinherited the undutiful son, and refused to have any further intercourse with him. John W. Wilkinson eventually became a very successful man, and prominent and popular citizen of Fauquier county, Va. Dr. Jamse A. Wilkinson, Jr., the principal of this biography, received a common school education in his native county, and at the age of eighteen went to Chicago and obtained an assistant's position in a drug store. He was induced to leave the parental roof at this early age on account of the straitened financial circumstances of his father, who, through the failure of a friend for whom he was acting as bondsman, had lost nearly or quite all of his property. The doctor continued in the drug business until 1867, paying particular attention, in the meantime, to the study of pharmacy, in which he acquired a high degree of proficiency, having been elected a member of the pharmaceutical society of the city. He spent about one year in Madison, Wis., in the drug store of Dunning & Sumner, and while in Chicago was successively employed by H. L. Mottram, E. H. Sargent, Fuller, Finch & Fuller, George C. Jones and D. R. Dyche & Co. Leaving Chicago in 1871, the doctor went to Cairo, Ill., and spent four years and a half in the drug house of Barclay Bros.; then, with the intention of prosecuting his medical studies, he entered the

medical department of the university of Virginia, where he took two courses of lectures, the first of nine months and the second of seven months, but owing to impaired health, which rendered further study at the time impossible, was compelled to withdraw without graduating. In the summer of 1877 he entered the Louisville Medical college, from which he graduated in February of the following year, after which he remained in that city several months longer, engaged in hospital practice. In August, of 1879, he located in Bath county, Ky., where he practiced nearly two years, thence, in May, 1881, changed his residence to Flomaton, Ala., where he now resides. Dr. Wilkinson has risen rapidly in his profession, and has much more than a local reputation. The doctor and Miss Fanny Whaley became man and wife in June, 1880. Mrs. Wilkinson is the daughter of S. P. and Mary (Smith) Whaley, the father a native of New York and for a number of years a leading commission merchnat of Louisville, Ky. Beside Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Whaley have the following children: Sherman P., Jr., Curtis, Smith, Dixon, James B., Laurence and John P., all living and unmarried.

ETOWAH COUNTY.

W. Y. Adams, one of the distinguished educators of the state of Alabama, was born February 4, 1848, in Blount county. The family is of Scotch descent, the grandfather, Jack Adams, having come to South Carolina in colonial times, and brought up a family in Edgefield district, and his son, the father of W. Y. Adams, came to Alabama at the age of twenty-three and was married in Blount county in 1847. He was the father of seven children, named as follows: W. Y.; Jane, wife of Samuel Gregg; Joseph G.; P. M.; Belle, wife of Joseph Shandley; Mary, wife of S. J. Cox, and J. H. The mother of these children died in about 1876. She was a daughter of Col. W. H. Musgrove., a distinguished citizen of Georgia, a Baptist minister of ability and several times a member of the Alabama state legislature. He commanded a company in the Confederate service and died of a disease contracted in the time of duty in 1862. W. Y. Adams began life in Walnut Grove, where he was educated in the common schools of the county, and attended Howard college. Although not a graduate from this institution, it conferred upon him the degrees of A. M. and A. B. He has spent his life as a teacher, and in 1883, was elected president of Walnut Grove college, and has held that position continuously since. Under his administration the school has been built up from an insignificant affair to an institution of the most advanced courses, having seven teachers. In 1889 it was chartered. December 6, 1870, Mr. W. Y. Adams was married to Julia C. Price, by whom he had four children: Noah E., William, A., E. M. S. and Lillie. Mr. Adams lost his wife, in 1881, and he married in 1883, Cenie Chamblee. She also

died, and Mr. Adams married Mary E. Penny, in 1884, by whom he had four chlidren: Godfrey, Reuben, Pearl and J. B., deceased. Mr. Adams is a local Baptist preacher, a master Mason, an Odd Fellow, and in politics is a democrat.

B. L. ARCHER, one of the successful farmers of Gadsden, Ala., was born in Talladega county, Ala., October 13, 1832, the son of Philip and Artemesia (Maxwell) Archer. The early founders of the Archer family came to America in 1760 and settled in Virginia. Cornelius Archer, the grandfather of B. L., was one of them. He was a Virginian and fought with Washington at the battle of Yorktown. His son, Philip, came to Blount county, Ala., when a young man, and lived at various points in the state until 1850, when he removed to Calhoun, now Etowah county, where he died in 1869. He was a distinguished Baptist preacher, and baptized many prominent people of the state. He was twice married and had nine children, seven of whom are now living. B. L. Archer had a common school education in his youth and has devoted nearly all his life to agriculture on the old homestead at Gadsden. He was married December 20, 1865, to Lucinda J. Smith, and to the union seven children were born, named as follows: Philip T.; Laura V., wife of J. B. Usry; Walter, Lenora, Mira, Frank and Mandie. He enlisted, August 19, 1861, in company D, Nineteenth Alabama infantry, and fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, where he was captured and kept six months at Johnson's Island. He was twice wounded, once at Murfreesboro and once before Atlanta, and was promoted to the captaincy of his company for gallant and meritorious conduct. He has been elected and served one term as a democratic member of the legislature. He is a successful farmer and owns a large farm on the Coosa river. He is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Baptist church.

DR. D. H. BAKER, son of Dr. N. H. and Mary J. (McAdory) Baker, was born in Alabama, January 17, 1861. His father was a native of North Carolina, born in Fayetteville, January 3, 1823. He lived there until he was fourteen years of age, when his mother died, his father having died previously, leaving him with a younger brother and two young sisters to provide for. The boy had many rich relatives, but his independent spirit would accept no assistance from any of them, and soon after the death of his mother, he brought the other children and their earthly possessions, to Alabama, where the search for gold was fruitless, but where he went bravely to work, and supported and educated himself and the others by his own hard labor. He studied medicine under Dr. James Kelly, of Coosa county, and took lectures at the university of New York, where he graduated in 1849. He devoted all his life to the practice of his profession, and died April 22, 1877. He married, in 1852, in Coosa county, where his widow now survives, and he also spent his life. His family consisted of six children: Kate, deceased wife of W. A. Gamble;

Emma D., deceased wife of B. Z. Gamble; Sallie A., deceased wife of W. M. Neighbors; Celia E., wife of A. S. Dean; D. H., and Mary. The mother of these children lives on the homestead near Good Water, Ala. Dr. N. H. Baker was a political speaker of great power, and gave largely of his means for the prevention of the war. He was a successful business man; at the time of his death was the owner of several thousand acres of fine land. He was a man prominent in the state and local politics of his day, and a Union man in his sentiment. The father of N. H. Baker was a Scotchman, who came to America in 1798, and lived in North Carolina until his death in 1830. He was in the war of 1812. He was a great musician, and paid his way across the ocean by playing a flute and violin. Dr. D. H. Baker was educated primarily in the schools of Good Water, Ala. He attended the university of Alabama, but never graduated on account of leaving school to look after his mother, who was in failing health, leaving college six weeks before his graduation. He read medicine with J. B. Kelly, M. D., and graduated at Vanderbilt college in 1881, in medicine, and located at Gadsden in 1883, where he has built up a successful practice. He is a member of the State Medical association, and is the county health officer. He was married in Tuskegee, Ala., March 23, 1886, to Miss Fannie H., daughter of the late Col. R. H. Abercrombie, and they have three children—Fannie May, Annie Eliza, and Robert Hayden. In politics Dr. Baker is a democrat.

Dr. Walter C. Baskin, a well-to-do farmer and prominent physician of Coat's Bend, Etowah county, Ala., was born on the 18th of October, 1832, in Carroll county, Ga., the son of James and Henrietta (Williams) Baskin. His father was a native of South Carolina, and removed when a young man to Gwinnett county, Ga. He was a well-known minister of the Methodist church. He was for many years a magistrate, and a man of ability and energy, and died in 1882, aged eighty-eight. Four of his children, out of a family of ten, are living: James L., of Carroll county, Ga.; Mary A., widow of Dr. J. D. Thompson, East Point, Ga.; W. C., and Clark W. of Carroll county, Ga. The mother died in 1872. The great-grandfather, William Baskin, was a native of Ireland, and came to America, and settled in South Carolina before the Revolutionary war. Dr. Baskin's mother was born and brought up in Columbia, S. C. At the age of twenty-four years, Dr. Baskin commenced the study of medicine with Dr. M. W. Gray, of Carroll county, and attended lectures at Macon, Ga., where he graduated in 1858 and came to Turkeytown, Etowah county, and engaged in the practice of medicine and farming. He married December 6, 1859, in Etowah county, Martha J. Prater, daughter of A. J. Prater, and they have one child—Herschel V. During the war the doctor served first as surgeon, and after the fall of Fort Donelson was made assistant surgeon. He has made a good success of life, owning a beautiful home in the valley of the Coosa river, and a farm of three

hundred acres. He enjoys a large practice. Politically he is a peoples' party man, a royal arch Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

W. B. BEESON, a farmer of Keener, Etowah county, Ala., was born in Jackson county, Ala., October 2d, 1829. The Beeson family came from England to North Carolina before the Revolutionary war. W. B. Beeson's father was in the war of 1812, and after the war settled in Blount county, Ala. He was twice married, and brought up a family of eight children by the first wife, and four by the second. He was a representative man of his day, a magistrate, and a democrat in his politics. W. B. Beeson had no educational advantages in early life, his parents dying when he was quite young, but after he was twenty years of age earned the money with which to educate himself. He was married December 2d, 1857, to Mary Sibert, daughter of a wealthy farmer, and one of the first settlers of the state, and had eleven children, as follows: David M., deceased, a lawyer and mayor of Gadsden; Julia E., wife of S. A. Conger; Naomi J., wife of Dr. H. P. McWhorter; John N., president of the Marengo Female college; Jasper L., student at Johns Hopkins university, who will be entitled to the degree of Ph.D. in a few months; Fannie C., teacher; Martha A., a student of her brother's school at Demopolis, Ala.; William J., student of Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical college, Auburn, Elmore county; Elenor C., student at her brother's school at Demopolis; Malcolm A., at home; Mary Summers, deceased. Mr. Beeson went into the Confederate service as a first lieutenant, and was promoted to captain and served from December, 1861, to the surrender. He fought at Shiloh, Port Hudson, and was wounded there in the left arm and captured and sent to Johnson's Island. After his exchange he took part in all the fighting around Atlanta; was at the battles of Kinston and Bentonville, and surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. He has farmed since the war, but never sought office until he was brought out by the alliance party for congress in 1892. He is a master Mason, and is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He has a farm of 360 acres. He has given much attention to fine stock, and has a herd of beautiful Jerseys. He is one of the most prominent farmers of the state, and was very prominent in the alliance party politics. He lives in Big Wills valley, about fourteen miles north of Gadsden, where he has a typical southern home.

DR. J. BEVANS, one of the oldest and most reputable citizens of Gadsden, Etowah county, Ala., was born September 20, 1817, near Lexington, Ky., the son of Elias and Margaret (Oakes) Bevans. The Bevanses are of Welsh extraction, and the founder of the house in America settled in Maryland in colonial times. The grandfather Bevans settled in one of the Carolinas, and was a Revolutionary soldier. The father of Dr. Bevans was brought up and married in South Carolina, but removed to Madison county, and then to Illinois, where he died in 1834, and his wife some

time in the fifties. There were of his family six children: Dr. J.; Jonas, deceased; Jason, deceased; Elias, deceased; Matilda, deceased; Martha J., and Mary. Dr. Bevans spent his life in Missouri until he reached manhood. He came to Alabama in 1839 and studied medicine with Dr. McKenzie, and was licensed and began the practice of medicine in Summit, Blount county, in 1850. In 1852 he settled in Gadsden, his present home. He served in the late war with the Thirty-first Alabama, as assistant surgeon and surgeon, and resigned in 1865. He was married July 19, 1842, to Miss Temperance Grandy, and six children have been born to them, as follows: Mary, wife of Dr. R. L. Wright, of Gadsden; John W., of Somerville, Ala.; James M., physician, of Warrior, Jefferson county, Ala.; Jane, wife of E. A. Hughes, of Attalla, Ala.; Idella, wife of A. Young, of Montgomery, and Edward G., physician, of Gadsden, Ala. The mother of these children died in 1870, and the doctor again married in Gadsden, Mrs. Petty, a widow, becoming his wife. She still survives. Politically, the doctor is a democrat, a royal arch Mason, and a member of the Baptist church.

Joseph G. Blount, son of Thomas and Mary (Ricketts) Blount, was born in Jones county, Ga., January 12, 1833. Thomas Blount, the father, was a native of Virginia, who came to Georgia when a young man. He married a daughter of ex-Gov. David Emmanuel, one of the early governors of Georgia. He was married the second time, in 1830, to the mother of J. G. Blount. He died in 1840 and his wife in 1845. There were three boys and two girls by the last marriage, two boys and a girl are now living, namely: Joseph G., the eldest; James H., who represented the Sixth Georgia district in congress for the last twenty years, and Virginia, wife of Maj. John B. Rudolph, of Lowndes county, Ala. The father was a planter and left a large estate. He took great interest in politics, and was a man of fine standing and influence. J. G. Blount was brought up in Jones county, Ga., and was educated at the university of Georgia, graduating therefrom in 1852. He removed to Alabama at the age of twenty-one, where he lived till 1868, and then five years at Gadsden, and sometime in Atlanta, in the cotton business, and in 1885 moved to Gadsden again. He was married in 1856, in Gordon county, Ga., to Maria L. Freeman, and three children were born to them—Anne T., James H., Jr., and Joseph Augustus, a rising young lawyer of Gadsden, who was born April 19, 1867, at the old homestead, and was educated at Kirkwood Military institute at Atlanta, and at Mt. St. Mary's college, a Catholic institution at Emmitsburg, Md., where he graduated in 1886, and took up the study of law with Judge James Aiken, of Gadsden, in 1888, and was admitted to the bar in 1890. In politics he is a democrat, and by religious predilection is a devout Catholic. Joseph G. Blount is a democrat also, and a member of the church. Has a fine plantation of 1,200 acres, and owns considerable realty in Atlanta, Ga.

H. M. CORNELIUS, a popular and prosperous merchant of Walnut Grove, Ala., is the son of Harvey and Elizabeth (Fite) Cornelius. The family came to Virginia in colonial times. The grandfather, William Cornelius, located in a later year in Blount county, Ala. He was a man of large family and much property. The father of H. M. Cornelius was married in Tennessee and settled in his father's place at Walnut Grove. He was a man of deep religious conviction, a Missionary Baptist in his faith, and a great worker in the church. A physical difficulty in his hip, which caused him to limp, prevented his service in the army, but he was always ready with his means or influence to aid the cause of the Confederacy, and the hospitality of his home was always open to the soldier. So enthusiastic was he for the success of the cause that he had espoused, that he was marked by deserters from the army as a man to be disposed of, and an attempt was accordingly made upon his life. The night for the terrible deed was set (March 3, 1865) and the visit made, but the father being absent from home, their fiendish plans were frustrated. His home and store, however, were burned to the ground, and several of his neighbors were murdered. He died in 1876. He reared a family of twelve children, the following eight of whom survive: Emily H., wife of J. E. Murphree; Delia, wife of John Randal; Montgomery; Marcellus; Dayton; Grace, wife of John Sproul; Bethel and Maude. The mother of these children died in 1890. She belonged to one of the first families of Tennessee, one of her brothers being a general in the Union army. H. M. Cornelius was reared in Walnut Grove, Ala. He was educated principally by a private tutor, and taught school four or five years. He bought a part of the old homestead and embarked in the mercantile business, which he has carried on for three years with great success. He was married December 29, 1881, to Mary D. Garlington, daughter of Dr. H. S. Garlington. The union has been blessed with the birth of three children, named as follows: Verna, Reginald and Paul. Mr. Cornelius is a democrat, a deacon in the Missionary Baptist church, and has taught the same Sunday-school class for twelve years.

GEORGE F. GAITHER, one of the leading representatives of the alliance party, was born March 6, 1854, in Tishomingo county, Miss., the son of Richard and Matilda (Thompson) Gaither. His mother died there when he was sixteen years of age, and his father removed to Etowah county, Ala. He was educated in his native state and commenced life as a teacher, and taught for fifteen years. He has been identified with the alliance movement in Alabama since its inception. In 1888, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the alliance exchange, and a year later was re-elected to that office. In 1890, he was made general manager and served a year in that position, declining re-election to this office, and is now a director. He was the only man in Alabama who responded to the call for a national people's party convention in May, 1891, at Cincinnati, and was elected as a member of the national executive committee and attended the

St. Louis convention, in February, 1892, and the Omaha convention in July following. He has been elected chairman of the state executive committee of the party in Alabama, and as such called to order the Birmingham convention of September, 1892. He was one of the electors on the Weaver ticket, and stumped the state. He was married on the 7th of December, 1872, to Sarah E. Thompson, by whom he has five children: Italia, wife of L. D. Cole, Jr., Nora Agnes; George F., Jr., Rex S. and Quinton Orestes. He is an Odd Fellow and a Mason, in both of which organizations he has held office, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He engages in farming, and has a plantation of about 623 acres. In 1886, he was elected county superintendent of Etowah county, but declined re-election in 1890.

THOMAS C. GALLOWAY, son of G. W. and Elizabeth (Jordan) Galloway, was born in Henderson county, N. C., November 22, 1837. The family is of Irish descent, its earliest progenitors coming to Richmond, Va., in the colonial days, and some of them taking part in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, William Galloway, removed in early times to North Carolina, where he brought up a large family, and the father of Thomas C. spent his life there, where he married in 1828, and brought up a family of eight children, as follows: John F., B. D., Thomas C., Lucy A., deceased; Joseph A., Mary A., Cora C., and Queen V. The father of these children died in 1878, and the mother in 1862. Thomas C. Galloway enlisted in the service of the Confederate States in 1861, in company E, Twenty-fifth North Carolina infantry, and served till 1864, when he was wounded and promoted to a captaincy and commanded a company of cavalry. He took part in the severe battles of Harper's Ferry, first battle of Seven days' fight, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Gum Swamp, Newbern, Little Washington, Plymouth, Buell's Gap, and many skirmishes of less importance, and was badly wounded at, Plymouth, in the shoulder. He removed, in 1870, to his present home, in Little Wills valley, Ala. In 1872, he was married to Ida Ramey, and to the marriage the seven following children were born: Charles V., Eugene R., R. E., Ida, T. C., Jr., William and Thomas. Politically, he is a democrat. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Baptist church. He owns 1,000 acres of fine land.

M. L. MCDANIEL, son of John and Ellen (Johnston) McDaniel, was born May 20, 1833, in Talbot county, Ga. The McDaniels are of Scotch descent, and came to America in colonial times and settled in Chester district, S. C. Mr. McDaniel's grandfather, John McDaniel, was born in 1746, and was a Revolutionary soldier. He had a large family, and died in 1812. The father of Mr. McDaniel was born in 1789, and was a soldier of the war of 1812, and also of the Florida Indian war, and was a prominent figure in his county, being a magistrate for forty years and a democrat. He was a Union man in his sentiments, and always opposed secession. The family consisted of seven children, of whom two are living.

An older brother of M. L. McDaniel went to the Mexican war and was never heard of again, and another brother, Thomas S., who was a captain in the Confederate army. He has one sister, Sarah, wife of Jerry J. Jones, of Somerville, Ala. Mr. McDaniel came to Etowah county, when a lad of fifteen years, and when the war came on he enlisted in company E, Fifty-first Alabama regiment, and served in the army of the Tennessee, and was in the following battles: Luverne, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Atlanta, followed Sherman to the sea, and was at the battle of Bentonville. Paroled at Greensboro, N. C., he has been a farmer since that time, and owns a farm of 511 acres. He was married on the 14th of September, 1865, to Buena Vista, daughter of Maj. A. H. Colvin, and nine children have blessed the union, as follows: Parrie, wife of S. J. Riddle; Lura, wife of Thomas Gilchrist; Sumter C., William L., John A., Earl Houston, Thomas A., Mattie L., and Joe C. Mr. McDaniel is a democrat.

James M. Moragne, the present able probate judge of Etowah county, was born in Gadsden, Ala., October 18, 1843, the son of John S. and Mary E. (Whorton) Moragne. As the name implies the family is of French extraction, and came in the early times to South Carolina. The grandsire of James M Moragne came to Alabama about 1830 and settled near the present site of Gadsden on the Coosa river, where the father of James Moragne lived and married about 1834, and had five children, James M., however, being the only survivor. The first wife died about 1847, and the father was married a second time, Sarah J. Revels becoming his wife. To this union were born six children, all living in Etowah county, as follows: Mary E., wife of J. W. Duncan; John B.; Frank L.; Joseph H.; Walter E., and Samuel A. The father of James M. was a strong Federal democrat prior to the war, and after become a republican, and represented Cherokee (before the formation of Etowah county) in the state legislature, and at the breaking out of the war he raised a company, went as its captain to the field, but was compelled to retire on account of sickness. He was one of the first men to pay any attention to the great mineral wealth which underlies all that section of Alabama, having, in 1850, discovered a vein of valuable ore close to Gadsden, and after the war, opened mines there, and realized well from the profits developed, and his heirs still collect handsome royalties on the output He took great interest in the subject, and once was awarded a medal at a state fair for the finest specimens of valuable minerals presented. He was one of the pioneers of Gadsden, and died in 1880. James M. Moragne enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, in company G, of the Tenth Alabama infantry, and served in the first fight at Dranesville, where he was severely wounded in the right shoulder and was out of active service ninety days. He afterward fought at Seven Pines, Seven days' fight, Second Manassas, Harpers Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and

in the trenches at Petersburg, and his regiment made the last gallant charge on the enemy at the Crater. He returned to his home after the war, studied law, was admitted to the bar, practiced one year, and at the age of twenty-five, was appointed probate judge of the county, by Gov. William Smith. He served a term of six years as judge, and since that time has been engaged in farming and real estate transactions. Mr. Moragne has always been an independent thinker in politics, never allowing himself to be guided by partisan views. He has recently been re-elected to the office of probate judge as an independent. He was married in 1870 to Mary E. Hughes, of Gadsden, by whom he had seven children, of whom five survive as follows: Joseph S.; Fannie S.; Mary E.; Jennie and Nena. Those deceased are James F., who died at age of ssventeen, and Kate, who died at age of four. The wife of Judge Moragne is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Benjamin F. Pope, solicitor of the city court of Gadsden, is the son of Burwell T. and Johanna T. (Lester) Pope. The family is of English descent. The father, who was himself a lawyer and a circuit judge, moved to Wetumpka in 1838, where Benjamin F. was born March 9, 1840. His father was elected a member of congress in 1865, but refused the iron-clad oath and died May 8, 1868, from a disease brought on by excitement over his arrest for not permitting negroes to be called for jurors in his court. Of the father's family there were eight children, only three of whom are living, viz.: Benjamin F. and his sisters, Sarah, M. E., widow of Richmond Hammond, Attalla, Ala., and Lula R. Pope, Birmingham, Ala. The mother of these children died in 1870. Benjamin F. Pope was educated at Ashville and studied law with his father, but had taught school several years previously, in the Ashville academy. He was admitted to practice in 1859, and went into partnership with his father. He removed to Gadsden in 1861, and was married that year to Sarah E. Germany, and the union was blessed with ten children, seven of whom are now living: William B., traveling man for a wholesale house of Atlanta; James W., president of Enterprise Lumber company; Joseph Walter, secretary and treasurer of Gress Lumber company, Atlanta, Ga.; John O., student in dentistry; Ada O.; Louis Wyeth and Wesley M. Mr. Pope has made one of the foremost citizens and reliable business men of Gadsden. He is now solicitor of the city court. In his political opinions he is a democrat. He has taken nine degrees in Masonry, has held various offices in the grand and subordinate bodies of Masonry in his state and was grand master of the grand council in 1888.

Rev. William Hall Richardson, at present a well-known local divine of the Presbyterian church, at Gadsden, Ala., was born in Kentucky, April 6, 1849, the son of Dr. Samuel B. and Eliza J. (Price) Richardson. The family is an English one, but of long residence in America, the American founders of the family having settled in Maryland, Virginia and one of the Carolinas. The father of Rev. William H. Richardson was

one of the most eminent surgeons of his day. He was born in Warren county, Va., the son of Samuel and Catherine (Hall) Richardson, October 11, 1803. He received a fine literary education in the Old Dominion and in Lexington, Ky., and began the study of medicine with an elder brother, and afterward attended the Transylvania university of Lexington, Ky., graduating in 1826. The following year he took the medical degree at Philadelphia. He went to Paris, shortly after, and spent a year there, completing his medical education. His practice was all in the cities of Lexington and Louisville, Ky., where he was known as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of his day. He died August 18, 1864. His family consisted of seven children, as follows: Kate, Edmund T., John B., a physician of Louisville, Ky.; Bainbridge, Samuel, William H., Juliet E., wife of Luke Malone of Chicago, Ill. The mother of these children survived the father several years. Rev. William H. Richardson was educated at the university of Virginia and at the university of Berlin, and at Saxe-Weimar, Germany, at a private school. He was thoroughly classical in his education, so far as his studies were concerned. He abandoned the idea of practicing law, and entered the celebrated theological seminary at Hampden-Sidney, Va., where he spent two years and then entered actively on the ministry. He shortly after came to Alabama and was ordained a minister of the Southern Presbyterian church, at Selma, in the fall of 1876. Since that time he has been a pastor at Mobile, Uniontown and Marion. He had the distinguished honor of being a delegate of the southern general assembly at the Pan-Presbyterian alliance in 1884, which met at Belfast, Ireland. In perfecting himself in his education he has traveled much, has been three times to Europe and twice to Canada, once to Cuba, and has traveled extensively in Africa. Mr. Richardson has been twice married, first in Shelbyville, Ky., in 1872, to Maggie B., daughter of Rev. D. T. Stewart, a prominent educator and Presbyterian divine. By this marriage he has two daughters, Ada and Olivia, both living. The first wife died in 1887, and he was married on July 30, 1889, at Marion, Ala., to May, daughter of Charles Lovelace. The family of Lovelace was an old and aristocratic one of Virginia. Two children were born to this union, Estelle and William H., Jr. Mr. Richardson is a democrat in politics, and took a course of law at the university of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dr. Samuel B. Richardson, the father of William H., was one of the best surgeons in this country. It was for the purpose of perfecting himself in that branch of his profession that he went to Paris, and while there his opportunities were most excellent. Some of the greatest surgeons of all times were his preceptors, Velpeau, Amusat, Dubois, Ricord, of Paris, and Sir Astley Cooper, of London. "With such advantages, and with the knowledge he had acquired on this side of the Atlantic, conjoined with superb native talent, illimitable ambition, ample pecuniary means, untiring energy and application to study, and an insatiate passion for the

profession of his choice, what wonder that Dr. Samuel B. Richardson had few equals and no professional superiors in the land of his birth."

DR. J. C. SLACK, one of the leading citizens and a prominent physician of Gadsden, Ala., was born in Meriwether county, Ga., October 19, 1850, the son of J. W. and Susan E. (Edwards) Slack. His father was a native of Georgia, where he lived until 1854, when he removed to Gadsden, making that his home until his death, which occurred in 1885. He was an able lawyer, and was admitted to the Georgia bar at about twenty-one years of age. In after years he was known as a thorough educator, and taught school at Gadsden many years prior to the war. He was a representative man of the community, a democrat in politics, but never held office. He was a member of Gen. Forrest's cavalry during the war, but was not long in the service on account of failing health. He had a family of eleven children; two of the daughters married and died in a few years, each leaving one daughter, namely: Fannie B. and E. Dannie Hodges. The eldest brother, Eugene, volunteered at the outbreak of the war, and though but sixteen years, distinguished himself as a brave and gallant soldier. He died of fever shortly after the battle of Fort Donelson, and several of the children died in the great diphtheria scourge of 1872. Only two of the children are now living, Dr. J. C. Slack and his brother, Ed Slack, of Gadsden, a man of untiring energy and marked business capacity. The last named has five daughters and one son, Charles H. The mother (Mrs. S. E. Slack) for many years was one of the leading teachers of Gadsden, and now lives at the old homestead in quiet retirement. Dr. Slack received his preparatory education at Gadsden, and studied medicine in 1868 with Dr. W. H. Howell. and in 1871-2 he attended the Louisville medical college, and again in 1879-80, graduating in the spring of 1880, and has practiced continually since. He was married in the fall of 1873 to Miss Mary Hodges, of Ashville, Ala., and they have become the parents of five children, namely: John R., Eugene Burton, Walter Willard, E. Paul and Guy Alfred. The mother died in the spring of 1886, and the doctor married, in 1889, Miss Laura O. Freeman, of Cherokee county, and they have one child, Estelle. The doctor is a member of the firm of Day & Slack, proprietors of the Parlor drug store, in Gadsden. He owns a large farm in Cherokee county. Is a democrat in politics, a Knight Templar, and is a consistent member of the Baptist church.

C. E. SNEAD, a successful lawyer and farmer of Walnut Grove, Ala., was born February 20, 1859, the son of Logan and Dicy (Beeson) Snead. The family is of Irish descent, and settled in Virginia in very early times. The grandfather of C. E. Snead, Henderson Snead, married and raised his family there, and later in life, in 1845, moved to Alabama. He lived until 1891, when he died at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Mr. C. E. Snead's father was born at Walnut Grove, where he grew up and

married and became the father of eight children, five of whom are living, as follows: America, wife of T. J. Chadwick; John H., C. E.; Mary, wife James Baker, Snead, Ala.; William E., and Nancy. The mother of this family died in 1888. Mr. Snead is a successful farmer and merchant. C. E. Snead was reared to manhood in Etowah county, and educated in the ordinary schools of the neighborhood. He began life as a farmer and carried farming on extensively until 1888, when he went into the mercantile business in connection with farming, in the firm of C. E. Snead & Bro., at Walnut Grove. He is a prosperous merchant, and owns over 1,400 acres of land. In February, 1880, he was married to Mary, daughter of Levi Murphree, and four children blessed the union: Nancy Idonia, Dicy Ann Leonia, Mary Magdalena and Logan. In politics Mr. Snead belongs to the republican party.

Lemuel J. Standifer was born in Tennessee, and came in his youth to the state of Alabama, where he received his education and afterward read law. In course of time he was admitted to the bar at Rome, Ga., in which state he practiced his profession for some time. Mr. Standifer belongs to a well known Georgia family, who removed from that state into Tennessee, and took up their residence in Bledsoe county. From this county Mr. Standifer's father moved to Cherokee county, Ala., in an early day, and died there in 1860, at an advanced age. Mr. Standifer's mother was a Miss Hogue, who was the mother of seven sons and three daughters. She died in 1882, when eighty-eight years old. Lemuel J. Standifer, after practicing his profession for a short time in Georgia, and marrying at Cold Springs, returned to Alabama, and until 1860, was a farmer. In that year he became a candidate for the office of probate judge, was elected and filled the office a short time. He then entered the army, was in active service, on behalf of the southern cause, for a time, when, on account of physical disability, he was discharged. He then came back to his home and resumed his judicial duties, which he continued to discharge until 1868. From that time until 1874 he practiced law, and when sixty-nine years old was appointed United States commissioner, located at Gadsden. In this capacity he served several years. Mr. Standifer's wife was a Miss Sarah F. Underwood, who was born in December, 1850, and of their marriage were born eight children, viz.: Leoni, wife of John L. Daughrill; William H.: L. V., widow of C. H. Harrison, deceased; Augusta G., wife of John H. Disque; Walter S.; Florence, wife of W. W. Stevenson; John H., and Ada. The Standifer family are strict Presbyterians, liberal, progressive, and highly esteemed.

Walter S. Standifer, the present popular and efficient postmaster of Gadsden, was born March 6, 1856, in Cherokee county, Ala., but the family removed to Gadsden in 1869, and he received a limited education. In 1880 he entered the furniture business, and ran it successfully for seven years, and after this, until 1890, he was in the sash, door and blind trade. He then superintended the building of the Chattanooga Southern

railroad at the Gadsden end of that line, until September, 1891. In that year he was appointed by President Harrison postmaster at Gadsden, and, although a republican, he received the cordial endorsement of nearly every business man in the city. The Times-News of September 24, 1891, among other good things, said:

"Mr. Standifer, while an ardent republican, has the respect and confidence of men of all parties, and is a young man able and willing to perform the duties of a first-class postmaster, and we look for a successful administration of the postoffice affairs at his hands."

He was married November 8, 1887, to Kate M., daughter of W. P. Hollingsworth, and five children have blessed the marriage, Fred H., Edward M., Mary, Walter S., deceased, and Charles L. Mr. Standifer is a master Mason, an Odd Fellow and K. P. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, has sung in choir since 1873, and is now first tenor in its choir, and takes great interest in its Sunday school. He is devoted to music, and all of his children are natural musicians. His residence is one of the foremost in Gadsden.

John H. Standifer, brother of Walter S., was born in Chesterfield, Ala., February 2, 1862. He began life as a railroad office boy at the age of fourteen years, and since that time has been connected with railroad work, including telegraphy and all the details necessary for a first-class railroad man to know. He spent the year of 1885 in New Orleans, and thence went to Birmingham and Gadsden. He was appointed agent of the Anniston & Cincinnati road at Gadsden, and has since held that position, the road in the meantime having passed into the hands of the Louisville & Nashville system. He has since been appointed agent for the Chattanooga & Southern road, and is now serving both roads. He has never married, and, like his brother, is a stanch republican.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

A. W. Agnew, M. D., physician at Fayette Court House, Ala., was born in Abbeville county, S. C., September 17, 1824. He was the ninth of nine children born to Andrew and Anna (Cowan) Agnew, both natives of South Carolina. Mrs. Cowan was the daughter of Isaac and Anna Cowan, also natives of South Carolina. Andrew Agnew came to Alabama in 1836, and was thus one of the earliest settlers of the county. He was a farmer by occupation. Dr. A. W. Agnew was educated at the Liberty academy in Alabama, and then attended the medical college at Lexington, Ky.. where he graduated in 1844. He immediately afterward located in Pickens county, Ala., and began the practice of medicine, and there he remained, thus engaged, for thirty-eight years. Then, in 1883, he removed to Fayette Court House, where he has since resided, and where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Agnew has been married twice. In 1850 he married Miss Amanda S. Burdine, daughter

of James T. Burdine, and a native of Alabama. To this marriage three children were born, viz.: Dr. James A., Lilly J., and Louis A. He was married again in 1871 to Mrs. M. R. Beckwith, of Mississippi, by whom he has no children. Dr. Agnew was quite prominent in the politics of Pickens county, and served as a representative of that county in the state legislature. He has been a very successful and prominent physician, and is now surgeon for the Richmond & Danville Railroad company, a position which he has held for the past two years. On account of the necessity for professional services such as he is capable of rendering, he was permitted to remain at home during the war. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, is an Odd Fellow, and is well known as a public-spirited man in all things.

Holland M. Bell, probate judge of Fayette county, was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., June 25, 1839. He was the fifth of ten children born to Anthony F. and Elizabeth (Middleton) Bell, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Alabama. Anthony F. Bell came to Alabama in 1816, and was thus one of the very earliest settlers of the state. He was a tanner by trade, and became one of the prominent citizens of the county of Fayette. He was elected county commissioner a number of times before the war, and was elected county treasurer in 1874. His parents were John and Amelia (Heard) Bell, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of South Carolina. The father of Mrs. Elizabeth Bell was Zachariah Middleton. Judge Holland M. Bell was reared in Alabama, and educated in both public and private schools until he was twenty-one years of age. He then entered the La Grange Military academy in Franklin county, Ala., where he remained fifteen months, when upon the breaking out of the war he enlisted, April 14, 1862, in company H, Forty-first Alabama infantry, and served until captured, 29th of March, 1865. He was in several of the important battles of the war, among them being that of Murfreesboro, Drewry's Bluff, Chickamauga, Richmond, Petersburg and Hatcher's Run, in which last battle he was captured, 29th of March, 1865, and taken to Washington, where he was held eight days, and then taken to Johnson's island. Here he was kept two months and was then paroled. He enlisted as a private soldier, but was soon promoted to sergeant major of his regiment, which position he held until a vacancy occurred in the position of first lieutenant in the company, to which he was elected, and continued as first lieutenant until 1864, when he was promoted to captain, and held this position until the close of the war. He was married in 1866 to Miss Margarette Miles, a native of Georgia, and a daughter of Robert P. Miles, of Georgia. To this marriage there were born seven children, viz.: John M., Edna and Ethel, all deceased; Ernest S., Claude and Lucy, and one not named, having died in infancy. Mr. Bell is a member of the Missionary Baptist

church. Mr. Bell is very popular in his county. He was elected circuit clerk in 1874, and was elected county and probate judge in 1880, and has held this position ever since.

BENJAMIN F. MCCLURE, a prominent farmer of Fayette county, was born in the same county, June 7, 1839. He is the ninth of a family of ten children born to John and Ellen (Phelps) McClure, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and the latter of Alabama. John McClure came to Alabama in 1820, and engaged in farming until his death in 1858. Benjamin McClure was reared in Alabama, and was educated in the private schools of this state. He has followed farming and is one of the most extensive farmers in the county. He owns 1,200 acres of land, 300 of which are under a high state of cultivation. He has been married twice, first, in 1860, to Josephine Miles, a native of South Carolina. To this marriage there was born one child, Melissa C. In 1867 he married Miss Ellen Anderson of Alabama. Mr. McClure enlisted in 1862 in company F, Thirteenth Alabama battalion of cavalry, and served therein until the close of the war. In this year the Thirteenth and First Alabama battalions were consolidated and became the Fifty-sixth. He served in many of the important battles of the war, among them being the fight at New Hope church, and the Georgia campaign from beginning to end. He was in Forrest's raid in northern Mississippi. He was wounded in the thigh by a shell at Atlanta; but was out of service but a short time. He returned to his command and afterward was neither wounded nor captured. Mr. McClure is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, as are also the other members of his family. He is also a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He is a strong democrat, but has never sought for any office in the county. He was one of the guards who accompanied Jefferson Davis when he carried the treasure of the failing Confederacy through the Carolinas. He has always contributed liberally to the support of public institutions, such as schools, churches and other praiseworthy objects.

JOSEPH H. MCGUIRE, attorney-at-law of Fayette Court House, Ala., was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., September 29, 1848. He was the youngest of six children born to Henry W. and Sarah (Embry) McGuire, both natives of Alabama. The parents of Henry W. McGuire were John and Nancy (Rogers) McGuire, both natives of Tennessee. John McGuire came to Alabama in 1817, and was one of the early settlers and prominent characters in that early day. The father of Mrs. Sarah McGuire was Joseph Embry. Joseph H. McGuire was reared in Alabama and educated in private schools. He then entered the law department of the university of Alabama, and graduated in 1878, taking also a course in English. He practiced law in Pickens county one year, and then removed to Fayette, where he has since remained, and where he has a large and profitable practice. He is one of the foremost lawyers in the county. He owns considerable land in different counties, and valuable city prop-

erty in Birmingham, but does no farming himself, preferring to rent it to others. He was married in 1878 to Mrs. Seleta J. Windham, née Anderson, a native of Alabama, by whom he has four children, viz.: Everett, Joseph, Mary and Florence. Mr. McGuire has filled several official positions, among them register in chancery from 1880 to 1883, in Fayette county, and he also filled the same position in Walker county from 1872 to 1876. He is a strong democrat, and belongs to one of the best families in the state. He has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church since 1867. He takes great interest in all laudable public enterprises, and is well and widely known as a public-spirited man.

ROBERT FRIERSON PETERS, attorney-at-law, of Fayette, Fayette county, Ala., was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., October 11, 1862. He is the eldest of four children born to Benjamin F. and Ada M. (Frierson) Peters, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. The father was a Presbyterian minister of distinction, and is still living at the age of seventy-five. His parents were Jordan and Elizabeth (Crews) Peters, both of South Carolina. The parents of Mrs. Ada M. Peters were Robert and Mary C. (McCrea) Frierson, of Tennessee. Benjamin F. Peters occupied a prominent position in the public eye while a resident of Fayette county, being superintendent of instruction in the county, as well as a popular minister of the gospel. Robert F. Peters was reared in Fayette county, and educated by his father, who is a graduate of the university of Virginia. At the age of twenty-four he entered the university of Alabama, and graduated in 1887 from the department of law. He immediately began practice at Fayette Court House, where he has since remained, and where he now has a very large and lucrative practice. He also takes an active part in the politics of the county. He was appointed by Gov. Seay, in 1887, circuit clerk, and has filled that office up to the present time. In 1892 he was a candidate for the position of representative in the legislature from Fayette county. He is now county solicitor. He is a very popular young man in the county in which he lives. He was married June 2, 1891, to Miss Lena Jones, daughter of James B. Jones. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and of the Masonic fraternity. He is also a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and is a liberal supporter of all public enterprises that are worthy of support.

JAMES J. RAY, attorney-at-law of Fayette Court House, Ala., was born in Fayette county, Ala., July 31, 1857. He was the sixth of seven children born to Elijah and Lucy A. (Wright) Ray, both natives of Virginia. The former was one of the early settlers of the county, having come to Alabama sixty years ago. His father was one of the first men to open up a farm in this section of the state. The parents of Mrs. Lucy A. Ray were Jesse and Elizabeth Wright of Virginia. James J. Ray was reared in Alabama, and educated in the private schools of the state. At the age of twenty-three he entered the law department of the university of Ala-

bama, and graduated therefrom in 1881. He began the practice of the law immediately in the town of Fayette, and has been continuously engaged there ever since in the practice of the law. He is prominent in the politics of the county, and is now register in chancery, having held the office for nine years. He is also a notary public, and a justice of the peace. He educated himself by teaching school to earn the money to pay his way through the university, and he is in every way a self-made man. He has been married twice, first in 1884 to Miss Ida I. Jones, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of Dr. W. W. Jones, who died August 31, 1887. To this marriage there was born one son, Alex. Bismarck Ray. Mr. Ray was married May 1, 1890, to Miss Ella E. Edney, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of John M. Edney, by whom he has one child. The Ray family is of English origin. Mr. Ray is well known, and is one of the prominent and popular men in the county.

John B. Sanford, attorney-at-law, at Fayette Court House, was born in Jefferson county, Ala., February 19, 1844. He is the only son of Thomas and Marguerite (Burford) Sanford, the former of whom was a native of Tennessee and the latter of Alabama. Thomas Sanford came to Alabama in an early day, settled in Jefferson county, and there engaged in farming and in merchant tailoring. The father of Mrs. Marguerite Sanford was John Burford, who was also one of the early settlers of Jefferson county and one of its leading citizens. John B. Sanford was reared in Alabama and educated in private schools. He is a lawyer and has been in active practice for the past twenty-five years. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Marguerite S. Robertson, a native of Alabama and a daughter of John C. Robertson. To this marriage there have been born six children, viz.: Samuel F., John T., Mary J., Susie, Earline, and Pinkie. Mr. Sanford was in the late war, enlisting, in 1861, in company B, Tenth Alabama infantry, which surrendered at Appomattox Court House in 1865. He was engaged in several of the important battles of the war, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, second battle of Manassas, Seven Pines, Williamsburg, and the battles around Richmond and Deep Bottom. He was slightly wounded at Salem Church near Fredericksburg. Mr. Sanford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, the Masonic fraternity and of the order of Odd Fellows. He is a democrat and has filled several official positions. He was superintendent of instruction in Jefferson county when only twenty-nine years of age. He was county solicitor from 1870 until 1890. He was sent to the state legislature from Fayette county in 1882, and filled all these positions with credit to himself and with satisfaction to those whom he served. He has lived at Fayette Court House for thirty-five years and has served as mayor of the town for the past six years. He is a representative citizen and is widely and popularly known to the poeple of this part of the state.

ROBERT W. WOODS, farmer and merchant of Fayette county, was born in the same county, July 3rd, 1850. He is the eldest of three children, born to Robert M. and Cornelia (Trull) Woods, both of whom are natives of Alabama. Robert M. Woods was the son of David E. and Peggy Woods of South Carolina, the former of whom was one of the very earliest settlers in Alabama, coming here in 1821. He remained here afterward most of his life, dying when he was eighty-five years old. The parents of Mrs. Cornelia Woods were Griffin and Sally Trull of South Carolina. They were also among the first settlers in Alabama. Robert M. Woods was born and reared in this state and died in 1862, during the war. Robert W. Woods was educated in the private schools of his native state until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the Southern university at Greensboro, remaining three years. In 1881 he entered the Louisville Medical college at Louisville, Ky., and graduated in 1882. He had, however, read medicine somewhat before, and took a course of lectures in 1875. Immediately upon his graduation in 1882 he began the practice of medicine, and remained thus engaged for five years. He then abandoned medicine and established himself at Bankston in the mercantile business, and since then he has been thus occupied, and is now also giving his attention to farming. He owns a plantation of 560 acres of land, 250 acres of which are under cultivation. He was married in 1877 to Miss Fanny C. Cole, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of William Cole. To this marriage there have been born four children, viz.: Cornelia A., Willie W., Eller E.; Chester A. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are members prominent of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Woods is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and always has taken an active interest in all laudable public enterprises. His is one of the oldest and best families in the state, and he is respected and honored by all who know him.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

JUDGE GEORGE C. ALMON, senior member of the highly respected law firm of Almon & Bullock of Russellville, Ala., is a native of this state, and was born in Lawrence county, March 27, 1852, the third of seven children born to George V. and Nancy B. (Eubank) Almon, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. The paternal grandparents of the judge were Nathaniel and Elizabeth Almon of North Carolina; and his maternal grandfather was Thomas Eubank of Virginia. At the age of twenty years George C. Almon entered the law department of the university of Mississippi, at Oxford, having been thoroughly prepared for the university under private tutors in his native county. He graduated from the law department mentioned, in 1873, and at once entered upon the practice of law at Franklin, Franklin county, where he was meeting with a promising patronage. A year later, however, the

seat of justice was removed to Russellville, and his business being with the courts, he of course followed the court house, this event occurring in 1875, success following him as he had followed the court house. In 1879 the court house was again removed, this time to Bel Green, the present county seat. Having, in the meantime, been appointed probate judge, Mr. Almon also removed to Bel Green, where he remained till 1887, when he returned to Russellville to resume his private practice, and Russellville has been his home ever since. In 1886 he was elected to the state senate from the twelfth senatorial district, his popularity as a citizen equalling his reputation as a lawyer. The marriage of the judge took place in 1876, to Miss Modena Burgess, daughter of William Burgess of Alabama, and there has been born to them one child, Susie B. The judge and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and he is a K. of P. In politics the judge is a stanch democrat, and takes great interest in the party, especially in its election of candidates who are fully qualified to fill the positions for which they may be nominated.

William I. Bullock, of the firm of Almon & Bullock, attorneys at law, Russellville, Ala., was born in Franklin county, Ala., October 6, 1859, and is the elder of the two children born to Frank and Kate (Tompkins) Bullock. Frank Bullock was a son of William J. and Elizabeth (Sugg) Bullock of North Carolina and Alabama, respectively, was a farmer by calling, and was killed in the battle of Perryville, Ky., while fighting for southern independence. Mrs. Kate Bullock's parents were William and Harriet Tompkins, of Alabama. William I. Bullock was educated in his native county, and was married, in 1887, to Lelia Anderson, daughter of Judge Sidney S. Anderson, of Alabama, the union being blessed with two children, Lucile and William Almon. Mr. and Mrs. Bullock are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and faithfully live up to its teachings. The Knights of Pythias also claim Mr. Bullock as one of their order. In the politics of the county and state Mr. Bullock takes a lively interest, and the democratic party takes a lively interest in him. In 1884–85 he was elected by that party to represent Franklin county in the state legislature. He is a member of the democratic state executive committee, and is altogether an active worker for the party's interests and for the general good of the people. The law firm with which he is connected, is looked upon as the leading one in the county, and its business is consequently quite lucrative. The Bullock family is of English extraction, and the Alabama branch has always been held in the highest esteem.

John T. Ezzell, lawyer of Bel Green, Franklin county, Ala., was born in Calhoun county, Ala., March 21, 1846, the eldest in a family of nine children born to Robert and Nancy A. (Hunnicutt) Ezzell, of Georgia and South Carolina—the former a son of William and Margaret (Ward Ezzell, of French descent, and the latter a daughter of John and Rebecca

(Thompson) Hunnicutt, of Irish extraction, all of South Carolina. John T. Ezzell was well educated in his native country, and was variously employed until thirty-four years of age, when he entered the law school at Lebanon, Tenn., from which he graduated in 1882 and settled in Bel Green for practice. He has been very successful at the bar, reaping an ample reward for his labors. For a number of years he was also in the real estate business, and is still owner of 1,100 acres of good land on Cedar Creek, in Franklin county, besides holding an interest in wild lands to the extent of 1,000 acres. Of his local property he has 200 acres under cultivation. His fortune is of his own making, as he began his business life at the age of twenty-one with no capital, but he inherited the energy and skill of his father, who farmed in Franklin county from the time of his coming, in 1858, until his death, March 16, 1889. The marriage of John T. Ezzell took place December 30, 1875, to Miss Laura O. Moody, of Alabama, who has borne him seven children, as follows: Othello C., Annie, Mary B., Gertrude, James N., Robert T. and Florence. Mr. Ezzell's religious convictions are those promulgated by the Christian church, and fraternally he is a Mason. He is one of the leading and substantial citizens of Franklin county, and stands deservedly high in the esteem of its inhabitants.

Judge James M. Jordan, planter, of Russellville, Franklin county, Ala., is a native of Paulding county, Ga., born August 26, 1844. He is the eldest of a family of nine children born to Joshua R. and Mary B. (Campbell) Jordan, natives of Georgia and of Scotch-Irish descent. Joshua R. Jordan came to Alabama in 1860 and was employed in farming and in mechanical work until his death in 1877. The maternal grandparents of James M. Jordan were Duncan and Frances Campbell, and his paternal grandmother bore the maiden name of Beesly. James M. came from Georgia to Alabama with his father, and here his home has been made ever since. In September, 1862, he enlisted in company L, Fourth Alabama cavalry, and served with the same until the close of the war. His main battles were at Iuka, Day's Gap, Brice's cross roads, and Harrisburg, but, like all other cavalrymen, was in innumerable skirmishes. He was neither wounded nor captured, and was never off duty one day from the time he enlisted until he was paroled in 1865, at Pond Springs, Ala. Mr. Jordan is very prominent and very active in Franklin county politics. In 1871 he was elected tax assessor, and was re-elected in 1874 and 1877, serving in all nine years; in 1886 he was elected probate judge, and served six years to the full satisfaction of all concerned. He is also engaged in farming, owning 200 acres of arable land, of which seventy-five are kept in a high state of cultivation. The marriage of Mr. Jordan took place, in 1861, to Miss Sarah C. Gober, of Alabama, and a daughter of John Gober, of Tennessee. Nine children have been the fruit of this union, and are named as follows: James J., William P., Albert O.,

John T., Sidney A., Arthur A., Emmitt O., Alice C., and Stella C. The family are members of the Primitive Baptist church, and stand very high in social life.

JOHN N. MILLER, master mechanic of the Lady Ensley mines at Russellville, Ala., was born in Franklin county, Ga., April 9, 1839, and was reared and educated in his native state. His parents were Jesse C. and Rachel (Adams) Miller, of South Carolina, and had born to them fourteen children, of whom John N. is the sixth in order of birth. The Miller family is of Irish origin, the progenitor of the American branch, Thomas Miller, having come to this country when quite young, and having been reared mostly in America. John N. Miller came to Alabama in 1860. In 1862 he enlisted in company G, Twenty-eighth Alabama infantry, with which he took part in the battles of Corinth, Murfreesboro, Mission Ridge, Franklin, Tenn., and Franklin, Ky., Atlanta, New Hope Church, and Nashville. At Murfreesboro he was wounded in the right shoulder by a minie ball, was captured by the enemy and confined at Indianapolis, Ind., for six months, when he was exchanged, and returned to his regiment. He was with Bragg in his raid through Kentucky and Tennessee, and with Hood through Georgia. He was sergeant of litter-bearers a greater portion of the time he was in the service, and remained in the army until the close of the war. The marriage of Mr. Miller took place in 1866, to Miss Nancy S. Crumley, a native of Georgia, and a daughter of Robert Crumley, of that state. The result of this union is three children—Nancy J., John P., and Lola Miller. Fraternally, Mr. Miller is a Freemason, Odd Fellow and Knight of Honor, and his religion is found within the pale of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Through his industry and business skill, Mr. Miller has acquired considerable real estate, owning fifty building lots in Birmingham, and land in Jefferson county, as well as Tuscaloosa county.

WILLIAM A. ORMAN, planter and merchant, of Bel Green, was born in Franklin county, Ala., December 6, 1856, and is the eldest of eight children born to his parents, James M. and Elizabeth (Hancock) Orman, natives respectively of North Carolina and Alabama. James M. was but an infant when he was brought to Alabama by his father, who has passed the greater part of his life in Franklin county, where he is a leading citizen and a farmer of much note. The parents of James M.—James T. and Mary Orman—came to Alabama when the country was but sparsely settled and the Indian was lord of the soil, and were consequently among the oldest families of the state. The maternal grandparents of William A. were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Hancock, of Tennessee, who were also among the pioneers of Alabama. William A. Orman was educated in his native county, and was engaged in planting until 1874, having begun at the age of twenty-one with no capital, but he now owns 950 acres of good land, of which 600 acres are under cultivation. In 1874 he entered upon his mercantile career, which he has ever since continued

with gratifying success, and has become one of the representative men of the county. December 29, 1880, Mr. Orman married Miss Kate, daughter of Washington P. Nance, of Alabama, and he is now the father of four children, named Mattie L., William A., Mary P., and Bettie L. Fraternally, Mr. Orman is a Knight of Pythias.

GENEVA COUNTY.

WILLIAM W. BARNETT.—One of the most enterprising young business men of Geneva, Ala., is William W. Barnett, junior member of the firm of Bean & Barnett, merchants. He was born in Bullock county, Ala., August 28th, 1859, near Union Springs, and is a son of Burton W. and Sarah (Dozier) Barnett, who were both natives of Georgia. Burton W. Barnett was an early settler of Bullock county, Ala., where he purchased large tracts of land and engaged heavily in planting. While William W. was yet a boy, his father moved to Union Springs, where he lived in partial retirement, giving only such of his time and attention as were absolutely needed to the superintendency of his extensive plantations. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and in politics was a democrat, but never an office-seeker. A Mason of good standing, he was noted for his upright ways and honest methods. His death occurred in 1886. Mrs. Sarah Barnett was a child when she was brought by her parents to Alabama, where she was married at the age of sixteen, and became the mother of eight children, four of whom are still living. In early life she became a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and died in its faith in 1884. William W. Barnett attended school at Union Springs until nineteen years of age, and then entered the Eastman Business college, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he graduated at the close of a term of five months. Returning to Union Springs, he accepted a clerkship in the store of Wilson & McIver, which position he resigned at the close of five years to accept a similar position with Knowles & Warner, of Montgomery, with whom he remained two years. He then returned once more to Union Springs, met with and formed a partnership with Aaron W. Bean, under the firm name of Bean & Barnett, and opened up a store of general merchandise at Post Oak, in Bullock county, and conducted the business at that place for three years, when they packed up their stock and moved to Geneva, where success still attends them. In the spring of 1892 the firm erected a new store-building, 30x100 feet, equipped with modern conveniences, including a large, light and airy glass front, and stocked with goods valued at from $5,000 to $8,000. They handle cotton and other farm products in their season, and general merchandise, doing a trade of $25,000 to $30,000 per annum. Mr. Barnett is still a young man and single, but he contributes liberally to the support of schools and churches, being a member of the Missionary Baptist

congregation; in politics he is a democrat, and he is a strong friend of railroads and other improvements that have a tendency to develop the commerce and increase the revenues of southeastern Alabama.

THOMAS BLUNT, farmer and mill-owner of Geneva county, was born in Washington county, Ga., in 1829. He is a son of James and Mary (Davis) Blunt, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, where he grew to manhood. He removed to Georgia when a young man, where he married, and adopted farming as his vocation, in which he was eminently successful. In 1845 he removed to Alabama, locating first in Dale county, in that part of which is now a part of Geneva county, on a claim to which he added from time to time until he became a large land holder, and remained a planter until his death, in 1852. In politics he was a whig. Miss Mary Davis, his wife, early allied herself with the Primitive Baptist church, retaining her membership until her death, in 1854. Thomas Blunt resided with his parents until 1842, when he removed with them to Decatur county, Ga., and three years later moved with them to Alabama. He engaged in farming here on his own account, and remained thus engaged until the outbreak of the war. In 1861 he enlisted in company F, Fifty-third Alabama cavalry, under Col. M. W. Hannon, and served until the surrender, taking part in many of the important battles of the war. He was paroled at Augusta, Ga., in April, 1865, and immediately returned to his home. Having in his youth learned the trade of blacksmithing, he immediately upon returning home from the war began farming, and at the same time opened a blacksmith shop on his farm. He soon afterward bought a plantation adjoining his home place, and has ever since carried on farming extensively. In 1851 he was married to Miss Rebecca Tindall, daughter of Jeremiah Tindall. She was born in Dale county, grew to womanhood there, and was married in her eighteenth year. She became the mother of three children, two of whom still survive, viz.: John M. and James W. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and died in 1855. Mr. Blunt was married September 30, 1856, to Mrs. Rebecca (Britt) Turner, widow of Eldridge Turner, and daughter of William Britt. She had one child by Mr. Turner, who still survives, viz.: Willie E. Turner. She was born in Worth county, Ga., and at the age of fourteen came to Alabama with her parents, who settled in Dale county—that part of it which is now part of Geneva. She was married to Mr. Turner in her sixteenth year. He lived but one year after their marriage, and she was married to Mr. Blunt in her twenty-fourth year, by whom she became the mother of seven children, all of whom survive, viz.: George W., Luke M., Thomas, Jessie G., John R., Sarah, and Frank M. Thomas Blunt is a Jeffersonian democrat, and has been a Mason since 1867. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He has a fine plantation of between 300 and 400 acres of land, and is recognized as one of Geneva county's model farmers. In 1891 he bought a cotton gin and erected it on his

premises at a cost of $1,000. He now operates this gin to its full capacity, ginning from 500 to 700 bales of cotton per year. He has always taken an active part in the upbuilding of church and school, and also in the advancement of the material interests of the county.

ERASMUS J. BORLAND, judge of probate of Geneva county, Ala., is a native of Randolph county, Ga., and was born November 15, 1837, a son of Quintilian and Rachel (Stephenson) Borland. Quintilian was also a native of Randolph county, born in 1814, was reared a planter, and in 1856 came to Alabama, and bought and settled on 400 acres of fine land, eight miles below Newton, in Dale county. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army and fought gallantly until near the close of the war, when he was overcome by an attack of sickness, which ended in his death. Mrs. Rachel Borland was born in Abbeville district, S. C., in 1825, was taken to Georgia by her parents when young, was married in her fourteenth year, and became the mother of fourteen children, of whom eight now reside in Arkansas and Louisiana, and three in Alabama—the other three having died young. Mrs. Borland became converted to the Baptist faith in her adolescence and remained a consistent member of that church until her death, in 1875. Erasmus J. Borland was reared on the home plantation and acquired a thorough knowledge of agriculture. In 1861 he enlisted at the cross roads near his father's homestead, in a company of infantry being then raised by Asch Griffin. This company was sent to Savannah, was there disbanded, and shortly afterward Mr. Boland enlisted in company C, Thirty-first Georgia infantry, which was assigned to Gordon's brigade, Jackson's corps, Ewell's division, under Gen. Lee. He took part in some of the most severely contested battles of the war, principally in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and May 12, 1864, was captured at Spottsylvania, Va., and sent to Fort Delaware, where he was detained until March, 1865, when he was discharged on his parole. He returned to his home and resumed farming, which he followed three years, and then came to Alabama and for seven years taught school in Dale and Geneva counties, making his final settlement in the latter county in 1880, and here he still resides, one of the most highly respected citizens of the city of Geneva. Mr. Borland was united in wedlock December 13, 1867, to Miss Mary S. Rigell, daughter of Judge Rigell. She was born in Russell county, Ala., but removed with her parents to Dale county, where she was married at the age of sixteen years. She became the mother of six children, and died March 13, 1881. All her children survive, and are named as follows: James R., a resident of Texas; Mary L., wife of Thomas Britt, of Eufaula, Ala.; Georgia L., at home; Columbus Q., William T., and Cora C. May 3, 1882, Mr. Borland took for his second wife, Mrs. Drusilla Renfro, widow of Elisha Renfro (who died in 1863, while in the Confederate service), and daughter of J. Wallace. Mrs. Borland was born in Georgia, but reared in Florida. She bore her first husband two children, Robert A. Renfro, of Campbellton, Fla., and Elisha A.,

a farmer of Geneva county, Ala. No children, however, have been born to her union with Mr. Borland. Before his election, in 1880, to the position of probate judge, Mr. Borland had served a number of years as justice of the peace, to the entire satisfaction of the community. In 1882 he was made a Mason, and is now a member of Geneva lodge, No. 129. He is a liberal supporter of the schools and churches, and Mrs. Boland is a respected member of the Missionary Baptist congregation.

Seaborn G. Burch, a farmer of Geneva county, was born in Dale (now Geneva) county, Ala., near where he now resides, in 1852. He is a son of Green B. and Alsie F. (Albritton) Burch, the former of whom was born in Laurens county, Ga., about 1818, and came with his parents to Alabama in 1822. He grew to manhood in Dale county and was there married in 1840. He became one of the county's most prosperous farmers, and was a grand and great man, known far and wide for his honest, straightforward business methods. His father and grandfather were both killed by the Indians in one of their outbreaks against the whites. He still survives, is a democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. His wife, Miss Alsie F. Albritton was born in Georgia and came to Alabama with her parents, who settled in Dale county. She was married at the age of twenty years, and became the mother of nine children, eight of whom still survive and live in the same neighborhood as Mr. Burch. Early in life she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and lived in strict observance of its doctrines until her death, which occurred in 1887. Seaborn G. Burch, although he grew to manhood on a plantation, yet had better educational advantages than most boys brought up under similar circumstances. He began teaching school in connection with his work on the plantation, and continued thus for ten years. He then bought a combination mill—that is a saw mill and cotton gin combined—which he operated in connection with his plantation work, continuing thus engaged for five years, since which time he has devoted his time entirely to farming. He was married in 1879 to Miss Henrietta Jenkins, daughter of Robert W. and Elizabeth Jenkins. She was born in Dale county, and was married in her twenty-fifth year. She is the mother of seven children, six of whom still survive, viz.: Gipsy A.; Alto; Elizabeth V.; William T.; Robert G.; Grady Lee. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burch are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He began life under adverse circumstances; but notwithstanding that he has by industry and good management surrounded himself with all the necessities and comforts of life. He owns about 500 acres of fine land, for the most part under a high state of cultivation.

William F. Clemmons, farmer of Geneva county, was born in Pulaski county, Ga., in 1851. He is the son of John and Martha (Howell) Clemmons, the former of whom was born in Georgia, grew to manhood and married in that state. Removing to Alabama, he settled in that part of Dale county

which now is a part of Geneva county, near where William F. Clemmons now resides. He entered 160 acres of land, settled upon it and improved it, and remained a farmer until death in 1883. Miss Martha Howell was born in Georgia in 1832, was married in her fourteenth year and became the mother of nine children, six of whom still survive. She is now the wife of C. Barton, a resident of Geneva county, and a mechanic by trade, but who for several years has given his entire attention to farming. William F. Clemmons grew to manhood in Geneva county near to where he now lives. He was well educated, and upon arriving at manhood's estate turned his attention to farming. He was married in 1874 to Miss Martha Burch, daughter of Green Burch, and sister of S. G. Burch, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work. She was born in Geneva county, and grew to womanhood enjoying the best educational advantages the county afforded. She was married in her twentieth year, and became the mother of nine children, five of whom still survive, viz.: Elvira, Lula T. V, Epsey A., Ida A., Francis M. Mrs. Clemmons is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. She is a model house keeper, and takes great delight in making her home attractive in every way. Mr. Clemmons bought his first tract of land, consisting of 240 acres, in 1870, and to this amount he added until now he owns between 500 and 600 acres, which forms one of the finest farms in Geneva county. He has a large and commodious dwelling house, surrounded by all the necessary outbuildings, improvements and shade trees needed to make it comfortable and home-like in every way. Politically he is a Jeffersonian democrat, and was elected to the office of constable, which he held one year. He is generally recognized as one of the best farmers in the county, and is one of the most public-spirited men, taking great interest in educational and religious institutions and in the material advancement of the country.

JOSEPH HODGES, farmer, of Geneva county, was born in Lee county, Ga., in 1832. He is the son of Henry and Martsy (Kennedy) Hodges, the former of whom was born in Georgia, became a farmer early in life, bought a farm in Georgia, and became the owner of many slaves, all of whom he lost as a result of the war. He came to Alabama in 1857, and bought a farm near Abbeville, Henry county, upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1867. Politically he was always a democrat. His wife was a native of North Carolina, removed with her parents to Georgia, where she was married in her sixteenth year, and became the mother of eight children, four of whom still survive. She now lives with her son Joseph Hodges, who was brought up on a farm and never went to school a day in his life. He entered the service of the Confederate states as a member of Hilliard's legion, but subsequently became a member of company A, Sixtieth Alabama infantry. He served nearly all through the war as a valiant soldier, and was wounded March 31, 1865, in the right arm, on account of which he was sent home on furlough, and

while there the war came to an end. He resumed farming in Henry county, and is also engaged in merchandising in connection with his farming, continuing thus engaged eight years. In 1887 he removed to Geneva county, bought the farm where he now lives, and settled down upon it. At first he purchased 520 acres, but now he owns 1,151 acres. He was married in 1865 to Miss Catharine Ward, daughter of Daniel Ward, who grew up and was educated in Henry, her native county, and was married when in her sixteenth year. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges have no children. Mr. Hodges has always been honest and straightforward in his dealings with his fellow-men, and is recognized as one of the most public-spirited citizens in Geneva county.

JOHN J. HUGHS, farmer and planter, of Geneva county, was born in Dale county, Ala. (now Geneva county), in 1863. He is a son of John A. and Libbie (White) Hughs, the former of whom was born in Dallas county, Ala. He removed to Dale county in 1835, entered a farm, married there, and remained on his farm until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in the Confederate army, in which he served until 1864, when he was killed. His wife, Miss Libbie White, was born in Dallas county, Ala., and removed with her parents to Dale county when quite young, and was married at the age of fifteen. She became the mother of one child, J. J. Hughs. Early in life she became a member of the Primitive Baptist church, and still survives. She is, however, a cripple from the effects of rheumatism, and is now living with her son. He grew up on the farm, and received but little education on account of having to take care of his crippled mother. In 1872 he moved with his mother to the lower part of Dale county, since made a part of Geneva county, and settled near where he now lives. Here he began work on a farm, and has since then bought other tracts from time to time, until he is now one of the largest land owners in the county. He has never married, choosing to devote himself to his mother, and he now occupies a comfortable home, surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of a southern planter's home. He is a public-spirited citizen and a prosperous planter, and takes interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the community.

JAMES J. JOHNSON, the leading merchant, cotton-buyer and banker of Geneva, Ala., located in that city when a young man, but he now stands at the head of her mercantile pursuits, although still comparatively young. He was born in Randolph county, Ga., October 27, 1852, a son of W. J. and Mary (Garrett) Johnson, and was brought to Alabama when seven years of age by his parents, who settled in Coffee county on a farm. There James J. passed his years until he was twenty-two, assisting on the home farm. He then engaged in business for himself by opening a small general store, but discontinued it at the end of five months as unprofitable. He next took a position as clerk in the store of T. H. Abarch of Troy, Ala., and served one year, adding considerably to his business

knowledge. He then engaged with Rainer Bros. in a similar capacity, and remained with them three years. Following this, he clerked a year for L. & W. J. Henderson, after which he engaged in the wholesale liquor business in Troy, in connection with dealing in fancy and family groceries, in partnership with Alex McKenzie, under the firm name and style of J. J. Johnson & Co. This partnership lasted five months, when, in September, 1883, Mr. Johnson settled in Geneva permanently, and for two years conducted a general store under the style of Malone & Johnson. Mr. Johnson then bought his partner's interest, and called in a brother, J. E. Johnson, as a partner; but, at the end of six months this brother was called away by death, and Mr. Johnson was compelled to assume entire charge of the now large concern. The store building is modern in its construction and is 30x100 feet. The stock carried in this department is worth from $6,000 to $8,000 at different seasons of the year, according to the variations in business activity. In September, 1890, Mr. Johnson took the preliminary steps for the organization of a bank at Geneva, which is now incorporated, with a paid up capital of $25,000. He in fact owns the bank and operates it, in connection with his extensive cotton transactions and general mercantile business. The entire volume of trade transacted by Mr. Johnson will aggregate from $100,000 to $125,000 per annum. Mr. Johnson was first married, December 2, 1886, to Miss Anna Jenkins, daughter of Maj. Jenkins of Geneva, Ala. She was born in Wilcox county, Ala., was married in her eighteenth year, and two years later, in 1888, passed from earth, a member of the old school Presbyterian church. She never became a mother. The second marriage of Mr. Johnson took place in July, 1889, to Miss Bessie Jenkins, sister of his former wife. She was born in Wilcox county, Ala., was married in her twenty-fifth year, became the mother of one child, James, Jr. (March 6, 1891) and died January 29, 1892, sincerely mourned by her bereaved husband and a host of beloved friends. Mr. Johnson is himself a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist church. In 1877 he became a Mason, and a year later entered the chapter, and at the expiration of another year became a member of the commandery. His tenacious memory has proven to be one of his chief blessings. He began his business career without money and without an extensive education, but his memory of facts and his habits of close observation have made him what he is. W. J. Johnson, the father of James J., was born in Randolph county, Ga., also, and was there married. He was reared a farmer and in 1860 came to Alabama and settled in Coffee county, where he bought a good plantation near Troy, and became one of the leading citizens of that county. He and his wife still reside on the old plantation, and are the parents of six children, survivors of eight born to them. Mrs. Mary Johnson is also a native of Georgia, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

William C. McLauchlin, a business man of Geneva, Ala., was born in Cumberland county, N. C., March 6, 1844. His parents are William

and Mary (McRae) McLauchlin, the former of whom was also born in Cumberland county in 1801, and still resides on the farm where he first saw light ninety-one years ago. Early in life he united with the old school Presbyterian church, and has been an elder in that denomination over sixty years. Archibald, the father of William McLauchlin, founded the family in America, having bought and settled upon the Cumberland county homestead in 1769. Mrs. Mary (McRae) McLaughlin, also a native of Cumberland county, N. C., was born in 1801, was married in 1830, and has borne her husband five children, four of whom still survive. William C. McLauchlin was reared on the old plantation, and attended school until about eighteen years of age. In 1862 he enlisted in company K, Thirty-eighth North Carolina infantry, under Col. Hoke, Gen. A. P. Hill's corps. He was mustered in at Raleigh, May 6, 1862, was sent to the army of northern Virginia, and after three months' service was discharged on account of ill-health. In the spring of 1864 he came to Alabama on a visit, became a member of a volunteer corps organized for home protection, and served until May, 1865, when he was discharged at Clayton. He then returned to North Carolina, and took a thorough course in Little River academy, in Cumberland county, following which he taught school three years in different parts of the state. His next occupation was the manufacture of naval stores, in which he was engaged until 1882 in North Carolina. He then returned to Alabama, settled at Geneva and Eunola, Geneva county, and until 1886 continued in the manufacture of naval stores; he then disposed of this business and went to Warrior Station, Jefferson county, and acted as secretary and treasurer for the Watts Coal and Iron company for two years, when he returned to Geneva, and for two years longer filled the position of bookkeeper for J. J. Johnson. His next step was to enter the lumber business. He built the Hurricane mill, which cuts about 3,000 feet of timber per day, and still owns and operates it. September 1, 1892, he opened the first set of books for Johnson's bank, of Geneva, and assumed the position of cashier of the bank, but did not relinquish his interest in the lumber business. Mr. McLauchlin was united in marriage in 1882 to Miss Maggie Ray, of Fayetteville, N. C., daughter of William Ray. She was born in Cumberland county, N. C. She graduated with first honors from the Female college of Clinton, N. C., and was married in her thirty-seventh year. No children have been added to the family. Mr. McLauchlin has made a success in every business venture to which he has turned his attention, and beside his other interests, is owner of 2,000 acres of good land near Geneva. He is a member of Galatia lodge, No. 169, A. F. & A. M., is a democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

FITZ J. MILLIGAN, mayor of the city of Geneva, Ala., is by profession an attorney-at-law, and stands among the foremost members of the bar of Geneva county. He was born on October 10, 1861, in Dale county,

Ala., received his early education in the schools of Ozark, and at the age of nineteen, entered the university of Greensboro, Ala., in which he passed two years of diligent study. Returning to Dale county, he taught school for three years, and in the spring of 1885, entered upon the study of the law, making a progress so rapid that he was admitted to the bar in the fall of the same year, and opened a law office in Geneva. In 1886, he was licensed to practice in the supreme court of the state, and is to-day regarded as one of the most successful practitioners of his years in his section, his clientage extending into Georgia, and as far south as the coast. He is an enthusiastic democrat in politics, and early became famous as an orator in campaigns; he was also most active in stumping the state for Gov. Jones, in 1892, and the same year was elected to the office of mayor of Geneva without opposition, so very popular had he become with his party. He is one of the projectors and incorporators of the Geneva, Florida & Pensacola railroad company, and is its attorney. He has also been identified with every movement intended for the upbuilding of Geneva, and is public spirited in every sense of the phrase. He is the owner of several good plantations, and also of a number of tenement houses in Geneva. In religion, Mr. Milligan is a Methodist, having belonged to that denomination since early manhood. The parents of Mr. Milligan were Augustus L. and Louisa Victoria (McEntyre) Milligan, the former of whom was born in Georgia, in 1828. At the age of sixteen, he came to Alabama with his parents, who settled in Pike county, and there he earned the means to educate himself. In 1849, he moved to Coffee county, where, when but twenty-one years of age, he was elected judge of probate. While filling this office, he established, at Elba, the first newspaper ever published in southeastern Alabama, and christened it the States' Rights Democrat. He began the study of law in his twentieth year, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, in his twenty-first year. After filling the office of probate judge for a term of six years, he was elected to represent the third Alabama district in the state legislature, and while a member of that body, was elected to the convention that put in nomination James Buchanan for the presidency of the United States. In 1859, he removed to, and settled in, Ozark, Dale county, of which he became an influential and prominent citizen. For nearly ten years before his death, he served as chairman of every democratic convention held in Dale county. In 1882, he was elected mayor of Ozark, and served three consecutive terms. He was eminent as a Mason, and at the time of his death, July 25, 1889, was junior grand warden, having been made a Mason in 1854. He was a man of sterling worth, was an active politician, a fluent and easy speaker and a thorough lawyer. Mrs. Louisa Victoria Milligan was a native of Georgia, born in 1836. She was highly educated and accomplished, came to Alabama with her parents in 1855, and was here married in her twenty-fifth year. She became the mother of two

children—Fitz J. and Marcellus—and died in 1864, a devout member of the Methodist church. Josephine McIntyre, sister of Louisa Victoria, subsequently became the wife of Mr. Milligan, and still survives.

FRANK L. REYNOLDS, merchant of Geneva, Geneva county, Ala., was born in Montgomery county, Ala., January 18, 1855. He is a son of William and Nancy (Johnnson) Reynolds, the former of whom was a native of Darlington district, S. C., born about 1815. In 1830 his parents moved to Alabama, settling in Montgomery twenty-five miles south of the present city of Montgomery, on what is now known as the "old pike road." Here William Reynolds accumulated a large estate and many negroes, freeing 300 of them at the close of the war. He was at one time one of Montgomery county's most extensive planters, the Reynolds family, of whom there were some ten children, brothers and sisters of Willam, owning eight miles square of land. He remained a farmer all his life, his death occurring in 1889. Politically he was a true southern democrat, of the Alexander H. Stephens class, opposing secession as long as it was of any use to do so. His wife, Miss Nancy Johnson, was a native of Mississippi, and was born in 1820, but grew to womanhood in Alabama, her parents having moved to the latter state when she was a child. She was married in her nineteenth year, and now is the mother of eleven children, nine of whom survive. She has nearly all her life been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Frank L. Reynolds grew to manhood on his father's farm, and though he had good school advantages, became dissatisfied with his surroundings, and ran away from home at the age of seventeen years. In 1874 he found his way to Geneva, and out of his earnings saved enough money to allow himself a few months' schooling at Mary Esther, Fla. Then by hard study at odd times and at home nights, he managed to secure sufficient learning to enable him to teach school. After following the profession of a teacher for some time he secured a position as a clerk in a store owned by R. W. Donald, of Geneva, retained the position two years, saved his money, and in 1878 opened a small business for himself at Geneva, his stock of goods consisting of general merchandise. Ever since that time he has been in business in Geneva. He now carries on business in his own building, and carries a stock of from $2,000 to $3,000, his annual sales amounting to about $20,000. He was married June 24, 1879, to Miss Cassandra Campbell, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Campbell, who was born in Rockbridge county, Va., April 10, 1807. He pursued his college course in Washington and Lee university, in his native county. His theological course he pursued at Princton college. His mother was a sister of the celebrated Archibald Alexander, of Virginia. In the early part of his ministry he preached several years at Brandon, Miss., and during eleven years he had charge of a church at Natural Bridge, Va. During the latter part of his ministry he was appointed a missionary to the Indians, in the vicinity, of and including, Geneva, Ala. He spent his life in the service of

the old school Presbyterian church. He was married to Miss Jane E. Orbison, like himself a native of Rockbridge county, Va. She was educated at the Ann Smith academy, at Lexington, Va., and became a teacher in the school, teaching mathematics, French and Latin. She was married at the age of twenty-one, and became the mother of eleven children, only three of whom now survive. She survives her husband, who died April 12, 1863, and after his death she owned and operated the ferry across the Choctawhatchee river at Geneva, doing the manual labor with her own hands for many years. During her lifetime she was a teacher in five different states, and took great interest in young people and the Sunday school. Many a poor child received gratis its early training at her hands. She was a woman of great force of character, and took great interest in the progress of humanity. Her death occurred in 1883. The wife of Frank L. Reynolds was born in Rockbridge county, Va., and came to Alabama with her parents, who at first settled in Coffee county, where she grew to womanhood and received her education. After attending the common schools of Coffee county she attended the Talladega college one year, and then took a three months' course at Mrs. Caldwell's school, at Rome, Ga. She also attended for several months George Newton's college at Knox Hill, Fla. She is a lady of literary tastes, and has taught school some ten years. She is also a contributor to the daily press, and is an active and zealous worker for the church. She was married in her twenty-second year, and is the mother of three children, viz.: Augusta L.; Samuel G., deceased, and Lucy H. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Reynolds has been a merchant for a number of years. He has taken special interest in the growth and development of the county, and has by judicious managemant accumulated a large amount amount of property, both real and personal. He owns a fine residence in the city of Geneva, and is widely known as one of the most public-spirited and useful citizens of the county.

Hardy P. Treadwell, M. D., physician and surgeon, of Geneva, was born in Daleville, Dale county, December 28, 1859. After receiving his education in the common schools of his native county he went, when twenty years of age, to Pike county, and in company with his brother, who is now a prominent physician of Troy, bought a farm and engaged in farming for two years. In the meantime, when twenty-one years old, he commenced reading medicine, and in his twenty-third year he entered the medical college at Mobile, taking two courses of lectures. He then opened an office at Echo, Dale county, and began the practice of his profession, remaining there for two years. Then, on the 25th of December, 1884, he removed to Geneva, and has been engaged there in the practice of his profession ever since. He is the son of William A. and Lucy A. (Surrill) Treadwell, the former of whom was born in Jasper county, Ga. He came to Alabama while a young man, settled in Chambers county, and was married there. Later he took up the study of medicine, graduated from a medi-

cal college, and began the practice of medicine before he was thirty years old. He began his practice in Chambers county, and afterward was a resident of Dale county for a number of years. Eventually he settled in Coffee county, at Victoria, and there died in May, 1889. He was a democrat and a member of the Primitive Baptist church. His wife was a native of Alabama, grew up in Chambers county, and was married in her eighteenth year. She has had ten children, six of whom survive. She is a member of the Primitive Baptist church, and resides at Victoria, Coffee county. Hardy P. Treadwell was married, in 1879, to Miss Fannie E. Warren, daughter of William G. Warren. She was born in Eufaula, in 1860, and received a good education. She was married in her seventeenth year. She is now the mother of two children, Mertie E., attending school at Eufaula, and Willie D., attending the Geneva high school. Mrs. Treadwell has a millinery establishment adjoining her husband's drug store. Dr. Treadwell has worked his way up from a poor boy to his present position as one of the leading physicians of Geneva county. His practice is very extensive and covers the adjoining counties in Alabama, and extends into Holmes county, Fla. He has accumulated property of considerable value. Beside his drug store and residence property he owns a fine plantation of 200 acres of land. He has been identified with every movement and enterprise calculated to advance the interests of the city and county of Geneva, and is recognized as one of the county's most public-spirited citizens.

GREENE COUNTY.

A. W. S. ANDERSON, one of the progressive farmers of Greene county, was born in Hale county. He is a son of James and Virginia (Spaight) Anderson, the former of whom was a native of Dallas county, and the latter of Hale county, Ala. James A. Anderson was an extensive planter, owning 150 slaves before the war, and dying in 1857. His father was one of the earliest settlers of Alabama, emigrated from North Carolina to the state in 1818. He was also a farmer by occupation. On the other side of the family, grandfather Spaight came from North Carolina in the early history of the country, locating near Selma, but afterward moving to Hale county, where he died at about the age of thirty-five. His widow died in Greene county, aged fifty-eight. James A. Anderson and wife were the parents of two children, viz.: A. W. S., and J. C. Anderson, a resident of Eutaw, and ex-mayor, having served several terms, and now one of the aldermen of the town. Mrs. Anderson was married a second time to Thomas C. Thomas, by whom two children were born, viz.: Georgia and John. She died in March, 1870. A. W. S. Anderson is a member of one of the oldest families of the state. His maternal grandmother was the mother of twelve children, nine of whom were living at her death. The Andersons were a plain, honest and industrious people of

Scotch and Irish extraction, while the Spaights were a progressive, intelligent and distinguished people, closely allied with the political isssues of their times. Mrs. Anderson was a lineal descendant of Richard Dauf Spaight, one of the original signers of the confederation between the colonies. A. W. S. Anderson is named after his uncle, A. W. Spaight, of Galveston, Tex., who was commissioner of statistics, insurance and history under Gov. Ireland, and who was sent by the state of Texas to the Paris exposition of 1889. A. W. S. Anderson was married December 17, 1872, to Mrs. Sarah M. Clanton, widow of George L. Clanton. She is the mother of one child by her former marriage, viz.: George L. Clanton, Jr. Mr. Anderson owns and manages a fine plantation of 1,000 acres, four miles north of Clinton, which is in a high state of cultivation. Upon this farm he has a modern six-room cottage, surrounded by handsome grounds and embellished by flowers, shrubs and ornamental trees. He makes a speciality of fruits, and has every variety known to this climate. His plantation adjoins the old homestead, which in the division of the estate, fell to his brother. Mr. Anderson represented Greene county during the years 1882 to 1883, and 1886 to 1887. In 1890 he was sent as a delegate to the inter-state farmers' congress that met at Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1886 he was a delegate to Atlanta, Ga., in the interests of the same institution. Both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Ebenezer church, at Clinton, and he is an elder. Mr. Anderson is one of the leading men in the county in talent, public spirit and enterprise.

James H. Archibald, a planter, of Greene county, Ala., and living at Pleasant Ridge, was born in this county December 9, 1849. He is a son of Samuel S. and Jane N. (Somerville) Archibald, the former of whom was born in Greene county in 1826, the latter in South Carolina in 1825. They were married in 1849, and were the parents of six children, viz.: James H.; William P., merchant and farmer in Tuscaloosa county; Robert S., merchant, Pleasant Ridge; Bettie S., wife of J. J. Chiles; Andrew B., farmer, living at Pleasant Ridge, and Mattie J., unmarried and living with her mother at Pleasant Ridge. Samuel S. Archibald was a planter. He was well known and eminently respectable citizen, whose life was full of good, useful deeds. He was a soldier in the war with Mexico, and he served as lieutenant in the late Civil war, enlisting in 1863, and served to the close. He was a member of the Presbyterian church at Pleasant Ridge, and died September 12, 1872. Mrs. Archibald survives him; is a member of the Presbyterian church, and lives at the old homestead near Pleasant Ridge. The father of Samuel S. Archibald was a native of South Carolina, and an emigrant to Alabama at an early day, settling in Greene county. He was a planter, and lived near Pleasant Ridge, dying in 1864, his wife having died in 1844. James H. Archibald was reared on a farm, and was educated at Pleasant Ridge academy. He was married in 1883 to Miss Mary E. Murphy, who was born in Greene county in 1858. She is a daughter of Dr. Samuel S. Murphy,

whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald there was born one child, Wilbert, and Mrs. Archibald died July 18, 1887. Mr. Archibald's farm lies near Pleasant Ridge, Ala. He makes a specialty of raising Jersey cattle. He is a member and a deacon of the Presbyterian church at Pleasant Ridge, Ala. The Archibalds are among the leading and progressive citizens of Greene county, and are cultured, refined and respectable.

ROBERT HARKNESS, a planter, living near Clinton, Greene county, Ala., was born in Abbeville district, S. C., December 5, 1813. He was a son of William and Ann R. (Baskin) Harkness, and a grandson of Robert Harkness, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, a Scotch-Irishman, who emigrated to the United States, first settling in Pennsylvania. He removed thence to North Carolina and later to South Carolina, in which latter state he lived the rest of his life. He was a planter, and served in the Revolutionary war. William Harkness was also born in county Tyrone, Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents when a small boy. In 1827 they removed to Greene county, Ala., and settled on a plantation near Clinton. They both died on the farm upon which Robert Harkness now lives. Miss Ann R. Baskin, wife of William Harkness, was born in Abbeville district, S. C., in 1772, and died in 1844. They reared a family of seven children, of whom Robert was the youngest and is the only one now living. He has spent almost his entire life on the farm upon which he now lives. He received a fair education in the common schools, and in 1858 married Civille A. Gulley, born in North Carolina in 1827. She was a daughter of Calvin J. Gulley, who removed to Alabama in 1832, settling in Greensboro, Hale county, then Greene county, and serving as sheriff of his county one term. His family consisted of nine children, only one of whom is now living, viz.: Sarah M. Gulley, born in Duplin county, N. C., June 20, 1828. She has been engaged in teaching in various schools and colleges, is unmarried, and lives with Robert Harkness and his family. Calvin J. Gulley was born in 1796, and his wife in 1797. They were married in 1822, and died, he in 1852 and she in 1854. Robert Harkness and his wife were the parents of six chlidren, four of whom are living, viz.: Mary E.; Annie B.; Civille, and Robert B. Those who have died were named William C. and Eva. Mary E. is the wife of Prof. William G. Hix, principal of the Montezuma institute, in Macon county, Ga. They are the parents of one child, Robert H., born June 12, 1891. Mrs. Harkness died in 1876. In 1850 Mr. Harkness served as tax collector of Greene county, and was a justice of the peace for many years. During the late war he was colonel of the county home guards at Clinton. He owns a fine plantation of 600 acres, which is well improved and upon which he has growing many varieties of choice fruits. Sixty-five of his eighty years have been spent upon this farm, surrounded by a highly cultured family and in the enjoyment of all the necessities and comforts of life. He has been a

member and a deacon of the Presbyterian church for many years. He is an unassuming and honorable man and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens to the highest degree.

ALBERT C. HILL, circuit court clerk of Greene county, and a resident of Eutaw, was born near Clinton, that county, April 1, 1849. He is a son of Jesse and Eliza (Carpenter) Hill and a grandson of Benjamin Hill, who was a native of Nash county, N. C., and who emigrated to Alabama at an early day, settling near Spring Hill. His occupation was that of a farmer. Jesse Hill was the youngest son in a large family of children and was, as was his father, a native of Nash county, N. C. He was born in 1813, and came to Alabama with his parents when a child. He was reared on a farm, served as tax collector of Greene county and also as justce of the peace for several years. He and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters, six of whom are living, viz.: Newton, a practicing physician of Pickensville, Pickens county, Ala.; Albert C.; William W., a resident of Eutaw; Phillip E., a farmer of Pickens county; Lida, wife of Theodore Watrous, who is enagged as a sugar and fruit grower in British Honduras, and Mattie, unmarried, and living with Albert C. Three died in infancy and the names of those who died later in life were John T., Samuel M., James M. and Charles D. The father of the children was a farmer all his life. Their mother died in 1863 near Clinton, Greene county. He was then married to Mrs. Cynthia (Hill) Head, a native of Georgia, residing near Atlanta. Mr. Hill died near Clinton in 1873, his widow surviving until July, 1892. Albert C. Hill was reared on a farm and educated at the school of Clinton. He began life for himself as a clerk in a dry goods store owned by Cleveland Bros , at Eutaw, remaining in their employ several years. He then went to Burton's Hill in 1875, and opened a store of his own, which he conducted till 1877, when he was elected sheriff of Greene county. At the expiration of his term as sheriff he moved to his farm near Clinton. In 1892 he was elected circuit clerk of Greene county, which office he holds at the present time. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. Hill was married in 1876, to Miss Mamie E. Scears, a native of Greene county, by whom he had five children, three of whom are living: William W., Albert P., Mamie; Nena and John S., deceased. Mrs. Hill died in September, 1883, and in March, 1886, Mr. Hill married Miss Callie Bray, a native of Greene county, born 1858. She is a daughter of Coswell Bray, formerly a planter of Greene county, who served as county treasurer of his county for seven years. He died in 1885. His widow survives him and lives in Greene county.

AMOS HORTON, an extensive farmer and stock-breeder, living at Pleasant Ridge, was born in Greene county, Ala., September 16, 1847. He is a son of William and Marcia (Ford) Horton. The Horton family is a very ancient one, and its genealogy is as follows, with, however, a

missing link between the family of Amos Horton and the ancient family of Horton, which it is believed possible to supply. Robert De Horton mamumitted a bondman to his manor of Horton, long before the time of Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who died in 1310. It has also been ascertained that the Hortons had a manor house in Grant Horton, at a remote period. The word Horton, in Anglo-Saxon, means a vegetable garden. It is said to be derived from "ort" and "tun", "ort" meaning "plant" and "tun", "enclosed" or "an enclosure." It has been known in England ever since the conquest by Julius Cæsar. The Horton coat of arms in England is as follows: A stag's head, embossed in silver and gold. The motto, *"Quod vult, vaile vult"* (What he wills, he wills cordially), expresses a sentiment which can be traced in the present generation of Hortons, as one of their chief characteristics. William Horton, of Frith House in Barksland, Halifax, descended from the above-named Robert De Horton. Barnabas Horton, the ancestor of the Hortons in America, came to America, in the ship Swallow, between the year 1633 and 1638, and landed at Hampton, Mass. William Horton, the father of Amos Horton, was born near Raleigh, Wake county, in 1812. He was a wealthy planter and large slave-holder owning 100 slaves. He emigrated to Alabama at an early age and settled in Blount county. Miss Marcia Ford, whom he married, was born in Alabama, and spent her life in Greene county. They were married about 1836, and became the parents of six children, three only of whom are living, viz.: Henry A. Horton, a farmer in Greene county, Amos Horton, and Mattie Snedicor, widow of J. W. Snedicor, of Birmingham, Ala. His first wife having died, Mr. William Horton married Mrs. Mary Tillman, by whom he has had eight children—seven sons and one daughter—as follows: Rufus K. Horton, a wealthy and progressive planter, living near Pleasant Ridge; Robert L. Horton, a resident of Meridian, Miss.; Moses B. Horton, unmarried, and living near Pleasant Ridge, on a farm; William Manassas Horton, born on the day of the first battle of Manassas, hence his name; he is a dentist at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; John R. Horton, a farmer of Greene county; Clarence S. Horton, physician in the hospital in New Orleans; Fred Horton, who died in 1878; and Mary E. Horton, unmarried, and living near Pleasant Ridge, with her mother. Amos Horton is the grandson of Jesse Horton, a native of North Carolina, and a great-grandson of Amos Horton, a captain in the Revolutionary war, under Gen. Marion. Amos Horton was married to Miss Sallie Richardson, a native of Greene county, Ala., and a daughter of Grief Richardson and Drusilla (Taylor) Richardson; both were born in 1808, the former in Lunenberg, and the latter in Pendleton, S. C. She was a daughter of Samuel Taylor, who was among the first settlers of Greene county. He was a son of Samuel Taylor, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and quite a distinguished soldier, having been the first to fight the British in South Carolina. He lost a leg during the war, and fought with a price offered for his head by the British

governor, and consequently could not be properly considered a prisoner of war. He received a large Revolutionary bounty, which placed his family in affluent circumstances. James Taylor, the father of Col. Samuel Taylor, came over from England as one of the king's officers, and settled upon a farm upon which the city of Philadelphia now stands. The place was known as the Stone House farm. Mrs. Horton's parents were married in 1830, and to them were born seven children; four are living, as follows: John T. Richardson, a real estate dealer in Birmingham, Ala.; Leonora Richardson, wife of C. McAdory, of Bessemer, Ala.; Ida Richardson, wife of J. R. Rockett, of Birmingham, Ala., Sallie Richardson, wife of Amos Horton, of Pleasant Ridge, Ala. Three are dead, as follows: Mary Virginia, wife of B. T. Higginbotham, died in 1853; Dr. William H. Richardson was killed at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., in 1864, while in command of a company in the Eleventh Alabama regiment Confederate States army; infant son, died at an early age. Mrs. Horton's maternal great-grandfather was a well known and able minister of the Presbyterian church; Rev. Dr. Thomas Reese, born in Pennsylvania in 1742, graduated from Princeton college with great honor, and the degree of D. D.; was licensed to preach in 1773, and was the first Carolinian to be so honored by Princeton. He was a thorough scholar, and was well versed in mental and moral philosophy, as well as in theology. He was the author of the work entitled "The Influence of Religion on Civil Society," which, if it had been written from the other side of the Atlantic, might have done credit to the pen of a Warburton or a Paley. He died near Pendleton, S. C., in 1799, and was buried near the old stone church. To Amos Horton and his wife have been born six children, of whom three sons are living, viz: William Taylor Horton, born December 12, 1871, Hugh Clifford Horton, born November 7, 1872, graduated from the university of Alabama, in June, 1892, having taken a classical course; Charles Richardson Horton, born January 5, 1875. Amos Horton was a cadet during the late war, subject to state orders, and served a short time in Mobile, Ala. He owns 1,800 acres of land in Greene county, which is in a high state of cultivation, and lies on Sipsie river. He makes a specialty of raising Jersey cattle. Mrs. Horton is a member of the Presbyterian church, and both Mr. and Mrs. Horton are highly respected citizens.

CHESNEY W. HUGHES, a merchant of Pleasant Ridge, Greene county, Ala., was born in Pickens county, Ala., July 30, 1842. He is a son of James J. and Nancy (Hamlin) Hughes. The father of James J. Hughes was Joseph A. Hughes, a colonel in the Revolutionary war, who was a native of South Carolina and moved to Alabama, settling in Greene county, where he lived the rest of his life. James J. Hughes was reared on his father's farm in South Carolina, and when a mere lad was brought to Alabama. He and his wife, Nancy Hamilin, were the parents of eleven children, seven sons

and four daughters, only four of whom are living, viz.: Chesney W.; Cicero T., a resident of Birmingham; Cornelius A. and Henrietta P., both residents of Pleasant Ridge. The father of these children died in South Carolina in 1856, and the mother died in Birmingham in 1872. Chesney W. Hughes was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of Pickens and Greene counties. In 1861 he enlisted in company D, Second Alabama infantry, under Capt. T. C. Lanier, and served as a private soldier all through the war. He was taken prisoner at Corinth, Miss., and held fifteen days, when he was paroled, and soon afterward exchanged. In 1862 he received a wound in the left shoulder and arm. During his service in the army he participated in the following important battles: Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church and Atlanta, beside many skirmishes. After serving until the close of the war, he returned to Pickens county and engaged in farming. In 1871 he married Miss Going, a native of Pickens county, Ala., and a daughter of Eli Going, a farmer of that county. To their marriage was born one child, a daughter, Mary G. Mrs. Hughes was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1872. In 1874 Mr. Hughes married Mary Hendley, a native of Greene (now Hale) county. She died in 1876, leaving one child, a daughter, Lucy T. Both of these daughters are living with their father at Pleasant Ridge. In 1884 he married for his third wife Miss Anny F. Hughes, daughter of B. J. and Jane E. (Going) Hughes. The fathers of Mr. and Mrs. Chesney Hughes were double first cousins, their paternal grandfathers being brothers, and their paternal grandmothers being sisters. Their grandmothers were named Brown, and were lineal descendants of the royal house of Stuart, of England. Mrs. Hughes's grandfather, John Hughes, brother of Col. Joseph Hughes, emigrated from Union district, S. C., to Alabama, in 1820. Her grandmother was an aunt of ex-Gov. Brown, of Mississippi. She was a woman of remarkable mental faculties and memory, recalling facts and dates with great accuracy and ease. She died in Pickens county at the extreme age of ninety-five. The grandfather of Mrs. Hughes died in Pickens county in 1839. The parents of Mrs. Hughes were natives of South Carolina. Her father came to Alabama when fourteen years old, leaving his parents in South Carolina. He worked as a field hand in Greene county, Ala., obtaining his education as best he could, and being of a studious disposition he devoted his evenings to his books. In this way he mastered the elements of a common English education, and then took up the higher branches, and even the languages and sciences, including engineering and mechanics, of which he obtained a thorough knowledge. He then engaged in teaching school in the county, and at length embarked in merchandising, going, as was then the custom of country merchants, twice a year to New York to buy goods. He carried on the mercantile business at Vienna and Bridgeville, both flourishing business towns, for a period of thirty years, and notwithstanding some

reverses and losses, he accumulated finally a considerable fortune. He died in May, 1878, at the age of seventy-four. Mrs. Hughes's mother came from South Carolina to Pickens county, Ala., when nine years old, was married to Mr. Hughes in 1834, and died in 1880, on the plantation on which she had spent the latter portion of her life. Chesney W. Hughes was engaged in the mercantile business in Birmingham seven or eight years, but in the fall of 1887 he removed to Pleasant Ridge, where he has since been engaged in the same business. He was present at the organization of the city of Birmingham, and was instrumental in building the first Presbyterian church in that city. Both he and his wife are members of the Pleasant Ridge Presbyterian church.

Hon. Joseph P. McQueen, a prominent attorney of Eutaw, Greene county, Ala., was born in that county, June 22, 1854. He is a son of John and Sarah E. (Pickens) McQueen, John McQueen being a son of James McQueen, a native of Scotland, who early in life emigrated to the United States, and settled in Robeson county, N. C., and became an extensive planter. The wife of James McQueen was a Miss McRae, of Scotland. Mrs. Sarah E. McQueen was a daughter of Col. Joseph Pickens, of Eutaw, Ala., and a grand-daughter of the distinguished Gen. Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, of Revolutionary fame. John McQueen was reared in Robeson county, N. C., on a farm, and when twenty-one years old he emigrated to Bennettsville, Marlboro district, S. C., where he read law and practiced his profession for a number of years. At the same time he had large agricultural interests. He represented that district for fourteen years consecutively in the congress of the United States, and was a member of that body at the time South Carolina seceded, and afterward he served four years in the congress of the Confederate States. He was recognized as one of the ablest members of that body, both by his fellow-members and by his fellow-citizens. He and his wife were the parents of three sons, viz.: John, now a lawyer of Birmingham, Ala.; James W., a resident of Birmingham, and Joseph P. John McQueen died at Society Hill, S. C., in 1867, but his wife still lives and resides with her son, Joseph P. McQueen. Joseph P. McQueen received his early education in the common schools of both North and South Carolina, and after the death of his father he removed with his mother to Eutaw, Ala., and commenced the study of law under Chancellor James B. Clark, and continued on with Clark & Coleman when that law firm was formed. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, since which time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. Like his father before him he is a democrat in politics, and represented Greene county in the legislature of Alabama in the sessions of 1884 and 1885. For six years he was chairman of the democratic executive committee of Greene county, and he is now, and has been for several years, a member of the state democratic executive committee. He is recognized as one of the most eloquent speakers in this part

of the state, and his services have been regularly brought into requisition by the democratic party in his county in all recent campaigns. He is an extensive land owner and stock dealer, and makes a specialty of breeding blooded horses and cattle, and in connection with a lucrative law practice operates a large plantation adjoining the town of Eutaw, upon which his family residence stands. Mr. McQueen was married in December, 1875, to Miss Roberta Kirksey, daughter of Robert and Anna (Parker) Kirksey, a native of Marengo county, Ala., by whom he has had five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Anna, John, Joseph P. and Robert.

David M. Montgomery, a merchant of Pleasant Ridge, was born in Oktibbeha county, Miss., April 17, 1841. He is a son of William M. and Sarah (Nason) Montgomery, both of whom were natives of Fairfield district, S. C., and he is a grandson of David and Martha (Tompson) Montgomery, also natives of South Carolina. The early part of David Montgomery's life was spent as a merchant, and the latter part as a farmer. He represented Fairfield district in the legislature of South Carolina, and moved to Oktibbeha county, Miss., which county he represented in the legislature of Mississippi. Both he and his wife died in Mississippi. The maternal grandparents of David M. Montgomery were Richard M. and Margaret (Milling) Nason. Richard M. was of English extraction, though of Irish birth, and on coming to America settled in Fairfield district, S. C. The maternal great-grandfather of David M. Montgomery, came to America from England prior to the Revolution, settling in Fairfield district, S. C., and took part in the struggle for independence, holding the rank of captain. Richard M. Nason was one of the founders and one of the first trustees of Mt. Zion college, which antedates the Revolutionary war. Richard M. Nason emigrated from South Carolina to Mississippi, settling at Starkville, Oktibbeha county. He was a farmer and a school teacher, and both he and his wife died in Yalobusha county, Miss. William M. Montgomery was reared on a farm, and followed farming all his life. He was an unassuming and industrious man, and died in 1848, comparatively young. He and his wife, Sarah, were the parents of three children, David M. being the only one now living. The two that died were named Laura G. and Richard. After her husband's death Mrs. Montgomery married Thomas P. Archibald, by whom she had four children, two sons and two daughters. Three of these children are living, viz.: Mary A.; Margaret E., unmarried, and Robert N. The one that died was named Thomas. Mary A. is the wife of William B. Somerville, of Franconia, Pickens county. The mother of these children died in 1866, and Mr. Archibald died in 1876. By occupation he was a farmer and a school teacher. David M. Montgomery received the rudiments of his education at Pleasant Ridge academy, and afterward took a literary course of instruction at Erskine college, South Carolina. In 1861 he enlisted in company C, Eleventh Alabama infantry, under Capt. J. C. C. Sander

and served as a private soldier throughout the war. He participated in several of the most important battles fought, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Court House and Petersburg, and he was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was wounded three times, two of the wounds being slight, the other, received at Spottsylvania Court House, being a gun-shot wound through the left lung, and being the most serious of the three. After the war he returned to Pleasant Ridge and established himself as a merchant, and has continued in the mercantile business ever since. In 1869 he was married to Martha C. Sanders, daughter of Dr. Charles P. Sanders, an eminent physician, and long a resident of Pleasant Ridge. To this marriage there were born two children, only one of whom is now living, David M., Jr., the other dying when an infant. Mrs. Montgomery was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1871. Mr. Montgomery married for his second wife, Miss Jennie L. Bardwell, a native of Oktibbeha county, Miss., by whom he has had four children, viz.: Martha S.; Brainard B.; Roy R., and Hunter, the latter having died. David M. Montgomery has served as county commissioner for sixteen years. He is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, and of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is an elder of his church. He is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and takes an interest in all issues tending to benefit the community.

Dr. Samuel S. Murphy, a prominent citizen and successful physician of Pleasant Ridge, was born in Greene county, Ala., November 14, 1825. He is a son of James and Angelina (Saddler) Murphy, natives of South Carolina. His paternal grandparents were Robert and Rachael (Rainey) Murphy, also natives of South Carolina. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Ireland, and came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war, settling in South Carolina. He served as a soldier in that war. The parents of Miss Angelina Saddler were Isaac and Elizabeth Saddler, natives of South Carolina. James Murphy, father of Dr. Samuel S. Murphy, came to Alabama in 1818, and settled in Greene county, near Eutaw, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a machinist by trade, and manufactured cotton gins, at which he acquired a handsome fortune, there being no competition in those days. He was born November 11, 1796, and died in 1872. His wife was born in 1800, and died in 1874. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom lived to maturity, and seven of whom are now living, viz.: Caroline, wife of H. D. Boutwell, a farmer and resident of Pickens county; Dr. Samuel S.; Julia L., wife of J. M. McGowan, of Tuscaloosa; Mary A., wife of S. F. Nunnelee, a retired journalist and politician, of Anniston, Ala.; Elizabeth Starr, wife of W. H. Somerville, farmer and merchant, of Pickens county; Dr. Adolphus S. Murphy, a physician and druggist, of Eutaw, Ala., and Jas. A. Murphy, farmer, of Bethany, Pickens county, Ala.

The one that died was named Cornelia R. Dr. Samuel S. Murphy was married in 1856 to Miss Elizabeth Steele, a native of Greene county, Ala., and born July 23, 1832. To their marriage have been born eight children, three of whom only are living, viz.: Thomas E., a physician of Bethany, Pickens county; Samuel S., Jr., who is teaching his third year at Barton academy, Mobile, Ala.; and Charles M., a student at the university of Alabama, where he is taking a course in the literary department. Five have died, three in infancy; the others being William M., a promising and bright young man, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands, while at Poughkeepsie college, N. Y., where he was taking a business course of instruction, and Mary E., deceased wife of James H. Archibald. Dr. Murphy received his preliminary education in the schools of Eutaw. In 1842 he entered the university of Alabama, attending four sessions, and graduating in the literary course. In 1850 he attended a session at the medical college of Louisiana, at New Orleans. For a number of years afterward he was engaged in the drug business in Eutaw, in partnership with his brother, Dr. A. S. Murphy, of Eutaw. He then sold his interest in the business to his brother, and established himself in the mercantile business at Pleasant Ridge. In 1870 he resumed his medical studies, entering the medical college at Mobile, from which he graduated the same year. He began the practice of medicine with Dr. C. P. Sanders, an old physician of Pleasant Ridge, and remained with him several years. He then opened an office individually, and has since continued in practice at Pleasant Ridge. He is a cultured and scholarly gentleman, whose many admirable qualities and traits of mind and heart have won for him the highest respect of his friends and acquaintances. He owns about 240 acres of land and a comfortable residence property, the latter in the village of Pleasant Ridge. He and his wife are members of the Pleasant Ridge Presbyterian church, and she is now the only one living that was present at its organization.

Thomas Wilkes Coleman, chancellor, is a son of James C. and Martha (Anderson) Coleman, natives of North and South Carolina, respectively. Judge Coleman's grandfather, John Coleman, a planter, came from North Carolina to Alabama in 1818, and settled near Eutaw in 1821. James C. Coleman, his son, was also a planter, and, like his father, farmed successfully and on an extensive scale. Thomas Wilkes Coleman was born at Eutaw in 1833, educated partly at Green Springs, Ala., and graduated in classical course at Princeton, N. J., in 1853. He read law at Eutaw under Stephen F. Hale (for whom Hale county was named), and was admitted to the bar in 1855. Mr. Coleman volunteered in the Confederate army in 1861, raised a company and became its captain. He was captured at the siege of Vicksburg, and, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, was wounded by a minie ball which passed entirely through his body, destroying his left lung, and incapacitating him for further military duty. He

recovered from his wound, however (a fact which seems marvelous to those who know its character and extent), and resumed the practice of law. Capt. Coleman was a member of the constitutional convention of 1865, and in 1866 he was elected solicitor for the fifth circuit, but was ousted by the reconstruction performance of 1868. In 1878 he was appointed to the same office for the seventh circuit by Gov. W. R. Cobb, and, in 1880, was elected to that office, by the legislature, for a six-year term. In 1866, Capt. Coleman was again elected solicitor for another six-year term, and in March, 1887, he was appointed chancellor of the southwestern chancery division of Alabama, by Gov. Thomas Seay. Judge Coleman's life has been a busy one. In politics, he has always been a stanch democrat. He lost a fortune by the war, but has made for himself a name and a place among his people, which might well be envied by the most fortunate of the land. He was heartily opposed to the idea of secession and war from its earliest inception, but, when the issue was made, he threw his entire influence with the cause of his people. The judge was married, in 1860, to Miss Frances J., daughter of Samuel J. Wilson, and of a family very prominent in their locality and in the Presbyterian church, and has ten living children, six sons and four daughters. One of the sons, E. W. Coleman, is practicing law in Texas; another, T. W. Coleman, Jr., graduated at the university of Alabama, in 1885, taught school two years, and is now taking a law course at the university of Virginia. Judge Coleman is a Presbyterian of the old school, and an elder in that church. He is also a royal arch Mason.

HALE COUNTY.

Rev. Allen S. Andrews, D. D., LL. D., president of the Southern university at Greensboro, Ala., was born in Randolph county, N. C., August 18, 1824. His father, Hezekiah Andrews, married a Miss Fuller, a lineal descendant of Capt. "Brit" Fuller, of Greene's army, in the Revolutionary war. Both were natives of North Carolina, where they lived and died. They were likewise both of English ancestry. Hezekiah Andrews was a farmer by occupation, and was for many years high sheriff of his county. He died of apoplexy in North Carolina in 1863, at the age of seventy-two. Dr. Allen S. Andrews was reared in his native state upon the farm. He graduated from Trinity college in Randolph county, as bachelor of arts, in 1854, and in 1857 Centenary college, Columbia, conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. Long before he graduated from Trinity college, he began teaching school in North Carolina, and in 1845, he was licensed as a Methodist preacher. In 1850 he was elected to a professorship in Greensboro Female college, North Carolina, and held the position two years. He came to Alabama in 1855, and for two years had charge of the Glenville institute. He then went to Mobile, and was pastor of the St. Francis Street Methodist church, south,

and at the end of the two years was transferred to Eufaula. From Eufaula he was sent to Dayton, and he was there at the outbreak of the Civil war. During that great struggle he was chaplain of a regiment three years, and at the close of the war he was elected president of the Female institute at Columbus, Miss. In 1869 he returned to the ministry at Mobile, and in 1871, he was elected to the presidency of the Southern university at Greensboro, Ala. He held that position four years, and then resigned to accept the pastorate of the Court Street Methodist Episcopal church, south, of Montgomery, Ala. He remained here for four years, and then spent four years in Opelika, and one year at Selma, when he was again elected president of the Southern university at Greensboro, Ala., since which time he has retained that position, giving nearly all his attention to the work of education. Under his management this institution has become one of the most popular in the south, in which division of the country Dr. Andrews has few, if any, equals. While he is a man of profound learning, sound logic, and persuasive eloquence, he is yet so unpretentious and unassuming, and of such great tenderness and sympathy, that all are charmed by his character and presence. Dr. Andrews has been twice married. While still in North Carolina, he married, in 1850, Miss Margaret C. Leach, who bore him two children, and died in 1855, at Glenville, Ala. Their son, Julian L., died when sixteen years of age at Mobile, Ala., and their daughter, Lizzie M., married Rev. R. T. Nabors, now deceased. Rev. Mr. Nabors was born in Shelby county, Ala., July 13, 1850, and died at Vanderbilt university in 1884. He was one of the most brilliant young men of his day. In 1861 Dr. Andrews, while in Mobile, married Miss Virginia F. Hudson, daughter of Llewellyn Hudson, and by this marriage he has five children: Willie F., graduated from the university of Alabama in 1883, and received the degree of master of arts from the Southern university in 1886; he is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south; Allen L., A. M., is also a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, south; he graduated from the Southern university in 1887; the other children are Lila L., Leigh R., and John H. Dr. Andrews received the degree of D. D., from the Southern university in 1870, and the degree of LL. D., from the same university, and from the A. and M. college at Auburn, Ala., in 1888.

James Daniel Browder, M. D., retired physician of Gallion, Hale county, Ala., was born in Dinwiddie county, Va., May 22, 1820. He is a son of Thomas and Jane D. (Montague) Browder, both natives of Virginia and descendants of prominent families in that state. Dr. Browder received a liberal education at a neighboring academy, graduating at the age of nineteen. In 1839 he left Virginia and came to Alabama, locating in Marengo county, reaching there January 14, 1840, having traveled the entire distance, 1,200 miles, on horseback. In Marengo county he began life as a school teacher, and soon after becoming established in his profession, he retraced his steps to Virginia in order to prepare himself for

the practice of medicine. He entered the medical department of the university of Virginia, and took a course of lectures. He then entered Jefferson Medical college, at Philadelphia, graduating in 1842. Returning to the cane brake regions of Marengo and Hale counties, he began the practice of medicine, which he continued to follow until 1848, when he returned to Philadelphia and married Miss Maria Louisa Chapron of that city. He returned with his bride to Alabama and has since that time continued to follow the practice of medicine until within a few years. He resides at Gallion. He and his wife have five children living, two sons and three daughters. One son is a planter in Sumter county, while another, William M., is a prominent and successful practitioner of medicine at Gallion, Ala., with his father. Dr. Browder and wife and family are members of the Roman Catholic church, and have always been well known and highly respected people.

Shelby W. Chadwick was born in Hale, then Greene, county, Ala., September 26, 1842. He is a son of Shelby W. and Mary A. (Meredith) Chadwick, the former of whom was a native of Greenup county, Ky., and a son of John Chadwick, a native of England. He was an early Kentucky settler, and a soldier of the Revoutionary war. He was the father of four sons and three daughters, and followed farming for a livelihood. His son, Shelby W. Chadwick, was raised in Kentucky, and came to Alabama in 1832, when a young man, locating in Greensboro, where he carried on merchandising for several years, and died in 1854, aged forty years. He was a volunteer in the Creek Indian war. He was married in 1839 to Mary A. Meredith, who was born in Madison county, Ala., and was a daughter of Elisha W. and Sarah Bowling (Cabell) Meredith, both of whom belonged to prominent families of Virginia. She was reared in Sumter county, Ala., bore her husband four sons, and died in 1868. The eldest son went to Texas before the Civil war broke out, took part in that war with a Texas command, and died in 1867. Two other sons are now residents of Texas. Shelby W. Chadwick was reared in Greensboro, and was in attendance at the Southern university when the Civil war broke out. He then entered the Greensboro guards, and served with them throughout the war. April 2, 1865, he was taken prisoner along with a portion of his regiment, and held until the close of hostilities. He then returned to Greensboro, and served as clerk for a number of years, when he began merchandising on his own account. He continued in the mercantile business until 1879. In 1880 he was elected county treasurer of Hale county, and by successive re-elections, held the office twelve years. He is a democrot in politics, and had served previous to his election as county treasurer, as councilman and treasurer of Greensboro. He is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is secretary of the Southern university, is a master Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He was married in 1855 to Miss Jane Cammack, who was born in Hale

county, and who has borne her husband six children, the eldest son, John Chadwick, being a licensed pastor in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, of which the family are members. In 1886, Mr. Chadwick began a private exchange and collection business in Greensboro, and he has since continued in that line. He also represents several old line fire insurance companies, having been in the insurance business since 1880. For twenty years he has been steward and recording secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, at Greensboro, and for the last seven years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

J. C. CHISHOLM, D. D. S., a practicing dentist of Greensboro, Ala., was born in Lawrence county, Ala., September 10, 1863. He is a son of Obadiah and Sarah (Wombell) Chisholm, both of whom were natives of Alabama. Obadiah Chisholm is an architect by vocation, and lives in Tuscumbia, Ala. Dr. J. C. Chisholm was prepared for his profession in Baltimore at the university of Maryland, graduating from that institution in 1888. He had previously begun the study of dentistry in Oxford, Miss., in 1884, where he pursued his studies six months under Dr. W. H. Marshall, and then for twelve months he studied under his uncle, Dr. E. S. Chisholm, at Tuscaloosa. In January, 1886, he began practicing at Uniontown, Ala., and in 1887 entered the university of Maryland, graduating as before stated. He located at Greensboro in 1889, and has continued at that place ever since. He is a member of the State dental association. Dr. Chisholm was married, in 1888, to Miss Nora N. Shearen, of Uniontown, Ala., by whom he has one son. Dr. Chisholm is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and is a leading dentist of the county of Hale.

CHARLES W. COLLINS, a most prominent and prosperous merchant of Hale county, was born in Stafford county, Va., July 1, 1830. He is a son of Joseph Todd Collins, who was a native of Caroline county, Va., in which he lived most of his life and died. He was descended from an old Virginia family of Irish origin. He was a planter by occupation. His wife was a Miss Susan Wood, also a native of Caroline county, Va., and of English ancestry. They were the parents of four sons and five daughters. Of these sons Charles W. Collins is the eldest. He was given a fair literary education, and afterward learned the carriage maker's trade. At this trade he, however, worked but a short time, and in the winter of 1851–52, he left the Old Dominion, and came to Alabama, where he joined an uncle who had come to this state in 1836, and had settled in the cane brake region of Hale, then Marengo, county. That uncle was named John Collins, and was a native of Caroline county, Va. He was one of the most successful farmers in the state, and accumulated a large fortune. After a long and useful life, he died in 1867. At his death Charles W. Collins became a legatee for a considerable portion of his estate, other portions falling to the brothers of Charles W., Joseph Todd Collins, J. W. Collins and R. W. Collins. The last two are repre-

sentative farmers and reputable citizens of Hale county, and of Joseph Todd Collins a memoir appears elsewhere in this work. Charles W. Collins married in 1855, Miss Cary T. Collins of Virginia, who died in 1865, leaving three children. In 1867 Mr. Collins married Miss Louisa Collins of Virginia, who died in 1872, leaving two children. In 1874 Mr. Collins married Miss Hattie E. Allen, daughter of Rev. W. L. Allen of Virginia, who has borne him five children. Mr. Collins and family are members of the Baptist church. Before the war he was an old line whig, but since the war he has voted the democratic ticket. He has never sought political office, preferring the life of a farmer and business man. His ambition in life has been gratifying, for no other planter in the cane brake region has finer lands and better cultivated fields than he.

Joseph Todd Collins, a prominent merchant and planter of Hale county, was born in Stafford county, Va., March 24, 1836. He is a son of Joseph T. and Susan (Wood) Collins. When he was about two years old they removed to Caroline county, Va., and here he grew to manhood and received a fairly good education. When he was sixteen years of age he began clerking in a store in Virginia. He continued clerking until about 1856, and then went into business at Cedar Fork, Caroline county, Va., the firm being J. T. Collins & Co., and continuing until the breaking out of the war, and in April, 1861, he became a soldier in company B, Ninth Virginia cavalry, in which regiment he remained a private soldier through the Civil war. In December, 1867, he joined his brother, Charles W. Collins, at Gallion, Ala., and at once formed a copartnership with him, under the firm name of C. W. Collins & Bro., which has since continued to do a successful business at Prairieville, and beside their mercantile business they carry on planting to a considerable extent. In November, 1866, Mr. Collins was married to Mrs. Kate Humphries, née Davis, by whom he has four sons and six daughters. In February, 1892, Mrs. Collins died. Mr. Collins and family are members of the Baptist church. While he is a democrat, yet he has never sought political honors.

William C. Cross, M. D., a prominent physician of Newbern, Hale county, Ala., was born in Colbert county, July 31, 1856. He is a son of Dr. William C. and Mary (Harris) Cross, the former of whom was an eminent physician in his day. He was one of five brothers, four of whom were physicians. The Cross family is of English ancestry. On coming to America they settled in Northampton and Gates counties, N. C. William C. Cross, M. D., was educated at Verulam high school and at Randolph-Macon college, in Virginia, and afterward graduated from the University of Alabama and from Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tenn. He began the practice of his profession in Bibb county, remaining there six years, and then removing to Tuscaloosa. Here he remained until 1892, when he removed to Newbern, where he still resides. He ranks as senior colonel of the Alabama state troops, and is a senior

counselor of the Alabama Medical association. He is a member of the American Microscopical association, of the order of the Knights of Pythias, is a master Mason, and a member of the Psi Kappa Psi fraternity

GEORGE J. DOMINICK, merchant of Greensboro, Ala., was born in Perry county, Ala., October 12, 1857. He is a son of Martin Dominick, who was born in Bibb county, Ala., in 1820, and now now resides in Perry county, where he has lived for many years, devoting his time to farming. He has been for many years a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Previous to the Civil war he was a very extensive and successful planter, but since then his farming has been less extensive and remunerative. His father, Jacob Dominick, came from South Carolina, and was of German extraction. He settled in Bibb county upon coming to Alabama, and there lived the rest of his life. Martin Dominick married in early life and settled in Perry county. His wife was a Miss Martha Thomas of Perry county, born and reared near where he now resides. They had three daughters and five sons reach maturity. George J. Dominick, one of these sons, received a fair education, and remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then began clerking in Greensboro, and in 1882 he and his brother, R. B., went into business for themselves in Greensboro. In 1884 George J. sold out his interest and went to Anniston, where he carried on mercantile business a short time, when he sold out on account of ill health. In 1884 he returned to Greensboro, and has since that time lived in that place, engaged in mercantile pursuits, doing an average annual business of about $20,000. He also owns a plantation, and has carried on farming as well as merchandising for the past two years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and of the order of Knights of Pythias. In 1881 he married Miss Olive Griffin of Perry county, by whom he had four children. She died in December, 1891.

R. W. DRAKE, sheriff of Hale county, was born in Nash county, N. C., July 13, 1842. He is a son of John H. and Polly R. S. (Williams) Drake, the former of whom was a native of Nash county, N. C., and the latter of Pitt county, same state. The Drake family is of English ancestry. The earliest representative of the Drake family in this country was William Drake, who came over to the colonies with his brother, Sir Francis Drake, who landed at Jamestown, Va., while John Smith was governor. The family afterward moved to Halifax county, N. C., where his descendant, James Drake, did good service during the war of independence. His son, J. H. Drake, who was the grandfather of R. W. Drake, came to Alabama in 1845, when an old man, to live with his daughter, and died in 1859, more than ninety years of age. He was a member of the North Carolina legislature several times, and was a man of sterling qualities. His son, John H. Drake, was reared and educated in North Carolina. He graduated in medicine at Philadelphia, and like his father, represented his native county in the North Carolina legislature several

times. He married and came to Alabama in December, 1857, settling at Auburn, now in Lee county, and lived there until his death, in 1872, when he was seventy-one years old. He practiced his profession up to 1870. His widow survives, and now (1892) lives at Opelika, at the age of eighty years. They had four sons and two daughters that lived to mature years. R. W. Drake was about fourteen years old when his parents came to Alabama, and he was educated at the A. & M. college, at Auburn, Lee county. He left school to enter the Confederate army in June, 1861, becoming a member of company F, Twelfth Alabama infantry, in which he served about twenty months, and about the same length of time in the Twelfth Georgia. On March 25, 1865, he was captured in front of Petersburg, and taken to Point Lookout, Md., and held a prisoner until the close of the war. He was with Stonewall Jackson's command. After the war was over he returned to Alabama, and located in Hale county and devoted his attention to farming and also to merchandising at Laneville. He has served as justice of the peace for about eighteen years, and as a democrat he was elected sheriff of Hale county in 1892. In 1877 he married Miss Hattie Osborn, daughter of Dr. T. C. Osborn, then of Greensboro. By this marriage he has four children. His wife died in 1890. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is a master Mason.

R. H. Duggar, M. D., physician, living at Prairieville, Hale county, Ala., was born in Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1837. He is the son of Henry and Alice Goode (Vaughan) Duggar, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Henry Duggar was a son of John Duggar, whose father, John D., came to this country from Wales, and settled in Brunswick county, Va., on land deeded to him by George the Second. Said deed was signed June 2, 1760—in the thirty-third year of his reign, by Francis Fauquier, Esqr. ("our trusty and well beloved lieutenant governor and commander in chief of our said colony and dominion, at Williamsburgh"), under the seal of said colony, etc. This deed on parchment, well preserved, even to the signatures, is in the hands of Dr. Duggar. Mrs. Alice Goode Duggar, is related to the well known families of Virginia—Goodes, Watkins, and Vaughans. She and her husband were the parents of five sons and one daughter. They moved to Alabama in 1844, and settled in Marengo county. Henry Duggar was a merchant in Petersburg, Va., and came to Alabama to look after his planting interests, which pursuit he followed till his death, in 1853, then being sixty-six years old. Dr. Duggar was quite young when his parents moved to Alabama, however he came by land with his father, making the trip in four weeks, bringing with them carriage and horses, wagons, tents, servants, etc. His first scholastic training was from private tutors at home. At the age of fifteen years he was sent to Madison college, Pennsylvania. Before graduating, however, on the death of his father, he returned home and commenced the study of his chosen profession, with Dr. J. D. Browder, and then for more than a year with his

uncle, Dr. Luke White, a noted physician of Petersburg, Va. Entering the university of Pennsylvania, he was a special student under Drs. D. Hodges, Agnew and Penrose, and graduated in the class of 1857 and 1858. Returning home he practiced medicine for two years before the war. After hostilities commenced he was appointed, by Gov. Shorter, physician in charge of the Alabama state salt works. This position he soon soon vacated, being appointed a member of the state medical examining board of the Confederate army, at the same time acting assistant surgeon of the hospital at Talladega, being stationed there, and was there with his wife at the time Gen. Croxton, of the northern army, made his raid. When hostilities ceased he returned home again, near Gallion, to practice medicine. He is a member of the Hale county Medical society, being at one time its president, and is a counsellor in the Alabama Medical association. In 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Louisa Minge, eldest daughter of David Minge, Esq., and related to the Adams and Harrison families of Virginia. To this marriage six sons have been born, all but one of whom are still living. Three sons are grown; the eldest, John F., has been assistant professor in agriculture in the Texas and also in South Carolina colleges, and was for some time editor of the Southern Live Stock Journal, of Mississippi, and is now in Washington city in the agricultural department. Reuben H. is merchandising; Benjamin Minge is assistant director in charge of the government experiment station, near Uniontown, Perry county, Ala. I. F. and B. M., graduated at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical college with distinguished honor, under that noted disciplinarian, Gen. Stephen D. Lee. Waverley Goode, the fourth son, is now at Auburn, Alabama's Polytechnic school. Llewellyn Ludwick is at the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Mississippi. Dr. Duggar has always been much interested in agriculture, fine stock, and experimenting in horticulture, etc., and has endeavored to give his children an education fitting them for business pursuits. He has but one brother living, W. W. Duggar, of Demopolis, Ala. By appointment of Gov. Thomas Goode Jones, he has been recently made a trustee of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical college at Auburn. He has always been a democrat in politics, and is a master Mason. He and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Henry Dugger was a native of Virginia, and removed from Petersburg, that state, to Gallion, Ala., about 1840, locating on a large plantation. Previous to coming to Alabama he was a merchant, but after coming to Alabama he followed farming. He was married twice, his first wife being a Miss Stark, of a highly respectable family of Virginia. She bore him two children, a daughter and a son, the former dying in infancy. The son was named Henry B. Dugger. The mother died in Virginia, and the father married for his second wife a Miss Vaughan, who bore him six sons and one daughter. Mr. Dugger removed his family to

Alabama, as has been stated, about 1840, and died in 1852 or 1853 upon returning from a visit to his friends in Virginia. His widow still lives in Gallion. Henry B. Dugger was born in Petersburg, Va., in 1827, and enlisted in Virginia for the Mexican war. He served through that war, and his widow now receives a pension for his services. He was one of the crew of a vessel belonging to the United States navy that visited Africa under Commodore Skinner, an uncle of his, just before the late Civil war. He returned to the parental home in Alabama after the Mexican war, and married Miss Sarah W. Williams, a native of North Carolina, brought to Alabama by her parents at an early day. She was of a highly respectable South Carolina family. Her marriage to Mr. Dugger occurred in 1853, and they soon after located in Greensboro, where he began keeping the Greensboro hotel. The Civil war coming on, he enlisted as a private soldier and fought gallantly through that, as he had done through the Mexican war. At the close of the latter war he returned to Greensboro and again took charge of the hotel, which his wife had kept during his absence in the army. In 1866 he was shot and killed in front of his hotel in a personal encounter. His widow still survives, and resides in Greensboro. His son, Greene W. Dugger, is now the proprietor of the Greensboro hotel, succeeding his father in its management. He was born in Greensboro May 21, 1858. He received a fair education at the Southern university, leaving school at the age of seventeen and going on a farm in Hale county, which he managed from 1875 to 1887. In the spring of 1888 he took charge of the hotel, which he still manages. In politics he is a democrat, yet he has never sought office. In 1885 he married Miss Florence R. Anderson, of Hale county, by whom he has two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Dugger is a daughter of Thomas I. Anderson, now one of the oldest citizens of Hale county, formerly one of the most extensive and wealthy planters in the county. The mother of Mr. Dugger is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and is a most exemplary christian woman.

H. H. Evans & Co., proprietors of the Greensboro cotton warehouse and also of the gin and grist mill at Greensboro, and dealers in hay, corn, coal, etc., are one of the representative business firms in Greensboro. A. C. Evans, the senior member of the firm, was born in Marion, Miss., July 26, 1853, and H. H. Evans, his brother and the younger member of the firm, was born in the same place, June 22, 1865. Their parents were William P. and Laura (Rainey) Evans, the former of whom was born in New York, and was a son of Charles Evans, a native of Wales. William P. Evans was educated in New York and removed to Mississippi, when he was a young man. At first he clerked in the drug store of his brother, then doing business at Marion, Miss., and while clerking there read law. In 1852 he married Miss Laura Rainey, who was born in Georgia. Her mother was an Oliver, and she bore her husband seven children, of whom four still survive. The father practiced law at Mar-

ion, then at Meridian, and later moved to Kemper county, Miss., where he died in 1888. His wife died about 1877. A. C. Evans was reared in Mississippi, and received his early education in the common schools. In 1872 he removed to Sumter county, Ala., and entered the employ of the Alabama Central Railway company. In December, 1873, he was sent to Marion Junction, where he was agent for the Alabama Central and the Selma, Marion & Memphis railroad, to July, 1879. He then removed to Greensboro, where he continued to serve the companies as agent until 1891, when he resigned in order to devote his attention exclusively to his business. His brother became associated with him in 1882. He was married in January, 1885, to Miss Alice Waller, who died, leaving two children. Mr. Evans married in April, 1891, Miss E. H. Benners, by whom he has once child. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, is a master Mason and a Knight of Pythias. H. H. Evans was, like his brother, reared in Mississippi, and received a commercial education at Atlanta, Ga., and became associated with his brother in business in April, 1881. Theirs is one of the leading mercantile houses in Greensboro.

Hon. Norfleet Harris, state senator from Hale county, was born in Hale, then Marengo, county, December 5, 1848. His father, Richard Norfleet Harris, was a native of North Carolina, and of English descent. He was the eldest of several children, and when a young man he brought his widowed mother and her other children to Alabama, and settled in north Alabama. There he married Miss Amanda Banks, a native of Tennessee. Her people were Virginians, and settled at an early day in Tennessee. They were laterally related to George Washington. Richard Norfleet Harris was the father of four sons and two daughters. Hon. Norfleet Harris was reared in Tuscaloosa, to which city his parents moved when he was but an infant. He was educated at the university of Alabama, remaining there about two years. This was during the war, and he left that institution on account of its buildings being burned down by the Federal soldiers. In 1868 he commenced the study of law at the university of Virginia under Prof. Minor, and there received the degree of LL. B., in the summer of 1869. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1868, before entering college. He had studied law previously under Judge H. M. Summerville, his brother-in-law. After graduating in law he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he practiced for a short time. In 1871 he married Miss Bettie Blocker of Greene county, Ala. At her request he remained in the south and located at Tuscaloosa, where he practiced about one year, and losing his wife in 1873, he gave up the practice of law and retired to a country home near Tuscaloosa. In 1878 he removed to his plantation in Hale county, at Laneville, where he has since resided. He at length drifted into politics, and was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1882, from Hale county, and served one term. In 1890 he was elected to the senate from Hale

county, and is now serving out that term. He is a democrat, and is a master Mason. Since living at Laneville he has carried on merchandising as well as planting.

Jacob Huggins, M. D., physician of Newbern, Ala., was born near Newbern, July 13, 1836. He is a son of Jacob and Ann I. (Bryan) Huggins, both of whom were born and reared in Jones county, N. C., the former born in 1806, the latter in 1802. He was a son of Jacob Huggins, also a North Carolinian. The Huggins family is believed to have been originally from Normandy, and to have gone into England with William the Conqueror. The members of it that came to America, came from England, and settled in North Carolina, in which state the family is well known and well connected. Mrs. Ann I. Huggins is a daughter of Joseph Bryan, a North Carolinian of Irish ancestry, and both the paternal and maternal grandfather, of Dr. Huggins, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Huggin's parents were married in North Carolina and had born to them six sons and two daughters. They came to Alabama in 1835, and settled near Newbern, but in Perry county, and in 1846 removed to Newbern, where they both died. Mrs. Huggins died in 1852 and then Mr. Huggins married a Mrs. Mary Paul, who bore him two daughters, and is now deceased. He died in 1867. He was a farmer by occupation. Dr. Jacob Huggins was reared at Newbern, and received a classical education at Newbern and at a high school in Sumter county. After teaching school about two years he entered Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, where he took one course of lectures and then spent eight months at New York city, taking there a private course in medicine under T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D., and also attended a summer course of lectures in the university of New York. Returning to Philadelphia he entered the university of Pennsylvania and graduated from that institution in 1860. While attending the university of Pennsylvania he took a private course in anatomy under D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., and after his graduation from the university he returned to Newbern and practiced medicine one year. In 1862 he entered the Confederate army as a private soldier, but soon, upon examination, he was promoted to the medical department, and as surgeon served through the entire war, being sometimes in the hospital and sometimes in the field. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of medicine at Newberne, and has ever since been thus engaged at this place, and now enjoys a large and profitable practice both as a physician and surgeon. He has long been a member of the Alabama Medical association, and of the Hale county Medical society, and holds official connection with each. He is now senior counselor and senior vice-president of the Medical association of the state of Alabama, and he is also health officer of Hale county. He has contributed a number of articles to medical journals and has read a number of papers relating to the profession before meetings of the state association. He is a master Mason and is a member of the order of

Knights of Pythias. He has been active in politics as a democrat, and has served as chairman of the county convention four different times. While he has been thus active and deeply interested in politics he has never sought office for himself. In 1866 he married Miss Ann J. Christian of Greensboro, who died February 2, 1892, leaving no children. The doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and is steward of his church. In addition to his practice, he is interested in farming, and owns a fine plantation near Newbern. He is also a member of the board of control of the Canebrake Experiment Agricultural station, near Uniontown, Ala., a reporter for the Agricultural and Weather bureau, at Washington, and a trustee of Marion Female seminary, a female college of high standing at Marion, Ala. The Bryan family, from whom Dr. Huggins descended on his mother's side, is one of the largest families in the United States, and have had many distinguished members of that name during the past 100 years of our national history. Several distinguished jurists, prominently, John H. and James W. Bryan of North Carolina, Drs. Joseph Bryan, father and son of Philadelphia, Dr. Joseph Bryan of Lexington, Ky., Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, authoress, etc., of Georgia, Gen. Joseph Bryan of Georgia, and Gen. Nathan Bryan of North Carolina, of Revolutionary fame. Daniel Boone, the great pioneer, married Rebecca Bryan of North Carolina, a great-great-aunt of Dr. Huggins. Several towns and counties in the United States are named after the family. O'Brian is said to be the original name of the family, and Edward O'Brian, who figured prominently in Irish history about 800 years ago, is said to be the progenitor of the family. Ann Jordan Christian, the deceased wife of Dr. Huggins, is also a descendant of a large and distinguished family. One of the family, Letitia Christian, married President John Tyler. Another member of the family, Rev. William Christian, of Richmond, Va., married Julia Jackson, only child of the famous Confederate general, Stonewall Jackson.

Capt. James M. Jack, tax assessor of Hale county, was born in Hale, then Greene, county. His father, Capt. James Jack, was born in Elbert county, Ga., in 1800, and died in north Hale county, in 1875. His father was Patrick Jack, a native of North Carolina, and a son of James Jack, also a native of North Carolina, but of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He carried the famous Mecklenburgh declaration of independence from North Carolina to Philadelphia. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and in that war won the title of captain. Capt. James Jack was a farmer by occupation, and came to Alabama in 1824. After living in Jefferson county two years he removed, in 1826, to Hale county, where he lived and died. He was industrious and thrifty, and accumulated a large amount of property. He was highly respected and beloved by many on account of his purity of character and charity to all. He was married twice and had born to him several children. His first wife was Miss Ann Gray of Georgia. She was the mother of Capt. James M. Jack. His

second wife was Miss Mary Julia Witherspoon of Tennessee. He was a very ardent and devoted Methodist. Capt. James M. Jack was reared in Hale county, and received his education in the Greene Springs school, under Prof. Henry Tutwiler. At the age of twenty-one he quit school and began life for himself as a farmer, and continued to follow that pursuit untill 1884. He was elected to the legislature in 1876 and served one term. In 1884 he was elected tax assessor of Hale county and served one term. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Spencer of Tuscaloosa county, by whom he has had five children. The two sons are named Edwin S. and Houston C., and are both graduates of the Southern university, the former being a lawyer at Greensboro, and also editor of the Greensboro Beacon. Capt. Jack went into the army in 1861, and at Malvern Hill lost his right leg. He was discharged and returned home, serving for a while as captain of the home guards, hence his title. He and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He has small farming interests, but has not followed farming since 1889, when he moved into Greensboro.

F. A. James, a young and successful merchant, of Newbern, Ala., was born in Perry county, Ala., March 11, 1867. His father is one of the oldest citizens and best farmers of Perry county, in which he has lived since the war. His name is Claiborne M. James. He was born in Bibb county, Ala., in 1824. His father was a native of Kentucky, who came to Alabama in a very early day. C. M. James was reared in Bibb county, and received a liberal education. He married, early in life, Miss Nancy Horton, who was born in Perry county, in 1834. To this union have been born three sons and seven daughters. Mr. James is a successful planter in Perry county, of which county he is now one of the county commissioners. He is a well known and highly respected citizen. F. A. James was reared in Perry, and received a fair common school education. At the age of fourteen years, he became a clerk in a store at Newbern, and remained in that position till 1887, in which year he and his partners commenced business for themselves, three miles south of Newbern. In January, 1891, a business was established at Newbern, under the style of F. A. James & Co., and this firm is now transacting a business of about $15,000 per year. Mr. James was married January 14, 1891, to Miss Ida Clay, daughter of W. W. Clay, of Newbern, and by this marriage they have one child, a daughter. He is a member of the Baptist church and of the Knights of Pythias, and, though not a politician, is a democrat.

A. Lawson, banker of Greensboro, Ala., was born at Mobile, Ala., November 27, 1853. He is a son of Lewis and Jane (Garner) Lawson, who were natives, the father of Sweden, and the mother of England. They were married in Mobile and lived there until 1854, when they removed to Greensboro, where Mr. Lawson established himself in the mercantile business, which he followed till 1881, when he died at the age of sixty-six. Mrs. Lawson died in 1889. They were the parents of four

sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and one daughter survive. In 1874 Mr. A. Lawson took the degrees of A. M. and M. D., from the Southern university, and in 1876, he graduated with the Centennial class from the university of New York, medical department, with the degree of M. D. Returning to Greensboro he practiced medicine five years, and in January, 1880, he married Miss Ida Jones, daughter of James Jones, of Stewart Station, Ala., a man of wealth and influence. They have six children born to them. Mr. Lawson succeeded Mr. McCreary as private banker, and has since been in charge of the only bank in Greensboro, for a period of eleven years. His is a very strong private banking institution. In 1888, he was elected county commissioner, and was re-elected in 1892. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

W. G. Miller, merchant, of Greensboro, Ala., was born in Steuben county, N. Y., December 29, 1833. His parents were William D. and Nancy (Cunningham) Miller, both natives of New York, but the former of English descent and the mother of Scotch. The father was by occupation a farmer, and served in the war of 1812. They reared five sons and four daughters to maturity, and lived and died in their native state. W. G. Miller was reared on his father's farm until he was about fifteen years old. He then went to Middletown, N. Y., and entered the printing office of his uncle, Elder Gilbert Beebe, editor of the Signs of the Times. Three years afterward, he joined his cousin, William L. Beebe, at Lexington, Ga., and afterward, he went to Covington, Ga., and was there associated with his cousin in the publication of the Southern Baptist Messenger. In 1853, he married, in Georgia, Miss Mary E. Beebe, who was born in New York, and who is still living. She has borne him five children, two of whom, William O. and Lyda C., are still living. Mr. Miller left Covington in 1856, and removed to Greensboro, where he arrived on March 31, that year. He took charge of the mechanical department of the Alabama Beacon, published by Col. John B. Harvey, now deceased. He remained in that office until 1866, when he took the office of assistant tax assessor, under the United States government, receiving the office without solicitation on his part. The work done embraced five counties. After remaining in this office six years, he resigned, and commenced business as a general merchant in 1872, in which line he has since continued. He has also been interested to some extent in farming, and owns a fine plantation of 1,000 acres in Hale county, and a half interest in another farm of about the same size. While Mr. Miller has never been active in politics, he affilliates with and supports the democratic party.

John Morrisette was born in Hawkins county, east Tenn., October 16, 1793. His father was a son of a Virginian, who settled in east Tennessee. The Morrisette family was originally of French Huguenot connection. John Morrisette received but a limited education in east Tennessee, but was a diligent student throughout his life. He came to

Alabama in 1816, a single man, and for several years clerked at St. Stephens, where in 1822 he married Miss Fannie Gaines, who was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1806. She died in Monroe county, Ala. in 1860. To this marriage there were born five sons and three daughters, one of the daughters dying in infancy. The father of the family died in 1851. After his marriage he settled in Monroe county on the right bank of the Alabama river, and began planting, in which he was very successful. He became a large land owner and wealthy. While he was managing his plantation he studied law at home, was admitted to the bar and thus became a lawyer by profession, though his practice was quite limited. In politics he was a whig, and held several offices of honor and trust. He was several times elected to the lower house of the legislature and was a prominent member in his day. He was also elected several times a state senator. He was well acquainted with leading men in the state and was a man of great intellectual powers, of sterling qualities, and a thoroughly honest man. He was an extensive reader, a great student, was philosophical and wise, and was beloved by all who knew him. His eldest son, John, became a planter and died in 1870. James D. Morrisette died at the close of the war. Edmond P. Morrisette is a lawyer in Montgomery. George Gaines Morrisette died a young man, and Frank S. Morrisette is a farmer. He was born in Monroe county, Ala., September 28, 1841, and graduated from the South Carolina college at Columbia, in 1859. He had previously spent three years at the university of Alabama. He was married in 1868 to Miss Annie King, who died in 1880, leaving three children. In 1881 Mr. Morrisette married Miss Vista Welch, of Talladega, by whom he has four children. He has followed farming all his life. He is a democrat in politics, and in religion he is a Presbyterian.

Francis Marion Peterson, M. D., has long held high rank in Alabama as a physician and surgeon. He was born in Pickens county, August 29, 1821. He is descended from an old and prominent family of South Carolina, the native state of his father, James Peterson. His ancestors participated in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Francis Marion of South Carolina, and it was in affectionate remembrance of that hero that Dr. Peterson was named. James Peterson came to Alabama with his mother when he was about nineteen years old, she being then married to her second husband, a number of other families coming at the same time. Mrs. Peterson had married a Mr. Cox, and when James Peterson reached Alabama, he soon married a Miss Cox, a niece of his step-father, and whose father also came to Alabama in 1819. Miss Cox was born in South Carolina, and was of excellent family. She bore her husband four sons and three daughters. James Peterson lived near Pickensville, Ala., for many years, and as a planter accumulated considerable wealth, but having become surety for friends he lost heavily in 1850, and that year removed to northern Mississippi, where he died in 1854,

aged fifty-two years. His widow died two years later, also aged fifty-two. Francis Marion Peterson was reared on his father's plantation, and in early youth received a fair education, but just as he was about to enter college, his father's financial embarrassments came upon him, and attendance at college was an impossibility. Young Peterson was, however, of strong determination and ambitious to advance in the pursuit of knowledge, and found an avenue to the attainment of his aim through teaching school himself. For two years he taught in an academy south of Pickensville, and then for another year in an academy north of Pickensville. He had now saved sufficient money to defray the expense of preparing for the practice of medicine, to the study of which, during the last two years of his teaching, he had given more or less of his time. When about twenty-one years old he went to Columbus, Miss., and there continued the study of medicine under Dr. Lincecum, an able and learned physician and surgeon. At the same time he studied under a private tutor Latin, Greek and the higher mathematics, and he continued on with these studies, together with French, German, and the sciences, under a private tutor, until about 1883. As a result of this course of study Dr. Peterson is an accomplished scholar, both in the classics and in science. In 1845 he took a course of lectures in medicine at the university of Pennsylvania, at the same time attending the Blockley almshouse. In the spring of 1846, Dr. Peterson located at Greensboro, Ala., where he has since continued to reside, engaged in the practice of his profession. After a successful career of twenty years in the practice of medicine, under the authority of a diploma, from a western college, Dr. Peterson determined to acquire a more thorough knowledge of his profession than he then possessed, and with this end in view, entered the university of New York, from which institution he graduated in 1869. He immediately returned to Greensboro and resumed the practice of his profession. His close application to the study of his profession and to the pursuit of general knowledge, together with the kindliness of his bearing toward his patients and his fellow-men, has won for him the esteem, confidence and affectionate regard of an extended patronage and a wide circle of friends. Among his professional brethren is he especially esteemed. For years he has been prominent as a member of the state and county medical associations. In 1886 he was president of the state medical association and that year delivered the annual message at Anniston. He is now senior counselor of that association, and is also president of the Greensboro board of health. During the period in which a medical department was a feature of the Southern university at Greensboro, Dr. Peterson was professor of materia medica and obstetrics. To medical literature Dr. Peterson has made several valuable contributions, among which may be mentioned a paper on the "New Theory of the Production of Puerperal Eclampsia," which elicited much interest and favorable comment throughout the

state. Another of his contributions to medical literature was entitled, "Advances in Gynecology and Sim's Drainage Tube in the Treatment of Ovariotomy." In 1881 before the State Medical association meeting at Montogmery, Dr. Peterson presented a "Monograph on Diphtheria," of no less than 100 pages, and in 1885, before the same association in convention at Greensboro, he handled in an able manner the subject of "Dysentery in Alabama." A complete list of his various papers on medical topics, would be too long for insertion in these pages. Outside of medical science the doctor's pen has been perhaps no less busy. One of these productions is entitled, "Criticism on Dr. Draper's Theory of the Production of Butter from Clover," a subject in the field of evolution. As a lecturer Dr. Peterson is clear, learned, forcible and entertaining. Being of a philosophical turn of mind and thorough in his researches in any field of thought to which he directs his attention, his deductions and conclusions are usually accepted as authentic by the profession of the state. No one could be more devoted to his profession than is Dr. Peterson. He has no political ambition, and, in fact, he has often said that he would prefer to be known as an able physician and surgeon than as president of the United States. He has always been enthusiatsic in his desire to see educational methods improve and education progress. He has done much to aid the Southern university financially and otherwise, as well as the Greensboro Female college. Of both institutions he has long been a trustee, and takes much pride in them. Dr. Peterson has been twice married. At Greensboro in 1846 he married Miss Amanda Shivers, who died in 1858, having borne him three sons. The eldest of these sons, Dr. James J. Peterson, died at the age of thirty. He graduated with honor from the university of New York, and was a young man of great promise. The second son, Rev. John A. Peterson, is a graduate from the Southern university at Greensboro, and is a presiding elder of the Mobile district. The third son, Prof. Francis M. Peterson, holds the chair of ancient languages in the Southern university, and is a licensed minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In 1861 Dr. Peterson married a daughter of Dr. Alexander Sledge, of Greensboro, Ala., to which marriage there have been born three daughters, the eldest of whom is the wife of Dr. H. T. Inge of Mobile; the second is the wife of Phares Coleman of Montgomery, and the youngest is unmarried and living at home. The doctor and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

Louis W. Turpin, congressman from the ninth Alabama district, was born in Albemarle county, Va., February 22, 1849, and was thus, as Lowell said of himself, annually brought into competition with the most august figure in our history, Washington. Young Turpin was left an oprhan at an early age, and when he was nine years old moved to Perry county, Ala., on account of the war between the states. He enjoyed few educational advantages, but grew up amid the surroundings and the

activities of southern farm life. When he grew up he took an active interest in politics. He was for seven years tax assessor of Hale county, where he had gone to live. He also served as chairman of the democratic committee of that county for six years and was ex-officio member of the democratic district executive committee. In 1882 he was a candidate for the democratic nomination to congress and received thirty-one votes out of a possible fifty. He was defeated, however, by the two-thirds rule, and a dark horse got the prize. In 1888 he was nominated in the Selma district, and received the certificate of election, but was unseated by the republican majority in the Fifty-first congress. He was re-elected to the Fifty-second congress, and when the state was redistricted, in 1890, he received the nomination in his new district, the Birmingham district, and was elected by a larger majority than the whole state gave the democratic nominee for governor only three months before the national election, running several hundred ahead of the Cleveland ticket. Mr. Turpin has established himself as a member of character and influence in congress. He is a successful planter, and owns several valuable plantations in the celebrated prairie region of Alabama. He married the youngest daughter of Maj. Archer Hunt Christian of Greensboro, Ala., and has four children living.

Rev. Edward Wadsworth, D. D., A. M., B. A., was born in New berne, N. C., August 28, 1811. He was the son of Thomas and Eleanor Bryan Wadsworth, both of whom were born and reared in North Carolina. Thomas Wadsworth was a merchant in Newberne, married, reared his family and died there as also did his wife. The family consisted of four sons and one daughter. The Wadsworth family is one of the oldest and most prominent in the United States. They came to this country from England, but are said to have had a French origin. At an early day three or four brothers came from England to America, one of whom, Ignatius Wadsworth, selected North Carolina for his home. He was the father of Thomas Wadsworth. The poet Woodworth, author of the "Old Oaken Bucket" and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, were descended from the same family. The mother of Rev. Edward Wadsworth was a lineal descendant of Gen. Nathan Bryan, a distinguished character of the Revolution, and a member of congress when that body met at Philadelphia, he dying while yet a member. Dr. Edward Wadsworth was converted September 24, 1829, and was received on trial into the Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in February, 1831. The fields of labor to which he was assigned were diligently and successfully cultivated, and included Lynchburg, Norfolk, Petersburg, Va., and Raleigh, N. C., together with a chaplaincy at Randolph-Macon college at Athens, Va., and a presidency at La Grange college, these positions marking the high estimate placed upon his ability and fidelity. Having been a student at, as well as chaplain of, Randolph-Macon college, he received at her hands the degréee of bachelor of arts, June 9, 1841, and on June 12,

1844, he was admitted to the degree of A. M. The honorary degree of D. D. was simultaneously conferred upon him by Randolph-Macon and Emory & Henry colleges, June, 1847. To the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, he was elected a delegate in 1850, and again in 1854. Resigning the presidency of La Grange college in 1852, he was stationed at Nashville, Tenn., in 1853 and 1854, and was elected to the chair of English and belles-letters in Nashville university, and chairman of its faculty in 1853. In 1855 he was transferred to the Alabama conference, and during the following two years he was stationed at Greensboro, Ala. He was located at Selma, Ala., during the years 1858 and 1859, and in October of the latter year, he was called to the chair of moral science in the Southern university at Greensboro. This chair he resigned in February, 1871, and during the four succeeding years served as pastor of the church at Montgomery, Ala. The four years following found him at the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal church, Mobile, Ala., and he was then transferred to the eldership of the Mobile district, serving during the years 1880 and 1881. At this point the benumbing and withering hand of paralysis was suddenly and heavily laid upon him, irrepressible though his energies were, and he never recovered from the blow. He was taken to his home, his much loved Greensboro, where he passed many a day and night in suffering and seclusion till relieved by death in 1889. If an attempt were made to review the character of this distinguished divine nothing in it would be found more conspicuous than candor. So transparent was he in word and deed, that mere policy, as that word is understood, was practically unknown to him. To believe a certain course of action to be right, that was enough. What is duty? was always with him the paramount question, and having settled that question he would go right on without regard to the popular drift of opinion, into which so many throw themselves in order to secure the praise and admiration of the multitude. So pure was he in thought, word and deed, that it is in no wise an exaggeration to quote in application to his purity, "Behold, an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile." And in summing up what is said of him in this work it must be said that the fact of his having been for fifty years in the front rank of pulpit orators presents to the mind the most certain expression of his gifts as a preacher. In 1841 he was married to Miss Eliza Felton, of Raleigh, N. C., who died in 1848. In 1850 Dr. Wadsworth was united in marriage with Miss Mary W. Sledge, of Alabama, a lady of excellent family and culture. The latter still survives.

D. Weil, one of the representative business men of Greensboro, was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 23, 1853. He is the son of Isaack and Regina Weil, both of whom were born in Bavaria, and lived and died in their native country. The former was a merchant. D. Weil received a fair education in Germany, and came to this country in 1881. For some

time he worked in a clothing house in New York city. He then came to the southern states, and sold goods as a peddler in Tennessee for some years. In 1887 he bought the general merchandising business of A. B. Loveman, at Greensboro, where he has since resided and carried on the mercantile business. During the first eighteen months he had a partner, but at the end of that time he bought his partner's interest, and has since been alone. His is one of the most important general merchandise stores in Greensboro. Little by little he has gone on accumulating property, until now he is one of the substantial citizens of Hale county. In 1877 he married, in Germany, Miss Leona Weil, who bore him four sons, and died a short time after he located in Greensboro. In 1885 he married, for a second wife, Miss Emelia Frank, who has borne him one child. Mr. Weil is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, of the Free Sons of Israel, and is a master Mason. He is now past chancellor of his lodge of Knights of Pythias.

HENRY COUNTY.

WILLIAM B. AYCOCK, maufacturer of naval stores, was born in Wayne county, N. C., in 1849. He was a son of Benjamin and Serena (Hooks) Aycock, the former of whom was a native of Wayne county, born there in 1817, was raised in the same county, was a farmer and was recognised as one of the leading business men of his day. He was elected to the legislature in 1864, and held the office eight years. He was also a member of the constitutional convention in 1855, held for the purpose of changing the constitution of the state. Although he had but a limited education, his opinions were generally sound and his decisions usually accepted by his associates. He was a well read man and was conversant with the current topics of the times. He was a Jeffersonian democrat in politics, and a Primitive Baptist in religion. While he was engaged in politics he was also engaged in merchandising and farming, both of which lines of business he carried on extensively. His death occurred in 1875. William P. Aycock's mother was also born in Wayne county, N. C., in 1817, was married at the age of twenty-three years and was the mother of ten children, only four of whom now survive. She is still living at the old home place in North Carolina. William B. Aycock was reared on a farm in his native county, was educated in the common school, made the most of his opportunities and worked on the farm and at various occupations until 1874, when he left home and went to Richland county, S. C., where he became engaged in the manufacture of spirits of turpentine as an employee, and in that capacity learned the business in all its branches. Remaining there until 1877, he went to Wayne county, Ga., there establishing himself in business, which he prosecuted successfully until 1879. He then sold out and went to Jasper county, Fla., and there established a turpentine plant, which he operated a short time, selling out and then

engaging in promiscuous occupations for some years. He then established a plant at Houston, Fla., which he operated some years, then sold it and in August, 1891, bought the large plant he now operates and owns at the town of Dothen. He was married to Miss Virginia, daughter of James L. King, a merchant and farmer of Blount's Ferry, Fla. Mrs. Aycock was born in Caledonia county, Fla., about 1851, was married at the age of twenty-seven, and is the mother of two children, Laura N. and Benjamin K. Mr. Aycock now has a plant in fine working order, valued at $10,000, with a capacity of 400 gallons a day, and an orchard of 270,000 trees, from which he gains his supplies. He furnishes employment daily to sixty men and has a daily expense account of $75. He also has a commissary with a stock of $5,000 worth of goods. He has two brothers, who have attained distinction in politics, one, Charles B., ran for the United States senate, but was defeated by the farmers' alliance. He was one of the Cleveland electors in 1888; the other, Francis M., was elected to the legislature from Wayne county, N. C., two terms, and then to the state senate one term in 1888. Early in life William B. Aycock was thrown upon his own resources; but being full of energy and ambition he made a way to a business which he mastered and built up, and now has undertaken that which renders him independent, an employer of labor, a distributor of money and a valuable citizen. In politics he is a democrat and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Both are valuable members of society.

Joseph Baker, capitalist, speculator and cotton buyer of Dothen, is one of the most widely known men in southeastern Alabama. He was born in Lee county, Ga., March 9, 1836. He was the son of William and Sophia (Somers) Baker, the former being a native of Georgia, born in 1800, and in that state growing to manhood. Early in life he learned the trade of a cooper, and died at Americus, Ga., in 1855. Mrs. Baker was born in Wright county, Ga., and was of Irish parentage, of which fact Joseph has always been justly proud. Her father came from the Emerald Isle at an early day, settled in Georgia, and was well known throughout certain portions of that state. Mrs. Baker grew to womanhood in Twiggs county, Ga., and was married in her fourteenth year. She became the mother of nine children, eight of whom still live. Early deprived of the protection of her husband, the support of this large family of children devolved upon her. But she took hold of her task like the noble woman that she was, and by good and judicious management she reared and educated them to the best of her ability, and all remember her self-sacrificing devotion to their interests with affection. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and died in 1875, in her sixty-third year of her age. Joseph Baker grew up on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to northwestern Louisiana, where he engaged as a farm hand and worked by the month, remaining there eight years, devoting his wages to the assistance of his mother, in her efforts to take care

of the family. At the age of twenty-one, he attended the parish school ninety days, during which time he learned to read and write, and acquired somewhat of the rudiments of mathematics. In April, 1867, he returned to Alabama, bought a farm in Henry county, and commenced farming, at which he was very successful, making $1,000 per year, for ten years. In 1870, he opened a small mercantile business on his farm, secured mail facilities, and opened a postoffice, which was called Baker, in honor of himself. He then began to enlarge and build up his business, and became one of Henry county's stanchest and most successful business men. He continued to operate his farm, in connection with his store, and steadily kept on accummulating land. He produced large quantities of pork, corn, cotton, and all kinds of cereals. In 1889, Mr. Baker closed out his farming business and settled in Dothen, in order that he might have complete school facilities for his children. Here he invested largely in real estate business, and dwelling lots and property—and has built three large brick store buildings, in the business portion of the town, also two frame store buildings, and nearly a dozen dwelling houses. Mr. Baker was married April 4, 1867, to Miss Jane Saunders, daughter of Holloway Saunders. Mrs. Baker was born in Georgia, April 12, 1849, and while yet young, came with her parents to Alabama, they settling in Henry county. She was married in her eighteenth year, and is now the mother of fourteen children, seven boys and seven girls: Eugenie, wife of W. T. Buntin, lives at Headland; Joseph, single, engaged in mercantile business; Minnie, wife of T. E. Shadgett, lives in Dothen; Nancy, wife of W. E. Danzeys; George; Maggie; James; Daniel; Robert; Silas; Ghastie; Colie; Willie and Vera. Mrs. Baker is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Baker has always been a straight-forward, upright and honest business man, and by his own industry, energy and well directed efforts has amassed an ample fortune, for the support of his family, during their declining years. Early in life thrown upon his own resources, and with the support of his father's family resting in part upon him, and at the same time deprived of an education, he had nothing with which to battle with the world, except his two hands and his indomitable will. What he has accomplished speaks for himself. He has fearlessly met and overcome every obstacle, and now is one of the wealthy men of Henry county. He is now the president of the compress company, capitalized at $50,000. He is a very extensive land owner, having deeds to 3,000 acres of land, which is divided up into some seventy-five or eighty farms, all well tilled. He owned one of the finest houses in Geneva county, which was erected at a cost of $10,000. It was manufactured in New York, transported to Geneva county, and there erected. It was destroyed by fire in 1891. His Dothen dwelling is one of the finest in the place, and he is now erecting one of the handsomest, and most commodious residences in this part of the country. Mr. Baker still holds to the good old ways of hospitality, keeping his sideboard always well supplied,

but he has never been under the influence of intoxicating liquor during his life time. He attributes his success in life to strict attention to business, to straightforward methods of doing business, and always meeting his obligations when due. In politics he is neutral. He has contributed liberally to the upbuilding of Dothen churches and schools, is in every sense of the world a public spirited man, and he has a large circle of friends all over southeastern Alabama.

HENRY M. BEACH, general merchant of Columbia, is one of the energetic and practical business men of Henry county. He was born in New Jersey, November 26, 1833, and was one of four children born to Amzi and Martha W. (Potts) Beach. The former was a native of New Jersey, was educated in the common schools of that state, and also at Princeton college, one of the foremost colleges in the union. While yet a young man, he moved to Florida, and there took charge of a school. After a time, his health failed, and he returned to New Jersey, remaining there three years, when he returned to Florida with health much improved, and settled at St. Joseph, a small town situated some twenty-five miles north of Appalachicola, but of which town there remains not now a single vestige to indicate its past existence. Then it contained about 2,500 people, and he became a member of its town council, and city clerk and treasurer. After some years spent here, he removed to Albany, Ga., and from there to Marianna, Fla. He then removed to Columbia, Ala., remaining there five years. He then removed to Abbeville, and died there in 1841. His profession was that of a school teacher, and he followed that profession all his life. The mother of Henry M. Beach was a native of North Carolina, and was married first to a Mr. Fowler, who soon afterward died. She was married then to the father of Henry M. Beach, in New Jersey, in her twenty-fifth year, by whom she had four children, two of whom survive, Henry M., and a brother, C. L., who now resides in Bainbridge, Ga. She died in 1873, at the age of sixty-three. Both she and her husband were members of the old school Presbyterian church. Henry M. Beach began life as a farmer boy, and attended the country schools until he was sixteen years old. He then taught a country school one winter. He was then educated for the ministry. Afterward, he went to Quincy, Fla., and in 1855, to Bainbridge, Ga., where he was elected bookkeeper for a mercantile company, for which he worked until 1860. He was then elected probate judge, and held that office until the reconstruction days of 1868. He then became a cotton buyer and moved to Columbia in 1880, where he continued buying cotton and engaged in general merchandising as well, in which lines of business he is still engaged, having built up a very large and flourishing business. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Clara Maxwell, daughter of Benjamin C. Maxwell, a relative of the Maxwells of Liberty county, Ga., in which county she was born. She was raised, however, in Decatur county, Ga., enjoying the advantages of the schools of that county. She was

married at eighteen years of age, and became the mother of seven children, five of whom are living. These five are as follows: Benjamin A., married to Miss Stowe, of Eufaula, and is now a merchant of Columbia; Charles H., married to Miss Jennings, and now engaged in the drug business at Eufaula; Eva, Tamy and Ninia. Henry M. Beach has been identified with every enterprise designed to advance the interests of the town and county. He was a member of the city council of Bainbridge for a number of years, and has also been a member of the city council of Columbia. He is also a member of the K. of H., and of Mystic lodge, No. 23, A. O. U. W. He was one of the first to extend aid to the cotton mill, and is a member of the board of directors. He also holds the office of secretary and treasurer of the board. He has always aided every enterprise calculated to build up the material and moral interests of the community, including churches and schools. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is one of the principal members of the commercial exchange, owns a large store, and a beautiful home, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of the place.

WILLIAM E. BRADLEY, one of the most prominent merchants of Abbeville, Henry county, Ala., is the gentleman who heads this sketch. He was born in the county of Henry in 1838, the only child of Henry and Eliza (Danzey) Bradley. Henry Bradley was a native of Connecticut, born at Southington, in 1811. He and C. C. Langdon, late secretary of state, were boys together and were reared on adjoining farms. Henry Bradley, in 1830, came to Alabama in company with four brothers; he settled in Henry county, while the four brothers went to Columbus, Ga., where one enlisted for the Mexican war, but died at Mobile, Ala.; one returned to Connecticut and there died, and the other two died at Columbus. Henry Bradley married in 1837, and died in 1840. His widow, in 1850, was married to W. Coxwell, to whom she bore one child, and died in 1858. William E. Bradley was reared on his maternal grandfather's farm and was educated at the subscription schools of Henry county. At the outbreak of the Civil war, he went out as lieutenant of company A, Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, under command of Col. James F. Dowdell, and served until July 22, 1864, when he lost a leg at Atlanta, and was sent home. When peace was established he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Henry county and held the office two terms, during which time he engaged in merchandising, which business he still continues to conduct. In 1860, he married Miss Lucy Sholar, daughter of Bryant and Mary (Kirkland) Sholar, natives of South Carolina, and early settlers of Alabama, her uncle, indeed, being a resident here when Alabama was a territory. Her parents were married after their arrival here. Her father died, in 1863, of small-pox; her mother, who was born in 1808, still survives. Mrs. Bradley was born in Henry county in 1842, was married at the age of eighteen, and has borne her husband two children—William Canty, who died in infancy, and Sterling Price, who is now married and the

father of two children—Ruth and Mary. Politically, Mr. Bradley is a stanch democrat, and at the age of nineteen was appointed postmaster of Abbeville by Joseph Holt, postmaster-general under the administration of James Buchanan; later he was appointed to the same office by J. H. Ragan, postmaster-general of the Confederacy. Mr. Bradley is a member of lodge No. 91, F. & A. M., of Abbeville, also a member of I. O. O. F.; with his wife, he is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is well preserved for his age, is of good address and is attentive to his business; he takes deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the county, and is well worthy of notice in connection with the upbuilding of Abbeville.

A. C. Crawford, one of the enterprising men of Henry county, was born in Barbour county, Ala., in January, 1851. He is a son of Nicholas Linsy (Hays) Crawford, who were the parents of ten children. The former was born in North Carolina in 1812, spent his youth there and became an agriculturist, and though his early education appears to have been somewhat neglected, his experience in the world was such as to a great extent supply the deficiency. In 1833, he moved to Barbour county and engaged there in his favorite pursuit, farming, which he followed all his life. He was married in 1843 to a Miss Hays and continued on in his accustomed mode of life, raising large quantities of wheat, pork and cotton; but in 1856 he removed to Henry county, settling near Lawrenceville, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1887. His wife was also a native of North Carolina and moved with her parents to Alabama in 1829, they settling in Henry county. Here she grew to womanhood and was married in her twenty-second year. She was the mother of ten children, one of whom, J. W. Crawford, is now the treasurer of Henry county. The rest with one exception are living in Henry county in comfortable circumstances. The one mentioned as an exception is living in Texas. She was a member of the Primitive Baptist church from early life, was a good woman and a devout Christian until her death in 1891. A. C. Crawford grew to manhood on the farm, gaining what education he could from the district schools. In 1869 he went to Texas and began business for himself, remaining there eighteen months; he then returned to his home in Henry county and took charge of his father's farm. At the end of two years thus spent he purchased 400 acres in Barbour county and engaged in farming eight years; he then sold his farm, moved to Lawrenceville, where he opened up a stock of general merchandise and continued in this business four years. Not being satisfied with the profits he sold out and purchased a plantation, and engaged in farming and cotton raising, often raising as much as a hundred bales of cotton in a year. In 1886 he removed to Dothen and here engaged again in the mercantile business, and in 1888 began to take contracts for the erection of buildings and operated this line in connection with his mercantile business until 1892, selling his mercantile interests in

January of this year, and then engaged exclusively in contracting and building, and in the manufacture of brick, in which his brother W. H. is his partner. He was married March 4, 1873, to Mary E. Craddock, daughter of Thomas and Jane A. Craddock. They were both natives of North Carolina, came to Alabama in 1821 and settled in Henry county. Mr. Craddock was a successful farmer, throughout life, dying in 1876 and his widow in 1878. She was a member of the Primitive Baptist church from early womanhood. The wife of A. C. Crawford was born, reared and educated in Henry county, and was married at the age of eighteen. She became the mother of seven children, five of whom are living: Thomas C., attending the Dothen high school; Miss Willie May, also attending Dothen high school; Cleveland, Mary and Anna. Mr. Crawford, since commencing the business of contracting and building, has done most of the work in this line that has been done in this vicinity. He has been the originator of many good enterprises, and donated a beautiful building now occupied by the Dothen high school. He has always contributed liberally to the support of churches and schools, and has been identified more or less closely with every enterprise designed to advance the material prosperity of the place. In 1889, he was elected mayor of Dothen and was re-elected in 1891. He has filled this office to the satisfaction of the public and with credit to himself. He has been a member of the municipal board and a trustee of the public schools ever since his removal to Dothen. He is the owner of large tracts of land, several lots and houses in Dothen, beside his interests in manufacturing and his residence, and is everywhere recognized as an enterprising business man.

James R. Crawford, banker of Dothne, is the central figure of the place. He was born August 7, 1844. He is a son of Charles Y. and Mary A. (Read Crawford, who were the parents of ten children. The former was born in Greene county, Ga., in 1810, left there when a boy, settled in Newton county, and engaged in farming, in which occupation he passed the rest of his life. In 1815 he moved to Decatur county, Ga., and there purchased a large plantation, upon which he lived the rest of his days. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and was a Mason nearly all his life. His death occurred in 1888, when he was seventy-eight years old. He was a nephew of Hon. W. H. Crawford, who was at one time governor of the state, and in 1824 one of the four candidates for the presidency of the United States. He was an old line whig, and was in politics at the time Troup and Tyler were prominent men. The mother of James R. Crawford was born in Newton county, Ga., in 1820, near the site of what is known as the old Salem camp ground. Here she spent her girlhood's days and was married at the age of sixteen. She became the mother of ten children, eight of whom still survive, and two of whom live in Dothen, two in Bainbridge, Ga., and four in Gainesville, Fla. While quite young she united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and lived a devoted Christian the rest

of her life. Her death occurred in June, 1890, when she was in her seventieth year. James R. Crawford grew to manhood on his father's plantation, working at the usual routine labors pertaining to the farm, and attending school at such times as he could be spared. He also managed to take a short academic course beside. Thus having finished his education he began business for himself as a farmer, following that occupation ten years. In 1878 he removed to Gainesville, and became a clerk in a general store, but soon after engaged in business for himself. First he established a meat market and then did a general stock business. and later added a general merchandise business. During his residence in Gainesville he conducted a successful business for ten years. He then in 1888 removed to Bainbridge, Ga., and there organized a private bank in February, becoming president and general business manager. He continued in this business one year, and in 1889 removed to Dothen, and in Sepetmber of that year organized the First bank of Dothen, with a floating capital of $100,000. Of this institution he became vice-president and managing director, which relations he sustained to the bank until January, 1892, when he was elected president, retaining controlling authority over the bank. This enterprise has proved to be a most remarkably successful and useful one, and the income of the investment has been as high as 20 per cent. He was married to Miss Martha A. Dickinson, daughter of John P. and Nancy (Crawford) Dickinson, whose father was a native of Georgia and at one time a banker in Bainbridge. He turned his attention, however, mostly to farming. He, early in life, joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and was known throughout his life as an eminently pious man. He died at Bainbridge, Ga., in 1874. His wife was a native of Bainbridge, was reared there, early united with the Methodist Episcopal church, was married in her nineteenth year and still survives. The wife of James R. Crawford grew up on the Chattahoochie river, secured a good English education, and is now somewhat proficient in art, having taken up the study since her marriage. She was married at the age of twenty-one years, and is the mother of six children, all of whom are living. Their names are as follows: John L., cashier of the Bank of Dothen; Robert D.; Elma, Ethel, Ruth and Tom-Jim. John L. is a graduate of Oxford and also of Poughkeepsie Business college, N. Y.; Robert D. is also a graduate of Oxford, and is now taking a course at Poughkeepsie, intending to take up the practice of law; Elma is now attending the Wesleyan Female university at Stanton, Va. John L. Crawford, an uncle of Mr. James R. Crawford, is at present secretary of state of Florida, and has occupied the same position through three gubernatorial terms. He is now a candidate for the governorship. He at one time came within one vote of being elected United States senator. Mr. James R. Crawford is undoubtedly a man of sound judgment and of great financial ability. He encourages all measures looking to the advancement of Dothen. It is related of him that by

prompt action he saved the compress located here from destructon, and thus preserved one of Dothen's great industries. He has always given liberally to churches and schools, is also reasonably active in politics and occupies one of the finest houses in Dothen, which he has himself much improved.

James W. Crawford, treasurer of Henry county, was born in Barbour county in 1844. He was the eldest in a family of twelve children born to Nicholas W. and Lindsey W. (Hays) Crawford, and is a brother of A. C. Crawford, present mayor of Dothen, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work. James W. Crawford grew to manhood on his father's farm. At the age of eighteen years in 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service as a private in company H, Fifteenth Alabama infantry, commanded by Col. William C. Oates. He was assigned to the eastern army, and participated in numerous skirmishes, and fought at the battle of Gettysburg, being taken prisoner July 30, 1863. He was at first taken to Fortress Monroe and shortly after to Fort Delaware, where he spent the remainder of the war, not being released until June 15, 1865. During his prison days he managed to collect some money, which upon his liberation served a good purpose. He in company with a number of others had to work his way home as best he could. After experiencing many hardships and a long circuitous route he reached Eufaula, Juy 2, 1865. Here he bought a good suit of clothes and made his way home. He was now in his twenty-first year and decided to attend school, which he did for three months. He then engaged to manage his father's farm and did so for seven years. At the end of this time he began farming for himself and thus continued till January, 1891, when he moved to Abbeville and bought a choice lot, on which he erected a large and commodious residence, and is now engaged in educating his children. In 1876 Mr. Crawford was elected county commissioner, serving seven years. In 1888 he was elected county treasurer, which office he has filled up to the present time, to the general satisfaction of the public. He also filled the office of township superintendent for a number of years. He owns and manages a farm of 1.000 acres, upon which he has the best improvements, including a number of tenant houses. In 1880 he embarked in the mercantile business at Lawrenceville, with a large stock of general merchandise, continuing thus engaged two years. He then moved his stock of goods to his store building on his plantation, and has continued it there up to the present time. He has on his farm a steam saw-mill, grist-mill and cotton gin, which are valuable adjuncts to his farming operations. Beside all this he has invested in property at Dothen. In 1890 he bought out a fine business and erected for its accommodation a fine brick block. He also owns a number of residence lots. Mr. Crawford was married December 7, 1869, to Miss Anna Hays, daughter of Calvin and Mahala C. (Whitehurst) Hays, who was born in Henry county, and is the mother of eleven children, nine of whom survive: Everett C., single and living at home

Lou E., Lindsey J., Albert N., Curtiss W., James W.; John L., Coda A., and Jessie O. The mother of these children died February 1, 1892, at the age of forty-three years. Mr. Crawford, by careful management and by following correct business principles, has made his way to wealth, and is a representative business man of the community, in which he has risen to the top.

JOHN ISAAC DARBY, physician and surgon of Columbia, was born in Stewart county, Ga., June 18, 1851. He was one of six children born to John W. and Susan (White) Darby, the former of whom was born in Twiggs county, Ga., in 1834, and followed the occupation of a planter, until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he volunteered in the Forty-seventh Alabama infantry, and lost his life from sickness in 1863 at Quitman, Miss. The mother of Dr. Darby was born in Anson county, N. C., and grew to womanhood in Harris and Talbot counties, Ga. She was married at about the age of twenty years, and was the mother of seven children, five of whom now survive, viz.: S. J., an attorney at Birmingham, who was solicitor for the fifth circuit for six years; James W., a planter of Elmore county; Mary, single, and living with James W., and Dr. J. I. Darby. After the father's death, his widow was married to Mr. Johnson Burk, by whom she had one child, Anna S. Mr. Burk died in 1884, and she died in 1886. Dr. Darby received a common school education, and studied medicine, in 1873, with Drs. A. L. Warren and S. C. Elliott, and attended his first course of medical lectures in the Alabama Medical college, in 1873–4, and practiced his profession in central Alabama a few years, after which, he attended the Louisville Medical college, and graduated in 1880. Since then he has attended three post-graduate courses of medical lectures, the last of which was in the New York Polyclinic, during the winter of 1892. He came to Columbia in 1884, since which time he has been engaged in the drug business, and practicing his profession. He has been married twice, the first time to Miss Loudie E. Espy, daughter of Hon. John S. Espy, of Barbour county, Ala. She was born in Barbour county and educated at Union female college, of Eufaula. She was married at the age of nineteen, and became the mother of one child, Susie E., now attending the Columbia high school. She died of pneumonia in 1884, and Dr. Darby was again married in December, 1884, to Miss Lavonia Hill, of Lawrenceville, Ala. Her father is well known in southeast Alabama, as an upright and worthy citizen. He now resides at Abbeville, and has been prominently identified with all the movements looking to the advancement of the county. The present Mrs. Darby was well educated at the Lawrenceville schools. She was married in her twentieth year, and has no children. Dr. Darby has been prominently identified with all the enterprises of a public nature in his town and section of the state. He was elected mayor of Columbia, in 1890, and served one term, and he has been a member of the board of aldermen for four terms. He has been

reasonably active in politics, and has always, from his majority, been identified with the organized democracy, and filled several places of honor at their hands. He was chairman of the memorable Geneva senatorial convention of 1888. In 1889, he purchased the Columbia Enterprise, and changed the name to the Columbia Recorder. This paper he has published ever since. Soon after assuming control of this paper, he began the agitation of the question of the establishment of manufacturing institutions in the place, and, as a result of this agitation, a meeting of the citizens was called and steps taken to inaugurate the building of a cotton mill. Dr. Darby was made chairman of this meeting, and presented the project to the people in such manner as to interest the moneyed men to the extent of subscribing $50,000, with which a splendidly equipped and good paying cotton mill has since been built, and is now in successful operation. Dr. Darby made the opening address at the dedication of this mill. This is now looked upon as the beginning of a new era for Columbia, and it is confidently expected that other, and perhaps, more important, enterprises will follow this one, so auspiciously inaugurated. Dr. Darby is a member of Omersee lodge of F. & A. M., and both himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. They both are highly esteemed for their many excellent social qualities.

John F. Dawsey, farmer of Henry county, and warehouseman and business man of Dothen, was born in Henry county, Ala., in 1852. He is a son of James J. and Parmelia Dawsey, the former of whom was born in South Carolina, but removed to the southern portion of Georgia, and married there. He moved in 1840, with his family, to Alabama, and located near the present town of Dothen. He became one of Henry county's most prosperous farmers and stock raisers, and owned several slaves. He took an active part in quelling Indian disturbances, and was one of the most intelligent and influential men in the county. He was straightfowrard and honest in his business transactions, was a democrat in politics, and was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. His death occurred October 26, 1871. His wife was born in North Carolina in 1820, but removed to Georgia with her parents, where she received a moderate education and was married in her sixteenth year. She became the mother of fourteen cihldren, only six of whom now survive. She was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church from early youth until her death, which occurred December 19, 1891. John F. Dawsey was reared under christian influences at his home with fairly good educational advantages, and began life for himself in 1873, when he purchased his first eighty acres of land. He has always been a planter and has added to his first purchase until now he owns in his own right, a well improved farm, and besides has an interest in two cotton warehouses and other town property. He was married in November, 1875, to Miss Nancy Tucker, daughter of Louis Tucker. Mr. Tucker was a native of Georgia, but came to Alabama at an early day and located

in the lower part of Henry county near the Florida line. He was the owner of a fine plantation and numerous slaves, losing the salves as a result of the war. After the war he so far recovered his fortunes as to become the largest farmer and stock raiser in the lower part of Henry county. He was a model farmer, honest in his dealings with his fellowmen, and so well informed and of such sound judgment that his opinion was much sought after by all within the circle of his acquaintance. His death occurred in 1872. Miss Nancy Tucker, the wife of Mr. Dawsey, was born in Henry county in 1848, and was married in her twenty-seventh year. She became the mother of eight children, of whom four survive, viz.: Minnie, Anna, Ada, and Homer T. Mrs. Dawsey is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. The home of Mr. Dawsey is situated in a beautiful oak grove near the town of Dothen. Mr. Dawsey takes great interest in the general progress of the community, and intends to give all his children a college education. He is a member of a subordinate grange, and has been elected to the mastership thereof several times. He is also a member of the executive committee of the state grange. He is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias and of Dothen lodge, No. 466, A. F. & A. M. He has been a Mason since 1888. He was elected to the state legislature in August, 1892. He is one of the progressive farmers and enterprising citizens of Henry county, takes great interest in all public movements calculated to improve the general condition of the community, and is respected by his friends and neighbors to a high degree.

Thomas J. Dawsey, planter and stock raiser of Henry county, Ala., was born in Decatur county, Ga., in 1840. His paternal great-grandfather, Michael Dawsey, came from England in 1761, and settled in Virginia. He there became a farmer and engaged in the Revolutionary war, enlisting in the Second Virginia infantry under Greene, and was killed in 1783 near where now stands the city of Charlottesville. He left two sons, Thomas, grandfather of Thomas J. Dawsey, and Michael, who settled in Tennessee, whose descendants still survive, and one of whom was at one time editor of the Macon Telegraph, published at Macon, Ga. Thomas Dawsey was born in November, 1766, near Charlottesville, Va., and while in his youth received a fair education. At first he began life by teaching school, and in his nineteenth year went to South Carolina and there became a dealer and speculator in negro property. He was married in that state, about 1800, to Miss Elizabeth Hooks, and in 1815 he removed to Georgia, settling in Tattnal county, and there engaged in stock raising and dealing in stock, in which he was very successful. In 1819 he removed to Florida and settled in Leon county, where the city of Tallahassee now stands, and established a mercantile business. At the same time he became a Methodist minister, and filled the pulpit of the Methodist church for many years in connection with his mercantile business. He was appointed judge of probate for Leon county, and was the

first to fill that office in that county. In 1828 he removed to the present site of Quincy, Fla., cleared a farm and engaged in farming. In 1838 he removed to Alabama, and became one of Henry county's earliest settlers. Here he lived until 1845, and then he moved to Sylvan Grove, Dale county, where he lived until 1851, when he moved to the house of J. J. Dawsey, and lived there until his death, which occurred November 19, 1854. At this time he was in his eighty-eighth year. Elizabeth Hooks, his wife, died August 7th, 1854, in the eightieth year of her age. The father of Thomas J. Dawsey, James J. Dawsey, was born in South Carolina. He was reared a farmer boy, and at eleven years of age he moved with his parents to Tattnall county, Ga. In 1840 he came to Alabama, and settled in Henry county on the farm now owned and occupied by Thomas J. Dawsey, and became one of the largest stock raisers in the county. He was county commissioner for a number of years, and assisted in the erection of the first court house in the county. He filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and remained a planter until his death, which occurred in 1871. In politics he was a democrat, and he was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He was married in Georgia, in 1838, to Miss Parmelia Privatt, who was born in Robeson county, N. C., in 1819, and who at fourteen years of age was taken by her parents to Georgia, where she was married in her sixteenth year, and she became the mother of fourteen children, six of whom still survive. She lived a consistent christian life until her death, which occurred December 19, 1891, when she was seventy-two years old. Thomas J. Dawsey removed to Henry county with his parents, and in this county grew to manhood, taking an active interest in the management of the plantation until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Seventh Georgia infantry under Captain Merrell, and served the Confederate cause about two years, and then becoming dissatisfied with that cause he united with the Federal army and fought for the Union cause until the war closed. He was mustered out of service at New Orleans in June, 1865. He then went to Texas, and subsequently to Mexico, returning to Alabama in the latter part of 1866. He then settled on the farm he now owns and occupies, and has ever since been engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Dawsey was married, in 1860, to Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Wyley Smith, a farmer of Henry county, and a native of Barnwell district, S. C., who after his marriage came to Alabama in 1846, settling in Henry county and dying in 1847. His wife, Elizabeth Knight, was also a native of South Carolina, where she was married. She survived her husband a number of years, and lived with Thomas J. Dawsey until her death, which occurred in March, 1890. Mrs. Thomas J. Dawsey was born in South Carolina January 13, 1844. She was brought to Alabama by her parents when two years old. She was married in her sixteenth year, and became the mother of sixteen children, thirteen of whom still survive, viz.: Parmelia A., wife of James Beckett, a

farmer of Henry county; Thomas W., a farmer of Henry county; James R., traveling man; Abner P., resident of Ashford, Ala.; Mary, deceased wife of Samuel Beckett; John J.; Stephen; Sarah V.; Lillie and Lelia, twins; Learoy; William C. and Sampford M. Thomas J. Dawsey owns in his own right 600 acres of land, five miles from the city of Dothen. His is a model farm and he is regarded as a model farmer. His buildings are large and commodious, and his plantation is well equipped with everything necessary to make farm work as light as practicable. He raises cotton, corn, cane, Bermuda grass, stock and fruit of all kinds. He has always been a democrat. He is a member of Dothen lodge, No. 466, A. F. & A. M., and has been a Mason since 1869. He is also a member of Smyrna grange, No. 699, and is a worthy treasurer of the grange. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and he is a public-spirited and highly respected citizen.

JOHN W. DREWRY, capitalist and cotton buyer of Dothen, and one of the leading business men of Henry county, was born at Spring Hill, March 31, 1860. He is a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Etheridge) Drewry, the former of whom was born in Georgia in 1827, and came to Eufaula in 1867. He has lived there ever since, constantly engaged in his practice as a physician and surgeon. The mother of John W. Drewry is a native of Georgia, and still survives. John W. Drewry grew up in Barbour county, had the advantages of the common school, and early entered the employ of his uncle, William H. Grice, at Eufaula, where he learned the art of classifying and buying cotton, remaining in his uncle's employ until he had accumulated sufficient means to pay tuition for a term at school. In 1879 he entered the university of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, and at the end of three years, graduated in five studies. He then entered the employ of his uncle, M. Grice, of Eufaula, in buying cotton, and afterward became his partner in the manufacture of brick. He continued thus engaged successfully for two years, and for five years he was engaged in buying cotton. In 1887, he went to north Alabama and engaged in the manufacture of brick there, in company with his brother, which enterprise proved successful. After a sojourn in this part of the state he returned to Eufaula, and in May, 1889, he located in the present town of Dothen, where he has since continued to live. Here he engaged in his favorite occupation, that of buying cotton, and was the first cotton buyer in the place, and the founder of the business in Dothen. Previous to this time the cotton produced in the county had to be conveyed to Columbia by wagons, there being no railroad here, and the money paid out for it had to be sent to Columbia, and thence by messenger throughout the country. The first year he was in business in Dothen he bought 600 bales; the second year, 1,200, and the third year, 12,000, showing a most gratifying increase in the pusiness done at the new cotton market. He is also engaged to a certain extent in the real estate business. He has a large cotton warehouse, and since the advent of the railroad his facilities for the handling

of cotton have been largely increased, for he has ample transportation for his goods. On January 19, 1888, he was married to Miss Anna McDonald, the only surviving child born to John J. and Dora (Harris) McDonald. The former is a wealthy planter of Georgia, farms on an extensive scale, and is one of the well known figures in financial circles in Cuthbert, where he lives, and where he is engaged in money lending. Mr. Drewry's wife was born in Cuthbert, Ga., in 1869, grew to womanhood there, surrounded by the best of educational facilities. She graduated from the Female college at Macon, Ga., in 1888. She was married at the age of nineteen years, and is the mother of two children, Eva Gertrude and James McDonald. Mr. Drewry has seen Dothen grow from a small hamlet of a few houses to a town of its present size and prosperity. He has been instrumental in the up-building of all its industries, and was one of the first to assist in the location of the compress here, which has a capital stock of $30,000. In 1889, he erected his present handsome residence on Foster street, which is built in modern style with all needed improvements. He is recognized as one of Dothen's most active and prosperous business men, and is now as actively engaged as at any previous time in his life. He has not neglected to assist the church and schools to the extent of their needs, and his ability, and in every duty of a citizen has set, and is setting, a good example.

Joseph S. Espy, principal of the southeast Alabama Agricultural school and Experiment station, was born January 18, 1844. He was the eighth in a family of nine children born to Robert M. and Elizabeth (Watts) Espy. The former was a native of Georgia, and came to Alabama while a boy, remained with his parents in Cherokee county for some time, and then moved to Tallapoosa county, where he grew to manhood and married there. His education was of the most limited character. Subsequently he moved to Barbour county, and purchased a plantation there, in which he remained till his death, which occurred in 1858. His wife was born in Cherokee county, Ala., grew to womanhood there, having but limited educational advantages, schools being very scarce there, at that time. She was married at about the age of seventeen, and died in 1859. Joseph S. Espy was reared on his father's farm, attended school a short time, and, at the age of ten years, moved with his parents to Barbour county. Here also he attended school, while working on his father's plantation. He subsequently attended what was known as the old Field academy, then located on the Chattahoochie river, but now defunct. In 1861, he attended school at Cotton Hill, Ga. In 1862, he started a school at Eufaula, Barbour county, but the Civil war being in progress at that time, he enlisted in the light artillery, commanded by Capt. Clark at Eufaula, and served until the final surrender. He then settled at Lawrenceville, and attended school for a short time. In 1866, he taught a country school for a few months, and in the fall of that year, began attendance at the Emory and Henry college, graduating from there

in 1870. He then returned to Lawrenceville, Henry county, and taught the village school for eighteen consecutive years. In 1889, he accepted the principalship of the southeast Alabama Agricultural school and Experiment station, located at Abbeville, and has retained the position ever since. This school is now in a healthful condition, and employs four teachers. It opened with an enrollment of 250 students, and since has had an average of 200. The school is of a literary and scientific character, and under Prof. Espy's careful supervision is fast becoming noted throughout the south, as one of the best schools of that region. In 1870, Prof. Espy was married to Miss S. E. Dorkins, daughter of Mr. Robert Dorkins, who was at one time a large planter of Henry county. Mrs. Espy was born in this county, and received an excellent education. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Prof. and Mrs. Espy are the parents of eight children, viz.: Buhrman, attending Howard college, Westlake, Ala.; Walter A., now a merchant of Lawrenceville; Carlyle, merchant at Abbeville; Clara, now attending the high school at Abbeville; Joseph, Daisy, Mary and the baby. Politically Prof. Espy is a democrat, and religiously a member of the Baptist church. He is a public-spirited man, and gives general satisfaction in the position he holds, in which he commands a salary of $1,500 a year. He owns some 850 acres of land, and is thus a solid and substantial citizen.

THOMAS M. ESPY, attorney, of Dothen, Ala., was born in Henry county, Ala., April 2, 1862. He is a son of Thomas F. and Fannie (Sursey) Espy, the former of whom was a native of Coosa county, Ala., born there in 1839, remaining there till 1842, when he moved to Barbour county with his parents, where he grew to manhood. In 1859, he was married in Henry county, where he bought a farm, settled upon it and improved it, operating it until 1888, when he engaged in business at Headland, Henry county, which business he still continues to conduct. He now transacts a business of about $18,000 per year. He was elected to the legislature in 1876, serving one term. He has been a member of the Missionary Baptist church since early manhood. His wife was a native of Henry county, Ala., where she lived until her marriage, which occurred in her fifteenth year. She is the mother of seven children, all of whom are living, and all reside in Henry county. Her father, James Sursey, came from North Carolina, settled in Henry county, and was prominently identified with the early settlement of the county. He was elected at different times to both branches of the state legislature. Thomas M. Espy was brought up on a farm, attended common school as much as possible, and then entered college, gaining a literary education, and at the age of twenty-one, began the study of law under Col. John D. Roquemore, and Col. C. C. Shoster, of Eufaula. He was admitted to practice April 1, 1884, after which he went west in search of a suitable location. He visited Texas, Mexico and Arkansas, remaining in the west

one year, failing to find a suitable location. He returned to Alabama, the land of his birth, settling in Columbia, Henry county. Here he opened a law office and began the practice of law, remaining thus one year. He then formed a partnership with R. H. Walker, and immediately opened an office under the firm name of Walker & Espy, which continued six years, during which time the firm gained some of the most complicated murder cases known to the annals of Henry county. They thus make one of the best known law firms, known in southeastern Alabama. In 1891, Mr. Espy removed to Dothen, and there opened a law office, under the firm name of Farmer & Espy, Mr. Espy being the senior member of the firm. The practice of this firm is very extensive, and is steadily growing. Mr. Espy is considered one of the brightest legal lights in Henry county. In politics he adheres to the old Jeffersonian democracy. He received his literary education under his uncle, Prof. Joseph Espy, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work. He has accumulated through his law practice, between 700 and 800 acres of land, and is a successful financier. He takes an active interest in the politics of the day, and though he has never been a political aspirant, he likes to see good men elected to office. He has always taken a deep interest in what tends to build up the state, churches, schools and industries of all kinds.

B. A. FORRESTER, merchant and capitalist of Cowarts, Ala., is one of the representative business men of the county. He was born in Beaufort county, S. C., April 28, 1843, and was one of seven children born to Henry A. and Lucy A. (Knight) Forrester. The father was born in South Carolina in 1811, and was a descendant of a long line of democrats, his father being a nullifier in his time. The ancestors came from the Emerald Isle, and belonged to that branch of the Forrester family of Ireland, known as the most expert marksmen of their day. These ancestors came to America and settled in South Carolina, and were among its earliest inhabitants. The father B. A. Forrester grew to manhood on the farm and secured a very limited education. In 1839 he was married, and in 1849, moved with his family to Gadsden county, Fla., where he bought a farm and engaged in farming. He produced what is known as the long staple cotton, and also the cigar leaf tobacco. In 1850 he removed to Alabama, settling in Henry county, near the present town of Columbia. Later he removed near to the little village of Cowarts, and remained there until his death, which occurred in February, 1881. He was regarded as one of the most practical farmers of Henry county, and indeed of the state. He was familiary known as "Uncle Henry." In his early days he was a believer in the Universalist doctrine, but later he became a member of the Missionary Baptist church. The mother of B. A. Forrester was born in Beaufort county, S. C., and received her education there. She was a daughter of Talbot Knight, a Baptist minister of distinction in that state. She was married at the age of sixteen, and became the mother of fourteen children, six of whom now survive. Early in life she united

with the Missionary Baptist church, and lived in accordance with its teachings until her death, which occurred in 1887. B. A. Forrester grew up a farmer's boy, and although his parents were the owners of numerous slaves, in their young days, he early in life developed an active interest in business, and an independent spirit which has remained with him through life, and which has been of great use to him in his busy career. His education was very limited, and early in life he became a planter. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Seventh Georgia infantry, state troops, and served seven months, principally at the port of Savannah. He then joined the Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, in which he served as a private soldier until the end of the war. He participated in many battles and skirmishes, but was never severely wounded. He fought at the great battle of Atlanta, and carried off the field William E. Bradley of Abbeville, who had had his leg shot off. He participated in sixteen regular engagements, among them, besides Gettysburg, the following: Iuka, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, and Atlanta. He was wounded three times, all flesh wounds. He was captured twice, but effected his escape in each case. In 1864 he was promoted to the second lieutenancy, but declined to accept the commission, saying that he enlisted to carry a gun, and that he purposed to fulfill his mission in that respect. He was discharged in April, 1865, at Greensborough, N. C. After the war, he engaged in farming, pre-empting a farm of 160 acres, situated near the present village of Cowarts, to which he has added until now he owns 2,000 acres of turpentine, timbered and good farming land. In 1866 his taxes were $1.50, while in 1891 he paid a tax on realty of $209. He has followed farming ever since the close of the war, and he has always been one of the most successful farmers of the county. In 1878 he engaged in mercantile business with Mr. L. G. Clark, continuing until 1880, when he withdrew. He then opened a general stock of merchandise at Cowarts, to which he has added until now he runs a large store there. He also continues his farming operations, and is in full partnership with his brother in a steam saw mill and lumber business, and has numerous other interests. He has nine farms, all in good working order. He was married December 24, 1865, to Miss Rebecca A. Autley, daughter of Emanuel Autley, who fell mortally wounded at Vicksburg. Mrs. Forrester was born in Henry county in 1852, and grew to womanhood near the beautiful home she now occupies. She failed to receive the education she should have received, because the country was then overrun by the armies of the conflicting interests. She was married in her fifteenth year, and became the mother of fourteen children, twelve of whom now survive, viz.: Theodosia, wife of James W. Folkes, residing at Cowarts; Reding B., single and bookkeeper for B. A. Forrester; Sterling P., married to Miss Jester of Cowarts; Vincent T., attending school; Oliver, clerk for B. A. Forrester; Harvey G.; Escenith; Whitfield R.; Fernando C.; Fred F.; Sibbie E.; and Otto. Both

Mr. and Mrs. Forrester are members of the Missionary Baptist church, of which Mr. Forrester is a deacon, and he is also the superintendent of the Sunday school belonging to his church. In 1880 Mr. Forrester took the initiatory steps necessary to secure a postoffice at Cowarts, in which he was successful and has been postmaster ever since. He has been township superintendent for fifteen years. Politically, Mr. Forrester is a democrat. Personally he is one of the most courteous and genial of men. He has had two principal aims in life, first to leave to his descendants an unblemished name, and second, to accumulate a competency, in both of which, up to the present time, at least, he has been successful.

JOHN WEBB FOSTER, attorney, of Abbeville, Henry county, Ala., was born October 14, 1850, in Lowndes county, Miss., and is the son of John A. and Mary (Webb) Foster. John A. Foster, a native of Georgia born in the year 1828, graduated from the university of Alabama at the age of nineteen years, and a year later was admitted to the bar, but did not at once engage in practice. To replenish his purse he went to Lowndes county, Miss., and for several terms taught school; while thus employed, he was elected president of the Southern Female college, at La Grange, Ga., which position he filled for a number of years, and then came to Alabama and entered upon the practice of law at Clayton, Barbour county. While thus engaged, the Civil war broke out, and he entered the Confederate army as first lieutenant of the "Seals Guards," and subsequently became captain, which rank he held until the termination of hostilities, when, finding his purse depleted, he taught a select school a short time, after which he resumed the practice of law, which he followed until 1880, when he was elected chancelor of the southeastern division, which important position he has held ever since. Mrs. Mary (Webb) Foster was a native of North Carolina, was married at the age of eighteen, and died in 1857, the mother of four children. Mr. Foster re-married in 1859, and to this marriage have been born one son and two daughters. Of these seven children, five are still living. John Webb Foster was deprived of an early education by the outbreak of the war, and received the better part of his instruction from his father, after peace was restored. He was very studious, and in October, 1868, was admitted to the bar. He remained at Clayton until 1870, when he settled in Abbeville, having been appointed register of the chancery court of Henry county, which office he held from March, 1870, to June, 1883; he also served as county superintendent of education from April, 1871, to February, 1881. In 1884, he was elected to the state legislature, and re-elected in 1886. Concerning his career in that body, the Montgomery Daily Dispatch had this to say: "Mr. J. W. Foster is a son of John A. Foster, who has the reputation of being the most astute politician in Alabama, and the son is 'a chip off the old block.' The son has many of the most marked characteristics of the father. He is a close observer of men, never forgets a face, and is most kind and considerate of the feelings of others. In stature, he is

rather short and stout, and has a rather dreamy black eye; but is, nevertheless, far from having anything dreamy in his make-up. He is frank, candid and practical; in manner, he is modest and unassuming, and is companionable, pleasant and agreeable, and impresses favorably all those with whom he comes in contact. An able lawyer, a close student, and possessing all the elements of a successful politician, Mr. Foster is worthy to fill any position, and with his long legislative experience, would add lustre to a name already bright in the political annals of the state." Mr. Foster was united to Miss L. E. Petty, in May, 1871, daughter of B. F. and Kate Petty; her father was one of Clayton's men; also a man of prominence and ability, with that force of character that belongs to men of stanch principles and honest methods; his death occurred in 1887, aged sixty-five years; he left an ample competency for the support of his family. By his marriage, Mr. Foster became the father of three children—Lola, Emma and Kate. Mr. Foster is a public-spirited gentleman in every sense of the word, has always taken an active part in politics, has a very extensive acquaintance with the noted men of the state, and as a lawyer, occupies the highest rank.

J. L. Fowler, M. D., a physician and representative man of Henry county, was born in Lynchburg, Campbell county, Va., in 1823. He was a son of Thomas G. and Agnes B. (Patterson) Fowler, who were the parents of five children. The former was born in Goochland county, Va., and was raised in his native state. For fifteen years he was inspector at Martin's warehouse in Lynchburg, and was married there. He also died there in 1830. The mother of J. L. was born in Georgia, and moved with her parents to Campbell county, Va., where she grew up, attending such schools as the country afforded, which at that time were not of the best. Early in life she united with the Missionary Baptist church, and remained a consistent member thereof the rest of her life. She was married at the age of eighteen, and became the mother of five children, only two of whom now survive, J. L., and a brother, who lives in Columbia, Henry county, Ala. After her husband's death, she married Joshua Thornhill, of Appomattox county, Va., and died in her seventy-fourth year. Dr. J. L. Fowler began life on a plantation, and performed the ordinary duties of a farmer's boy, until he reached his thirteenth year. He was then made overseer of his mother's negroes, in which capacity, working at the same time, he served for a number of years. Thus what opportunities for acquiring an education, he might have under other circumstances, were lost to him. In 1847 he began reading medicine under a private preceptor, subsequently graduating from an advanced academy, and in 1851, graduating from the medical college at Charleston, S. C. He then went to Randolph county, Ga., and there began the practice of his profession, remaining there five years. He then removed to Fort Gaines. Ga., and resumed practice. In 1856 he was married to Miss Eliza Bennett, daughter of James Bennett, a prominent pioneer of Henry

county, Ala. She was born in 1836, within three miles of where her commodious home now is. Here she grew to womanhood, enjoying the best educational advantages the country afforded, attending school at Columbus, La Grange and Fort Gaines, Ga. Early in life she became a member of the Missionary Baptist church. She was married in her twentieth year, and is the mother of nine children, seven of whom now survive: John B., a farmer of Henry county; James T., a practicing physician, who resides at home, and assists his father in his large practice, and who married Miss Bunker of Florida; M. L., a druggist of Morristown, Tenn.; D. G., who resides at home; Hattie L. and Addie C., twins, single and residing at home, and Robert Lee, residing at home. J. L. Fowler took part in the war of the rebellion, serving as captain of his company. In 1862 he bought a small parcel of land, to which he has added from time to time, until now he owns some 600 acres, mostly river bottom plantation land. When he retired from the army, he removed to his present home place, where he erected the large and spacious house in which he now lives. He is one of the ancient landmarks of the county, whose circle of friends extends far and wide in all directions. Politically he is a democrat, and is an advocate of all good measures for the advancement of the community. He is one of the self-made men of the day, and has the confidence and respect of all.

James Helton, one of the most prominent farmers of Henry county, was born in South Carolina in September, 1825. He is a son of William A. and Susan (Jordan) Helton, who were natives of South Carolina, but who moved to Alabama in 1826. They settled in Henry county, near where Mr. Helton's present home is situated. William A. Helton died in 1839. His widow was a member of the Primitive Baptist church, and lived with her son till her death, which occurred in 1873. James Helton was brought up on the farm, performing the ordinary duties pertaining to farm life, during his minority, and with extremely limited opportunities for acquiring even the rudiments of an education. His deprivation in this respect was so great that when elected justice of the peace in 1850, he could scarcely write his name, and he had learned to do that as well as to read by his own efforts. In 1847 he was married to Miss Catherine Strickland, daughter of James Strickland. She was born in Henry county, received her education in the common schools of the county, was married in her sixteenth year, was a member of the Primitive Baptist church, and died in 1872. James Helton was married the second time in 1874 to Miss Martha A. Holmes, daughter of James Holmes. She was born in Henry county, and married at about the age of twenty years. In 1863, Mr. Helton enlisted in the Sixth cavalry under Capt. McCray, and served until the final surrender. He then resumed farming, and has followed it ever since. In 1880 he erected a cotton gin on his premises, and in 1885 built a small store and stocked it with such supplies as are needed on a plantation for the hired hands. This store has constantly increased in size and contents,

until now he carries about $1,000 worth of general merchandise. The postoffice is also kept in this store and Mr. Helton's son, John Wesley Helton, is the postmaster. The office was named Wesley in his honor. In 1891 he increased the capacity of his cotton gin by putting in a good ten-horse power steam engine, and now does the ginning for the entire neighborhood. Mr. Helton had three children by his first wife. viz.: Amanda, deceased wife of Harris Gambler; Matilda, deceased wife of Granberry Burnham; and John Wesley, single, and living at home. By his second marriage he had one child, Susie, at home and attending school. In 1874 Mr. Helton was elected county commissioner, without any knowledge on his part that he was a candidate until he was elected. In 1884 he was elected treasurer of Henry county, and served one term with general satisfaction to the public. He is now a candidate for re-election. He has always voted the democratic ticket, and has always been known as a public-spirited man, alive to all the important issues of the day. He is one of the largest and most progressive planters of Henry county, owning 1,900 acres of good farming and timbered land, and has much of it in a high state of cultivation. Though deprived of opportunities of obtaining such an education as he desired, yet his experience of the world has so taught him wisdom, that he is now recognized as a man of sound judgment and practical views, and he is for these and other qualities highly respected by the entire community.

Bright W. Herring, merchant and farmer of Headland, Ala., was born November 16, 1846, in New Hanover county, N. C. He is a son of John B. and Mary A. (Moore) Herring, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1811. At an early age he became a merchant, and also engaged in the manufacture of lumber, naval stores and tar, and at the same time ran a plantation. He was married in North Carolina, and in 1850 removed to Georgia, and settled in Sumter county, where he engaged in farming, continuing thus engaged for eight years. In 1858 he came to Alabama, settling in Coffee county, where he lived until his death, in 1865. Bright W. Herring commenced life for himself as a farmer when he was nineteen years old. By his father's death the care of his step-mother and sisters devolved upon him. He first saw his sisters in good homes of their own and provided a comfortable home for his step-mother, in which she might spend her declining years. In 1867 he removed to Henry county, settling near where Headland now stands, and pursued farming as an occupation, purchased 160 acres additional, and sold out his entire interests in 1876, and removed to the village of Headland, and entered 160 acres of land as a homestead. He has always followed farming, and is still thus engaged. In 1882 he opened a general stock of merchandise in Headland, and has since that time been engaged in merchandising. He began as a merchant with about $300 capital, and now carries a stock of about $3,000, and does a business of about $7,000 per year. In 1870 he married Miss Amanda Dykes, daughter of Isaac

Dykes, who was a native of Georgia, and by occupation was a farmer and a blacksmith. He came to Alabama at an early day, settled in Dale county, where he still resides, and where he still follows farming and blacksmithing. Mrs. Herring, at the time of her marriage, was in her twentieth year. She has borne her husband eight children, six boys and two girls, viz.: Charlie B., Orlando, Lorena, William I., Nancy J., Leonard J., Joseph E., and Ernest C., all of whom are being well educated. Both Mr. and Mrs. Herring are members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Herring has a plantation of 280 acres of land, and on his premises has a well equipped steam cotton gin, which is kept running to its full capacity during the season. Mr. Herring has always been active in the support of schools and churches, and it was largely through his efforts that the present pretty little church of the Missionary Baptist congregation was built in Headland. He is now superintendent of its Sunday school. He is a member of Headland lodge, No. 438, A. F. & A. M., and is master of the lodge. The four eldest children, as well as their parents, are members of the church. Mr. Herring served as clerk of the church ten consecutive years, and was then made deacon. He was elected township trustee in 1891, and also a member of the municipal board and school trustee. He has represented his lodge at the grand lodge of Masons many times, and is recognized as one of Henry county's most popular and prosperous citizens.

Francis M. Holley, a porsperous young farmer of Henry county, was born May 2, 1857. His father was John G. Holley, Sr., born in Lawrence county, Ga., in 1820, and his mother was Phebe (Price) Holley. The former came with his parents to Alabama in 1823. He, when he grew up, settled in Henry county, became a large land owner and slaveholder, and followed farming until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in the Henry Grays under Gen. A. C. Gordon of Henry county, and served until the final surrender. He then engaged in merchandising, putting in a stock of general merchandise at Lawrenceville, which he handled in connection with his farm. He was a man of good business qualifications and did much to repair the ravages of the war. He was considered one of Henry county's most substantial and conservative men, and died in 1877, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. His wife, the mother of our subject, was a native of Henry county, born June 14, 1824, was educated in the schools of Henry county, and was married January 7, 1844. She was a lady of culture and refinement, and was the mother of six children: John G., Jr.; Sarah, wife of Jesse Hattoe: Mary E., wife of Jesse Hickses; Martha L., wife of N. L. Hawley; Melissa, wife of W. L. Kelley, and Francis M. The mother of these children died in October, 1861, in her thirty-seventh year. Francis M. Holley is a native of Henry county, and was raised and educated in the county. He was married November 17, 1880, to Miss H. L. Espy, daughter of W. C. Espy. Her father was a native of Coosa county, Ala., was a farmer by occu-

pation and served in the late war four years. Ater the close of the war he resumed farming, which he followed till his death, which occurred in July, 1891, in his sixty-first year. Her mother was also a native of Alabama, was educated at home, and was married in her twenty-first year. She is the mother of six children, all of whom are living, as well as herself. She resides at Columbia, Ala. The wife of our subject was brought up in Barbour county, and came with her parents to Henry county, and was educated for the most part in the advanced schools of Lawrenceville, under the careful supervision of her uncle, Prof. Joseph Espy. She was married in her twenty-first year, and is the mother of four chlidren, three of whom are living: Hattie M.; Ida, and Francis R.; William Harrison died in infancy. Our subject began life on a farm for himself in 1877, and has continued in this line ever since. He now owns a tract of land containing 1,800 acres of as fine land as there is in Henry county. Upon this farm he has erected the best of buildings, including a large and commodious and well ventilated house. He has good tenant houses, convenient lots and stables, orchards full of fine fruit trees, fields bearing excellent crops of all kinds, and every appearance of thrift and prosperity. While our subject is yet a young man, he is regarded as one of the most progressive farmers of the county. He is a democrat in politics, and takes active interest in the political questions of the day. He is a member of Lawrenceville lodge, No. 248, A. F. & A. M., and a valuable member of society.

Reason W. Irwin, farmer of Henry county, was born in Georgia in 1840. He was one of ten children born to Alexander and Margaret M. (Lawson) Irwin. The former was a Georgian, and was raised and married in his native state. He was one of the wealthy men of Georgia, owning large quantities of land and a great many slaves. His death occurred in 1839. Mrs. Margaret M. Lawson, was born in Georgia, was a woman of education and accomplishments, and was the mother of ten children. She died in 1852. R. W. Irwin grew to manhood on his mother's plantation, and was given every educational advantage the country afforded. He is justly proud of his Irish ancestry. Three brothers came from Ireland at an early day, and settled in Virginia. From one of these brothers sprang the ancestors of Mr. Irwin. One of his uncles settled in Henry county in 1825, bought up vast tracts land and represented Henry county in the legislature for many years. He was a distingiushed military man, and during the Indian troubles in Barbour county took an active part and rendered his country valuable service. The present city of Eufaula, formerly named Irwinton, was named in his honor. He died in 1850. Mr. R. W. Irwin and his brother inherited the estates. Mr. Irwin and his four brothers came to Henry county, the former taking up the vocation of farmer, which he followed until the breaking out of the war. He went out as first lieutenant in the company known as the Irwin Invincibles, serving three and a half

years. His brother was captain of this company. In 1863 Mr. Irwin was married to Miss Anna Worthen, daughter of Richard Worthen, who was one of the wealthy planters and merchants of Georgia, and a man of education and culture. His death occurred in 1862. The wife of R. W. Irwin grew to womanhood under the paternal roof in Washington county, Ga.; she was well educated in her youth, being a graduate of the Monroe female college. She was one of a family of twelve children, all of whom became educated and accomplished. Her father represented his county in the legislature for a number of years. She was married at the age of nineteen, and is the mother of three children, two of whom survive, Emma V., graduate of Shorter Female college of Rome, Ga.: George R., attending school at Fort Gaines, Ga. After the war Mr. Irwin resumed farming, and since then has continued to follow this calling. He now lives in a spacious and handsome mansion near Shorterville, surrounded by all the comforts of life. He owns 1,400 acres of choice land, most of which is in a high satte of cultivation. He is a straightout democrat, and is known far and wide as one Henry county's substantial and reliable citizens. Notwithstanding the fact that he does not aspire to official honors he is strongly in favor of building up the material interests of a community, and is active in his support of church and school. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

W. J. Jenkins, one of Dothen's wealthy business men and speculators, was born in Henry county, Ala., February 21, 1851. He was a son of Wilson R. and Elizabeth (Daniels) Jenkins, the former of whom was born in South Carolina, and while young moved to Tallahassee, Fla., where he grew to manhood without education. In 1840 he settled in Henry county, Ala., where he engaged in farming, but subsequently lived an unsettled life, and in 1882 moved to Geneva county, where he died in July, 1887. Mrs. Jenkins was born in Alabama, came to Henry county while young, and there grew to womanhood and was married at the age of twenty. She is the mother of nine children, all of whom survive. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Our subject grew up on the farm, and without being able to read or write. Upon arriving at mature years he began for himself by working on a farm for wages. He was married when nineteen years old, and then engaged as a laborer in a saw mill, working one month. He then engaged to work for W. Carroll on his farm in Dale county, remaining one year, then for Mr. Pilcher one year, and also for John W. Branch, one year. He had now accumulated sufficient means to buy forty acres of timber land, which he proceeded to improve by building a house, clearing a few acres and putting in a small crop. At the end of four years from his marriage he had saved $400, and the year after purchasing his first forty acres he bought ninety acres more. This he improved, and at the end of ten years from his marriage he owned 700 acres of land. He continued to

farm until 1881, when he sold out and moved to the present town of Dothen, then nothing but a cross roads with one small store. Here he purchased 160 acres of land, and erected one of the best equipped mills in southeastern Alabama. This contained a grist mill, a gin and a saw mill, run by steam. At that time there were not more than sixty people within a mile from his mill in all directions, yet he went ahead, got things to running smoothly, and bought more land. After operating this mill for eighteen months it was destroyed by fire. Previous to its destruction it could have been sold for $2,500. He then built as team gin, and later a steam mill, and continued doing business until the town of Dothen started and the price of land began to advance. He then turned his attention to dealing in horses and mules and lands, and bought the first lot put on sale in Dothen, and also the second, and he built the first frame house in lower Henry county. The first lumber sawed in his mill was for a church and school house. The first land he procured at Dothen was that upon which the business part of the town is now located. He was married to Miss Cain August 21, 1870. She was a daughter of William Cain, and was brought up in Dale county. She was married in her twenty-second year, and became the mother of seven children: William L., at present a student of medicine at Atlanta, Ga.; Elizabeth, now in attendance at the Female college at Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Savannah, also at the same college; Marcellus, Arlevy, Adina, George W., at school in Dothen under Prof. Espy. The wife of our subject was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, continuing such until her death, which occurred March 28, 1883. Mr. Jenkins was married the second time in 1883, to Miss Adeline Benefield, daughter of Jacob Benefield. She grew to womanhood in Henry county, having been born there July 20, 1861, and has no children. W. J. Jenkins has witnessed the entire growth of the town of Dothen. within the past ten years it has grown from a place of sixty-three inhabitants to one of more than 3,000 inhabitants. To this growth he has contributed in no small degree, especially to the upbuilding of churches and schools. He organized the first music class in Dothen, and brought the first organ to the town. He was a persistent worker for the introduction of the railroad, and is a stockholder in the company. He owns about 1,900 acres of land, beside numerous lots in the town of Dothen, and his income from his property is over $1,000 per year. He is giving his children a good education, of which he was himself deprived. Mr. Jenkins is in every sense a self-made man, and takes great interest in public affairs.

JEFFERSON S. KOONCE, one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of Henry county, was born in Alabama in 1832, near where he now resides. He was one of eight children born to John F. and Susan S. (Cawthorn) Koonce. His ancestors came from Germany at a very early day and settled in North Carolina, in which state Mr. John F. Koonce was born in 1801. He was the son of John and Mary (Fordham) Koonce. He

came to Alabama in 1819, when he was eighteen years old, and when the Indians were his principal neighbors. He entered a large tract of land and became one of the pioneers of the county. He was married in 1827, and his death occurred in 1859. He lived in Henry county till his death, and did much to build up the county and to improve the methods of agriculture which he saw in use here. His wife was a native of Georgia, and when she was ten years old was brought by her parents to Alabama. They settled near Columbia, in Henry county, in 1819, and lived there the rest of their days. She was married in her nineteenth year, and was the mother of eight children, seven of whom reached maturity, and three of whom are still living, Jefferson S., a brother and a sister. This sister is now the wife of Lafayette Teague, of Texas. Jefferson S. Koonce began life as a farmer's boy, attending the common schools of the county at such times as his services could be spared on the plantation. In 1859 he bought his father's old plantation, to which he has added from time to time until he now owns some 2,000 acres of land. He enlisted in company A, Sixth Alabama infantry, under Capt. A. C. Gordon, and served until the state of his health compelled him to resign. He then returned home and has followed agricultural pursuits ever since. In 1875 he was married to Miss Catherine E. Wood, daughter of W. H. Wood. She was born in Henry county in 1842, was well educated, and is now the mother of three children, viz.: Jefferson M., Susie M. and Bessie C., twins. Mr. Koonce has built a large and handsome residence near the corporate limits of Columbia, which is surrounded by trees, flowers and shrubs, and is a home in every way desirable. It is built upon a part of the land entered by his grandfather. He has 400 acres of land near his home, which he has farmed according to the latest principles of science, and has thereby increased its productiveness 100 per cent. during the last thirty years. Jefferson S. Koonce is a great reader, and has a very fine library filled with the best literature. Of this library he is justly proud. Politically he is a democrat, and he is in every sense of the word a public-spirited man. He has done much for the agricultural interest of the county. He was one of the originators of the new cotton mill just completed here, and is a member of the board of directors.

William C. Koonce, druggist of Columbia, Henry county, is one of the public-spirited and active business men of this county. He was born in Henry county in 1838, and is a brother of Hon. Jefferson S. Koonce, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, as also does that of the father. Beginning life as a farmer's boy, he early took up the study of pharmacy, and became a registered druggist. After having been engaged in farming two years, he, in 1858, engaged in the drug business the next two years. In 1866, he opened a drug store in Abbeville, in connection with a stock of general merchandise. Both of these lines of business he conducted successfully until 1870, when he disposed of his merchandise, moved back to Columbia, and for the next eight years was engaged in

farming. He then again established himself in the drug business, and has since been thus engaged. In 1871 he was married to Miss Claudia V. Goocher, daughter of William and Mary Goocher. William Goocher settled in Henry county in 1819, and was one of the pioneer and representative men of the county. The wife of W. C. Koonce was born in Alabama, in 1840. She was married at the age of thirty, and is the mother of five children, four of whom survive. viz.: Angerona, wife of Albert Williams, one of Henry county's prosperous young farmers, living near the city of Columbia; Daniel A., single, and living at home; William R., single, and also living at home; Miss Libbie, attending Columbla high school. In 1891, in connection with a number of others, Mr. Koonce organized a stock company for the purpose of erecting a cotton mill. This project was carried out, and a cotton mill of 2,000 spindles and with the very latest improvements, was erected, and is now in operation in the city of Columbia. Mr. Koonce was one of the first to encourage this enterprise, and is now one of the board of directors. He officiated as postmaster of the city of Columbia for a number of years, and is now one of the school trustees. He has served as one of the executive committee for a number of years, and in other ways has been selected by his fellow-citizens to take charge of their public affairs. He owns several thousand acres of good land in Florida, Georgia and Alabama, as well as one of the best equipped drug stores in Columbia. He has a beautiful home, surrounded with everything that tends to make life pleasant. In politics he is a democrat, and in manner cordial. In general, he is a good citizen, and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

Z. W. Laney, Sr.—Among the most enterprising and successful business men of Abbeville, Henry county, Ala., Z. W. Laney, Sr., stands conspicuously in the front. He was born in North Carolina, January 29, 1829, and is the fourth in a family of eleven children born to Evan and Leah (Seccrist) Laney, natives of Mecklenburg county, that state, where they were married. In 1836, these parents migrated to Talbot county, Ga., where they resided until 1848, when they moved to Dale county, Ala., where they bought a very large tract of land, which the father put in cultivation, and lived upon until his death in 1863, at the age of sixty-seven years, his wife surviving until 1866, when she passed away at the age of seventy-one. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Z. W. Laney, Sr., was reared on the home plantation, and educated at the common schools of Dale county. He was quite young when he was given permission to start out for himself to make his name and fortune. He was the possessor of a horse and gun, which he sold for $90, and devoted the proceeds for tuition in the high school at Louisville, Ala., in which he passed two terms. He then returned to Dale county, and taught two terms of country school, saving $300, and in 1857 took one more course in the high school, near the termination of which he met a gentleman who had a son in business in Abbeville and wanted a

clerk. A correspondence ensued, which resulted in Mr. Laney's securing the position, which he filled until 1861. He then taught in the public school of Abbeville until 1863, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, but was not allowed to serve on account of ill health. He therefore returned to his school. and taught until 1865. He had earned and saved at the commencement of the war about $4,000, which he invested in the best southern securities, but lost the whole of it. and the close of the war found him possessed of $2.50 in gold. But he was not discouraged, and, borrowing $250, he embarked in mercantile business, which he has successfully conducted to the present day. The marriage of Mr. Laney took place in 1860, to Miss Ann B. Culver, daughter of L. D. and Melvinia A. Culver. These parents were natives of Hancock county, Ga., whence they came in 1859 and settled in Lawrenceville, Henry county, Ala., where they purchased a large plantation. Here the mother died in 1890, at the advanced age of eighty-three years; the father still survives, and finds a very comfortable home with Mr. Laney. Mrs. Laney was born in Hancock county, Ga., in November, 1840, and was married at the age of twenty years. She has borne her husband five children, of whom only two survive. The eldest, Pet, is married to William O. Long, a young business man of Abbeville, and also clerk of the court of chancery; they have three children: Lloyd, Daisy and J. B. The son of Mr. Laney, Z. W., Jr., married Miss Lula Trawick, and resides in Abbeville. Mr. Laney, Sr., is a member of Abbeville lodge, No. 91, A. F. & A. M., and is also a royal arch Mason; formerly he was an Odd Fellow. He is a straight out democrat, has been a notary public since 1863, and was recently elected a member of the town board, receiving every vote cast. He is a great fancier of the horse and the dog, and shoots the rifle with unerring aim. With his wife, he holds membership with the Missionary Baptist church.

George Leslie, merchant of Gordon, Ala., and one of the enterprising men of Henry county, was born in Jackson county, Fla., in 1859. He was one of a family of seven children born to Felix and Lena C. (Mabley) Leslie, the former of whom was born in Georgia, grew up in that state and then moved to Troup county, Fla., and there engaged in farming. Some time afterward he removed to Jackson county, and followed farming till 1871, when he came to Alabama, settling in Henry county, where he engaged in the mercantile business at Gordon. He lived and died a believer in the doctrine of the Universalist church. The father of George Leslie was married three times: first in 1836 to Miss Almira Booth, by whom he had two children, one of whom, Thomas, survives, and resides in Russell county, Ala., and who represented his county in the lower house of the legislature for one term. He was married the second time in 1840, to Miss Racilla Tatum, by whom he had four children, but one of whom now survives, Miss Kate, who resides with George Leslie; his third marriage occurred in 1850, to the mother of George

Leslie, and by her he had seven children, two of whom now survive. He was thus the father of thirteen children, and had two sons in the late war. The mother of George Leslie was born at Auburn, Lee county, Ala., and lived there with her parents till they moved to Mobile, where she received her education. She was married in her twenty-second year. Early in life she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and lived a consistent christian life until her death, which occurred in 1860. Up to his eleventh year George Leslie resided on the farm, and then for some time worked as a clerk in a store and attended the schools at Newton, Dale county, Ala. This was in 1879 and 1880. August 23, 1880, he entered the store of William Wood, as clerk, and served in this capacity till 1882, when he purchased a half interest in a general stock of merchandise. He owned a livery stable, which he managed in connection with his mercantile establishment. He also had interests in real estate. Thus he continued till 1883, when he purchased the other half of the stock of general merchandise and has continued in that line ever since. Besides his mercantile undertakings he is also largely interested in buying cotton, having invested in this staple, usually from $5,000 to $6,000. He owns 5,000 acres of land, divided up into some twenty-five farms, covered in part with turpentine and lumber forests. He also owns considerable town property, including a very handsome residence, which he has just completed. He is the leading business man at Gordon, where he resides, and for which town he has done much in the building up of churches and schools, and all other enterprises intended to promote the moral and material prosperity of the place. He is highly respected by all who know him, and is one of the best citizens of the county. In politics he is a democrat, and in 1890 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and served one term. He was united in marriage with Miss Eddie D. Lewis, daughter of Capt. S. E. Lewis, of Ft. Gaines, Ga. She was born in Eufaula, Barbour county, Ala., but moved with her parents to Ft. Gaines, where she was educated. She also attended the female college of Cuthbert, Ga. She was married in her twentieth year. Both she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

James B. Long, physician and surgeon of Abbeville, was born May 8, 1857, in Pike county, Ala., near Troy. He was the second in a family of five children born to James B. and Mary J. (Oates) Long. The former was a native of Pike county, Ala., and was a son of a pioneer of that state. His father moved from South Carolina, and settled on Richland creek, in Pike county. He owned a plantation, and was one of the founders of the old Bethel church, which still stands. The father of James B. Long was a planter, ond owned slaves. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Fifteenth Alabama infantry, commanded by Col. William C. Oates. He died of typhoid fever at Richmond, and was interred there. The mother of Mr. Long was born in Pike county, near the Conecuh river.

She was the daughter of William and Sarah (Sellers) Oates. Her father was a native of South Carolina, but moved to Alabama and settled at Montgomery near where the capitol now stands. He then moved to Bullock county, now Pike county, and there married Miss Sarah Sellers. Her father died in 1871 at what was then called Oates's cross roads, now Catalpa. His widow died, May 29, 1892, being eighty-five years and one month old, at the home of her son, Col. William C. Oates, at Abbeville. The mother of Mr. Long, was married young. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and finds a comfortable home with her brother, Col. William C. Oates. She had four brothers and three sisters, the eldest of whom is Col. Oates, now member of congress from the third Alabama district. The next was John A., who fell during the Civil war, pierced by eight bullets at the same time, and captured by the Yankees; he was kindly cared for by them until his death. Louisa, deceased; Melissa, widow of R. M. Hickman, resides at Headland; Amanda, wife of G. W. Linton, who resides at Gatesville, Texs; Thomas died in childhood; James W., a prominent attorney of Santa Rosa, Cal., married to Miss Mattie Solomon of San Francisco, Cal. James B. Long began life as a farmer's boy, attended the common school for a time, and, in 1872, moved with his mother to Abbeville, and there attended the schools of Henry county. Subsequently he took a partial course in the university of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, terminating his schooling in 1877. He then turned his attention to farming and to merchandising, which he followed for a couple of years, when he attended the Medical college of Louisville, Ky., taking two courses. After a six months' sojourn at home, he returned to college, took the third course, and graduated February 22, 1882. He was married July 6, 1882, to Miss Annie J. Curry, only child of S. S. and Matilda (Ward) Curry. Mr. Curry was a prominent attorney of Henry county, and partner of James A. Clendenin. He was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines and died in 1862. His widow still survives, and finds a comfortable home with Mr. James B. Long. Mrs. Annie J. Long grew up in Abbeville, and had the best of school advantages. She was married in her twenty-first year, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Long is a great admirer of fine horses. He is the owner of the famous blooded horse, "Lord Alrick," which he purchased of Maj. Campbell Brown of Spring Hill, Ky. Beside this horse, the doctor owns others of great value, in which he takes pride. Dr. Long has one brother, a young attorney of Abbeville, William O., who is also register in chancery. The doctor has a large and steadily increasing practice, in the pursuit of which he takes both pleasure and pride. In politics he is a democrat, and is a public-spirited man, taking great interest in everything calculated to advance the material and moral character of the community.

Rev. Dr. A. L. Martin, retired clergyman, physician, merchant and planter, is one of the most honored and respected citizens of Henry

county. He was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., near Athens, December 25, 1824, and is named in honor of Gen. Lafayette, who was on a visit to this country at the time of his birth. He is now the sole survivor of five children born to Williford and Melissa (Dowden) Martin. Williford Martin was of Scotch extraction, grew up in Oglethorpe county, and died in 1826. The mother of Dr. Martin was also a native of Oglethorpe county, grew up under the parental roof, had the best of school advantages, and died within three miles of where she was born. She was of of an excellent family, whose worth and integrity were recognized by all. Her death occurred in 1880, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and she lived a good and consistent life, filled with acts of charity and kindness. Dr. Martin being deprived of his father's care in early life, and not being surrounded with the facilities for securing the education that he desired, resolved to start out in life for himself and to become a good and useful man. He therefore left home at the age of seventeen, and began work as an overseer on a plantation near Columbus, Ga., at a merely nominal salary, which was increased as he became more competent. At the age of twenty-one, he entered a select school of a literary character, which was well equipped, and here his progress was rapid and his studies thoroughly mastered. Here he remained two years, and then began the study of medicine. During the years 1846 and 1847, he attended the medical college at Angusta, Ga., and in 1848, having passed a successful examination, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office near where he had been employed as overseer, his former employers becoming his patrons. In 1850, he removed to Alabama, settling in Dale county. Subsequently, he removed to Henry county, and bought a small farm eight miles south of Abbeville. This farm he operated in connection with his profession. In 1856, giving up the practice of medicine, he entered the ministry of the Missionary Baptist church, and has since continued in the ministry of this denomination until the present day. In 1865, he established a small store near his plantation, which he afterward enlarged and removed to Abbeville, and there continued in the mercantile business on a large scale until 1883, when he retired. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Mullin, daughter of John and Parmelia (Biggers) Mullin. John Mullin was a native of Cork, Ireland, and came to America with his parents at an early day They settled in South Carolina, but subsequently removed to Georgia, in which state, their son, John Mullin, became a famous planter. His death occurred in 1853, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. His wife grew to womanhood in her native state, married there and still lives, at the age of eighty-nine. The wife of Dr. Martin grew up near Columbus, Ga., and was educated there. She was married in her twentieth year, and is the mother of eight children, viz.: James M., deceased; Mary E., wife of

Dr. W. J. Lee, who resides at Abbeville; Martha, deceased; William J., a resident of Abbeville; Elizabeth, wife of E. Saunders, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; H. L., attorney, at Ozark, Ala.; Eula, wife of J. C. Simpson, of Fort Gaines, Ga., and Coda, deceased. Dr. Martin now lives a life of comparative retirement in his beautiful suburban home, surrounded by peace and plenty, enjoying the happy life resulting from a useful past and an unclouded conscience. He is justly proud of his ancestry, and has lived in such a way as to increase rather than to diminish their enviable reputation. Few men so fully are granted and enjoy the esteem and affection of the entire community as does Dr. Martin, and few have so well and so honestly earned that affection and esteem as has Dr. Martin.

HENRY H. MARTIN, merchant of Abbeville, is one of the promising young business men of Henry county. He was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., in 1860, and was the second in a family of two children, born to Hope and Susan (Harrison) Martin, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, born and reared in Oglethorpe county, and who in 1862 removed with his family to Alabama, settling in Henry county and buying a farm. This farm he immediately set about to improve, but his labors were cut short by death in 1863. The widow was thus left with a family of two children. She was also a native of Oglethorpe county, was reared and educated there, and was married when in her sixteenth year. She was married in 1867 to Mr. James Somerford; by whom she has had three children, viz.: Martha, Charlie, and one which died in infancy. She died in 1872, in her forty-fifth year. Henry H. Martin grew up on the farm, performing all the various kinds of labor incident to farm life. He was necessarily so closely engaged in this work that he had little or no time to attend school, and his education was thus sadly neglected. Six months schooling comprised his entire course, while he was in his minority. For two years he carried the mail from Abbeville to Dothen, Fort Gaines and Eufaula for 25 cents a day, boarding himself, and a year prior to this he had hired himself to a farmer, who agreed to pay him $7 a month, but after working for him a year, all he ever got was an old mule worth about $25. At the age of eighteen he entered the store of Saunders & Martin in the capacity of a clerk, and operated his farm at the same time. This course of life he pursued some four years, and then he left off farming, and remained in the store as clerk two years more. He then formed a parternership with Robert Newman, and opened up a large stock of general merchandise. In this business he continued with success and an increasing trade until May, 1891, when he sold his entire interest in the store, and bought the large and commodious building he now occupies, together with the large and well selected stock of general merchandise, which he now owns, and where he now is in business for himself. In June, 1891, he went to Dothen, Ala., and there erected a large brick store building, which he rents. Besides the

above-mentioned property, Mr. Martin owns considerable landed interests in and near Abbeville, and he is also interested in the largest livery stable in Abbeville, the firm name being Martin, Newman & Martin. In 1885, he was married to Miss Mary Newman, sister of his former partner and fellow-townsman, Robert Newman. She was born in Barbour county, Ala., and grew to womanhood under the paternal roof. She was married in her twenty-second year, and is the mother of two children, viz.: Eva and Robert. In 1888, Mr. Martin was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and has held the office continuously since that time. Politically, he is a democrat of the straightest sect, and religiously he is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, his wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Martin was thrown upon his own resources early in life, and has attained the high position he now occupies by his own efforts and industry. He is to a sufficient degree a public-spirited man, and is in favor of all enterprises calculated to benefit the general public.

William T. Maund, merchant of Ashford, Ala., one of the most prosperous young business men of Henry county, was born in Terrell county, Ga., July 1, 1861. He was the first of ten children born to Ashley M. and Alice E. (Ward) Maund, the former of whom was a native of Georgia, born August 28, 1840. He was brought up in Lee county, Ga., and early in life engaged in merchandising in that county. Shortly after going into business there, he removed to Terrell county, and engaged in the same vocation in the town of Dawson and then moved from town to town, making a move on the average once a year for several years, finally settling at Colman's station, Ga. He bought a saw mill, a grist mill and cotton gin and engaged in the heavy lumber business, and at the same time operated a farm. In 1880 he moved to Alabama, settling in Columbia, Henry county, where he opened up the mercantile business, in which he is now engaged. He also runs a livery stable. He was married in 1860. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service, in the sixty-fourth Georgia regiment, serving until the surrender. He participated in many engagements, the most notable of them being the battle of Gettysburg, in which he was captured, but was afterward paroled. He was several times wounded, but never severely. His greatest loss was the little finger on his right hand. He is now one of Columbia's most active and enterprising citizens. His wife was a native of Georgia, and was well educated. She was married at the age of eighteen, and is the mother of a large family. Early in life she united with the Missionary Baptist church, and lived a consistent christian life, and died October, 9, 1889. William T. Maund grew to manhood on a farm, received but a limited education, and developed a spirit of adventure and perseverance, determining early in life to find some useful and profitable employment. He drove a yoke of cattle, hauling lumber and mill timber, and eventually saved $360, with which as capital he engaged in business for himself,

opening up a stock of merchandise in 1883. He remained thus engaged until 1890, when he sold out and bought the business of J. T. Davis & Son, at Ashford. In 1891 he bought a large steam saw mill, which he now owns and operates. This mill is located near Ashford. He runs it in connection with other business, manufactures and ships all grades of lumber. He does a large advance business of some $30,000 per year. He was married to Miss Ada McMealy, daughter of William McMealy. She was born in Gordon, Ala., and grew to womanhood at Columbia, Ala., where she was educated. She was married in her twentieth year, and is now the mother of four interesting children, viz.: Willie (girl), Alice E., Anna, Ezelia. In early life the mother of these children united with the Methodist church, in which she still retains her membership. Beside his business property already noticed in this sketch, Mr. Maund owns his beautiful residence, and five houses which he rents. He also owns eighty acres of land near Columbia, on Harrison creek; 100 acres near Ashford, and 800 acres of as fine plantation land as can be found in the state. The annual rental of his farm land is twenty-eight bales of cotton, and all his property has been accumulated by his own exertions. His labors have been crowned with success, and he is justly considered a reliable business man.

Francis M. Meritte, a prosperous farmer of Henry county, was born September 12, 1836. He is one of ten children born to Jacob and Sybil Meritte, the former a native of North Carolina, who came to Georgia while yet a young man, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He enlisted in the late war. The mother of Francis M. was also a native of North Carolina, grew to womanhood in her native state, and married in her eighteenth year. In 1848 she removed with her family to Alabama, settling in Henry county near Abbeville, and near the present home of Francis M. She was mother of twelve children, four of whom now survive. One of them, David W., of Abbeville, was deputy sheriff of Henry county for a number of years. One sister lives in Geneva county, and one in Henry county. Mrs. Meritte was a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and died in 1863. Francis M. Meritte was the fourth, and was brought up in Henry county. In early life he was thrown upon his own resources, and worked at various occupations till the war, when he enlisted in Col. William Oates' company, but was discharged on account of ill health. He has since followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married to Miss Alice Kirkland, daughter of Zachariah Kirkland, a farmer of Henry county. This lady was educated in Henry county, as well as the schools of the county would permit. She was married when quite young, and was the mother of four children, three of whom still live: Mary S., who was first married to J. Murphy, son of William Murphy, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work; he soon afterward died, and she was then married to J. D. Jackson; Melinda F., wife of P. S. Whitehead, of Henry county, and Clifford L., wife of J. B. Whitehead. The wife of

Francis M. Meritte died September 20, 1872, and in November, 1882, he was married to Miss Minerva L. Kirkland, cousin of his first wife, and a daughter of Isaac Kirkland, a farmer of Henry county, who lost his life in the late war. The present wife of Mr. Meritte was born in Henry county, in 1860. She is the mother of two children, Ida C., living at home, and Leonard C., who also lives at home. In 1866 Mr. Meritte bought 100 acres of land, to which he has added, from time to time, until he now owns 1,500 acres. His home farm he has in a high state of cultivation. He has recently erected a very commodious house, which is finely equipped and painted, surrounded with broad and cool verandas, so necessary in this warm climate, enabling the family to live most of the time out of doors, and at the same time under cover. He has several tenant houses, all of which are in good repair. His orchard is well supplied with the finest fruit trees, and has convenient lots and stables for all his stock. He raises all the necessary vegetables and cereals, as well as cotton, in order to be independent, in case of a partial or total failure of the cotton crop. He also raises horses, mules, cattle and hogs, and has a gin house on his farm, and conducts a general farming business. He thus keeps himself employed, and his attention occupied. He is a democrat, and takes great interest in the party's politics. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. While they started with little property and with but little to encourage him in his struggle for existence, he has persevered, and his industry and perseverance have been rewarded with success.

William W. Millikin, manufacturer of naval stores, is one of the progressive men of Henry county. He was born in Maine in 1844, and is a son of Robert and Sophronia (Easty) Millikin. Robert Millikin was also a native of Maine, and was raised in the lumber regions of that state. Early in life he engaged in the lumber business for himself, and continued thus engaged during the greater part of his life. He was a believer in the doctrine of the Universalists, and died in 1857. The mother of William W. Millikin was a native of New Brunswick, but early in life moved with her parents to Aroostook county, Maine., where she was educated in the common schools of that county, and was married at the age of seventeen. She became the mother of four children, three of whom survive. After Mr. Millikin's death, as mentioned above, she was again married, in 1860, to Garett Moran, and now resides at Lakewood, N. J. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. William W. Millikin, at the age of seventeen years, enlisted in company D, Tenth Maine infantry, at Presque Isle, at the first call for troops. He was afterward connected permanently with company D, Twenty-ninth Maine infantry, in which he served through the war. During his service of about five years he participated in numerous battles and skirmishes, but in none of them did he receive any harm. He was at first assigned to the army of the Potomac, and with that army fought at Spottsylvania Court House, at

Antietam, at Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, etc., was transferred to the army of the Cumberland, fought in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and was afterward transferred to the army of the Mississippi, and took part in Gen. Banks's expedition up the Red river, participating in all that general's battles. He was in 1865 ordered to Charleston, S. C., and remained there on provost duty until June 21, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. After his discharge he engaged in farming near Bennettsville, S. C., in which line he continued four years. He then became a merchant at Society Hill, S. C., remaining thus engaged four years. He then engaged in the manufacture of naval stores near Society Hill, S. C., and continued in this line until December, 1882, when, disposing of his interests in South Carolina, he removed to Georgia, near Race Pond, where he followed the manufacture of naval stores until 1889, when he removed to Alabama, settling at Ashford and continuing on in the same line of business until the present time. This business he has so developed that he now owns a plant of three stills, with a daily output of 1,560 gallons of spirits. He has 300 men in his employ, owns 3,500 acres of turpentine timbered land, and has a lease of 25,000 acres more. He also operates three large stores, containing such general merchandise and camp supplies as his extensive business renders necessary, which entails a daily expense account of $300. In politics he is a democrat, and has refused the nomination for state senator He is the most successful turpentine producer in the state, is known as "Capt. Millikin," and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community to the highest degree. He was married in 1866 to Miss Katie Meigs, daughter of John K. Meigs. She was born in South Carolina, was well educated, in a high grade school, and early in life united with the Missionary Baptist church, and died in 1888, leaving no children. Capt. Millikin was married the second time to Miss Pauline Harrell, daughter of Tims Harrell, who was also a native of South Carolina, grew up under the paternal roof, received a good education, and was married at the age of thirty-one years. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Both she and her husband stand high in social circles, and are everywhere highly esteemed.

Fleming I. Moody, physician and surgeon of Dothen, and one of the most eminent men in Henry county, was born in Appling county, Ga., February 2, 1856. He was one of nine children born to Jacob and Mary (Tilman) Moody, the former of whom was born in Appling county in 1811, and was reared upon his father's farm. Later in life he began business for himself, and became one of the leading planters of Appling county. He speculated largely in slaves before the war. In the fall of 1867 he removed to Brooks county, where he engaged in merchandising, but later returned to farming, and continued that occupation until 1885, when he came to Henry county, and has since resided there with his son, Fleming I. Moody. He was married at the age of twenty-four, and is now eighty-one, hale and hearty, spending most

of his time traveling. His wife was also a native of Appling county, Ga., born in 1822, married in her sixteenth year, and became the mother of nine children, five of whom survive. Two of these reside in Georgia and the rest in Dothen. She is now in her seventieth year, and lives with her son. She had the advantages of the best of education. Fleming I. Moody passed his early life largely in the school room, and gained a good literary education at the Bradwell institute, located at Hinesville, Ga.; later he entered the university of Georgia, located at Athens, leaving there at the close of his junior year, in 1873. He then read medicine under a private preceptor, and in 1874 entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., graduating in 1876. He has since then taken a post-graduate course at the New Orleans Medical college. He commenced the practice of medicine at Gordon, Ala., and lived there four years. He then moved to Abbeville, Ala., and practiced till 1885, when he located in Columbia, remaining there till 1889. He finally removed to Dothen, and has here built up a large practice, which he is still increasing. He was married to Miss Iona G. Hays, daughter of Aleck P. and Margaret (Bowden) Hays, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, came to Alabama at an early day, became very wealthy, and died in 1871. The wife of F. I. Moody was born at Cedar Springs, and entered the Female college of Athens, Ga., from which she graduated with high honors. She has borne her happy husband four children, viz.: Earle F., Sherod H., Fleming, deceased, and Alba. Fleming I. Moody, in addition to the fine practice which he has built up in Dothen, has the position of surgeon to the Alabama Midland railroad company. He is also president of Henry county Medical society, and is chairman of the board of censors, having held this office eight years. He became a Mason in 1877, at Gordon, Ala. He has taken a very active interest in the upbuilding of Dothen, and has been identified with the securing of manufactures for that place.

William N. Murphy, planter of Henry county, is one of the most prominent citizens of the county. He was the fifth in a family of ten children born to Malcolm and Theresa (Pitcher) Murphy. The former was a native of South Carolina, whose ancestors were originally from the Emerald Isle, and who settled in South Carolina. His father was in the war of 1812. William N. Murphy's father was a man of education, and moved to Washington county, Ga., at an early day and was one of the first settlers in the county. In 1836 he removed to Henry county, Ala., and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1878. While a resident of Henry county he held the office of justice of the peace a number of years. William N. Murphy's mother was born in Georgia, grew to womanhood and was married in her native state, at the age of about twenty-one years. She was a member of the Primitive Baptist church, and lived as became her profession, finding a comfortable home with her son William until her death, which occurred when she was seventy-two years old. William N.

Murphy was born in Georgia in 1825, grew up a farmer's boy, attending, as he could, the common school. He was married at the age of twenty-four to Miss A. L. Davidson, daughter of James and Elizabeth Davidson, both of whom were born in and died in Georgia. Mr. Murphy's wife was born in Monroe county, Ga., and grew to womanhood in her native state, enjoying but meager advantages for securing an education. She was married in her sixteenth year and became the mother of ten children, as follows: Sarah A. E., now the wife of John E. Ward, who resides in Leon county, Tex.; Eveline, now the wife of John Key, who resides in Henry county; Mary A., now the wife of J. J. Hallie of Henry county; Lulu, wife of O. B. Kelley, also residing in Henry county; Martha, wife of G. M. Dunn, of Henry county; Christopher C., who married, first, Miss Singletery, whose death occurred in 1884, and second, Miss Beulah Capps, and now resides in Henry county; James, deceased; W. V., married Miss Laura Wood, of Florida, and resides on the home farm. After Mr. Murphy was married, he bought a small farm in Georgia, and there commenced life on his own account; but believing that he could do better in the then new state of Alabama, he in 1850 sold his Georgia property and removed to this state. He came at first to Coffee county, remaining there about a year, and then removed to Henry county, and to the farm adjoining the one on which he now resides. He commenced in 1851 with a small tract of land, to which he has added from time to time, till now he owns 1,010 acres of good farming and timber lands, and has much of it in a high state of cultivation. His improvements are of the best, his orchards are stocked with the choicest fruit the climate will permit to grow, and everything about the premises denotes industry and thrift. Politically, though a straight-out democrat, he has never aspired to office, preferring to devote his attention to his own private business affairs believing that, in so doing, he would not lose the reward of his labors. He has on his place a steam cotton gin, a saw mill, and a flouring mill, and he finds a source of pleasure in superintending his large plantation and in the neatness of his home.

WILLIAM F. NEWTON, merchant of Dothen, was born in Henry county, October 25, 1856. He is a son of James I. and Martha C. (Irwin) Newton, the former of whom is a native of Dale county, Ala., having been born and reared within five miles of Dothen. He received but an ordinary education, and was married when eighteen years of age. He has been a farmer all his life, has always been identified with the prosperity of the county, and is recognized as one of its substantial citizens. He now resides on his home farm, four miles from Dothen, and about nine miles from where he was born. The town of Newton, Dale county, derived its name from his father, who was one of the first settlers of this part of the state. The mother of W. F. Newton was born in Crawford county, Ga., came to Alabama when eleven years of age, was brought up in Henry county, and married there when in her fifteenth year. She is the mother

of eleven children, nine of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are both members of the Missionary Baptist church. William F. Newton was reared on his father's farm, and during his minority his educational advantages were exceedingly limited, but upon arriving at the age of twenty-one years he attended the Newton high school for four consecutive years, teaching a three months' public school each year during vacation, thereby making expenses. In the spring of 1881 he entered the Eastman business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where, inspired by the beauties of penmanship, he determined to acquire a good hand-writing, and with a regular mania for penmanship he very rapidly mastered the art, and in January of 1882 began teaching penmanship, and followed it regularly for two years, teaching in most of the towns and cities of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. On the 24th of February, 1884, he was happily married to Miss Alice L. Powell, daughter of Williams and Frances (Hodges) Powell. Mrs. Newton was born in Sumter county, Ga., came to Alabama when seven years old with her mother, who settled in Henry county near the present site of Dothen, her father having died while she was yet an infant. She was married in her nineteenth year, and moved with her husband to Grafton, fifteen miles from Dothen, where he taught literary school for two years, after which he began merchandising in a small way, secured mail facilities for the place, and was appointed postmaster. He continued in business there for four years, during which time he built up a good trade. On November 19, 1889, he moved with his family, then consisting of his wife and two little boys, Chester Whittier and Charlie Lawrence, to Dothen, having previously bought residence and business lots on which he had built a handsome residence and a small frame store, in which he began business on a cash capital of less than $500 invested in general merchandise. He conducted his business on a cash basis, and made clear of expenses $3,000 the first year. In 1891 he erected a handsome brick store, in which he now (1892) carries a stock of from $4,000 to $6,000, and does a business of $18,000 to $20,000 per annum. He was one among the first to move to Dothen when the boom struck it, and has seen the entire growth and development of the place, and is one of the leading young business men of Dothen. He and Mrs. Newton are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He is also public-spirited, and takes an active interest in whatever tends to advance the interest and welfare of the community.

ROBERT NEWMAN.—Among the substantial business men of Abbeville, Henry county, Ala., will be found the gentleman whose name heads this notice. He is a native of the county, and was born January 28, 1864, the third in the order of birth of the five children in the family of George and Sarah (Lee) Newman. George Newman, a native of South Carolina, came to Alabama at the age of eighteen and engaged in mercantile business in Henry county, and a few years later in farming. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the military company known as the Henry

Grays as first lieutenant, and served until the surrender. After the war was concluded, he resumed his farming, which vocation he followed until his death, which occurred in February, 1869. Mrs. Sarah A. Newman was a native of Barbour county, Ala., and a daughter of Nedham and Sarah (Sloan) Lee. Mr. Lee was a planter of some prominence and wealth, and died in 1859; Mrs. Lee survived until 1882. Robert Newman received a very good education at the common schools of the county, and when at a proper age entered the store of W. S. Bradley, at Abbeville, as clerk. After four years' service in this capacity, he formed a partnership with H. H. Martin, and engaged in general merchandising with him for six years, and then bought his partner's interest; since then he has continued the business on his sole account. In March, 1886, Mr. Newman was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Lee, daughter of Dr. W. J. Lee, a prominent practitioner of Henry county. The lady was born in Dale county, but was reared in Abbeville, Henry county, where she was married in her eighteenth year. She is now the mother of two lovely children—Emma Lee and Marie. With his wife, Mr. Newman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. In politics he is a stanch democrat, and has filled the office of mayor of Abbeville to the satisfaction of his own and the opposite party. A wide-awake young business man, he has built up his present extensive trade through his own industry, good judgment and aptitude for general traffic.

Ephraim Oates, one of the most successful farmers and business men of Henry county, was born January 27, 1826, in Sampson county, N. C. He was one of the thirteen children born to Stephen and Elizabeth (Shipps) Oates, the former of whom was born in North Carolina in 1787, grew up and was married there at the age of sixteen. He was a farmer and stock raiser, and became a man of wealth. He died in 1836. The latter was also born in Sampson county, in 1788, grew up there, attended school, and married in her fourteenth year. She became the mother of fourteen children, and after her husband's death did not marry again. Believing her opportunities would be better for making a living in Alabama, she removed to this state in 1839, bringing her family and settling in Henry county. Here she bought a farm and lived thereupon until her death, which occurred in 1866, when she was in her seventy-eighth year. Ephraim Oates began life as a farmer's boy, came with his mother to Alabama, and assisted her to manage and work the farm. His education was thus necessarily to a great extent neglected. In 1849 he was married to Miss Mary Ward, an aunt of J. B. Ward, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. She was a daughter of James and Melinda Ward. Her father represented Henry county in the legislature, both in the house and in the senate, for many years. He died in 1859, and his widow died in 1839. The wife of Ephraim Oates grew up in Henry county, in which county she was born in 1822. She was married at the age of twenty-six, was the mother of four children, and died in 1882. Her children

were as follows: Melinda A., widow of Dr. T. C. Solomon; Wyatt S., married to Miss M. A. Reynolds, of Headland, Ala.; James E., married to Miss M. A. Harper, and resides in Henry county; Margaret J., wife of Edgar Lindsay, of Henry county. Mr. Oates married Miss Lucy J. Saunders, sister of E. A. Saunders, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. To their marriage were born four children, of whom three survive, Ephraim L., Elizabeth, and Lucy J. The subject engaged in farming early in life, and he has always been successful in this calling. In 1855, he engaged in merchandising, continuing for one year, when he sold out his stock of goods, and purchased 560 acres of land. To this he has added, from time to time, until at the present time he owns some 5,000 acres. He has continued a farmer until the present time, and is one of the most successful, as well as one of the largest farmers in Henry county. His father is a cousin of Hon. William C. Oates, member of congress, from the third Alabama district. He has never aspired to political honors in his life. He has a remarkably strong and vigorous constitution, and with a recent exception or two, he has never been sick a day in his life. Mr. Oates and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and he is a member of the democratic party, and is one of the most popular and highly respected citizens of the county.

WYATT S. OATES, farmer and real estate dealer of Headland, was born in Henry county, Ala., July 6, 1852. He is a son of Ephraim and Mary A. (Ward) Oates. A memoir of Ephraim Oates appears elsewhere in this work. Wyatt S. Oates grew up on the farm, with excellent educational advantages, from common country schools, and in 1873 entered Emory and Henry college of Virginia, entering the junior class. However, arriving at manhood's estate he began reading medicine in 1874 at Abbeville, and during the latter part of that year, and 1875, he attended a course of lectures at the medical college at Atlanta, Ga. March 25, 1875, he settled at Headland, and began the practice of his profession, and at the same time began to invest money in real estate. In 1878 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he continued to follow in connection with his professional duties until 1880, when he sold out his stock of merchandise. In 1884 he became again engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1886, when he again sold out. He continued to practice medicine ten years, when his business interests had become so extensive as to absorb his entire attention, and he therefore abandoned medicine and gave his attention to farming and real estate. He was married in 1878 to Miss Martha A. Reynolds, daughter of C. J. Reynolds, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work, and a sister of Robert Reynolds. She was born in Henry county, Ala., January 1, 1857, and was educated first at the common schools and then at the Female college at Salem, N. C., three years, from which institution she graduated with the highest honors. She and her husband have no children. Mrs. Oates is a lady of

rare culture and exceptional refinement, and is an active and enthusiastic worker for the Sunday-school and church. She is a lady of decided literary tastes, and is indefatigable in the work she undertakes. Dr. Oates is now one of the largest land owners in the county, owning more than 12,000 acres of land. He also owns and manages the Headland hotel. He is a strong democrat, and takes an active part in politics. He is a cousin to Hon. W. C. Oates, now member of congress from the third Alabama district. Mr. Oates, however, has never been a politician, his landed interests and real estate claiming his undivided attention.

WILLIAM C. O'NEAL, merchant of Dothen, was born at Elba, Coffee county, Ala., November 25, 1866. He is a son of Capt. Jesse and Catherine (Gillis) O'Neal, the former of whom was born in Georgia, where he grew to manhood. Having the advantage of the schools of his native state, he soon became able to teach school, and he was engaged in this occupation for a number of years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits, and settled in Henry county, a part of which is now Coffee county, and soon made for himself a reputation as a good and sound business man. He afterward became professor in the high school, and was elected to the legislature, and later to the state senate. In the mean time, he had purchased a farm, which he operated in connection with his mercantile business. He also filled the office of tax collector for a number of years. He was made a Mason at a very early day, and died in Missisippi when on a visit to his son. The mother of W. C. O'Neal is also a native of Georgia, and at an early age came to Alabama with her parents. They were of Scotch origin, and settled in Coffee county. She was well educated, and was married in her eighteenth year. She has had six children, four of whom survive, viz.: Marguerite, wife of David P. Folsom, a business man of Andalusia, Ala.; Ophelia, wife of Richard Tillis, merchant of Geneva; C. A., married Miss Ella Law, now resides at Andalusia, Ala.; William C. The mother of these children died in 1870. Their father was married twice; the first time to Miss Julia Wilson, by whom he had four children, but two of whom now survive. William C. O'Neal began life on a plantation, working during the busy seasons at the ordinary labors of a farm and attending school during his spare time. In 1882 he entered the store of Tillis & O'Neal as clerk, and continued in that capacity at Andalusia for two years. He then engaged in the lumber business, and a year or two later opened up a mercantile business of his own at Andalusia, in which he continued till 1887. He then moved his stock to Geneva, where he remained till August, 1891, when he moved his entire stock to Dothen. Here he has been in business ever since. Although a young man, he has made a start in life, and has established a reputation which will be found invaluable as the years roll round. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, and does business under the firm name of O'Neal & Co.

HARRISON PURCELL, one of the representative business men of Henry county, was born in Robeson county, N. C., April 17, 1840. He was one of a family of eleven children born to Malcolm and Closkey (Drake) Purcell, the former of whom was born in North Carolina in 1800. He grew up on his father's plantation, enjoying the best of educational advantages, graduating from the university of Virginia and also from a law school. He was admitted to the bar when quite young; but he turned his attention to farming, which pursuit he followed in accordance with scientific principles. Later in life he was elected to the legislature, serving for a number of years in that body, all the time keeping up his interest in his farm. He, in fact, preferred the quiet of farm life to politics. He was an old line whig, and named his son after William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States. At the close of the Civil war he was obliged to free his slaves, of which he had seventy-five. He was a member of the old school Presbyterian church. He died in 1879 in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His wife was born in North Carolina in 1816, grew to womanhood in her native state, was married at the age of sixteen, and was the mother of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity. Nine of them survive. She died in 1885 in the sixty-ninth year of her age. Harrison Purcell was brought up on the farm, attended college till he reached his junior year, when he enlisted in company E, Twenty-fourth North Carolina infantry, served two years as third lieutenant and one year as first lieutenant. At the end of this time he had an attack of rheumatism and was then transferred to the Sixth Alabama cavalry, Clinton's brigade, in which he served until the surrender of Lee. He had a very active experience during the war. While in the east he served a part of the time under Gen. Jackson and part of the time under Gen. Longstreet. He participated in the seven days' fighting, in the battle of Harper's Ferry and in the battle of Antietam. When in the west he fought under Gen. Forrest, just missing, however, the battle of Atlanta, and being stationed in Greene county, Ala., when the final surrender was made. While he was never wounded he had numerous narrow escapes, having had his belt cut in two by a ball and experiencing other close calls. After the war Mr. Purcell came to Columbia, Henry county, and engaged in farming in connection with other business.

ROBERT J. REYNOLDS, one of the most prominent farmers of Henry county, Ala., was born in Twiggs county, Ga., in 1846. He was the third son of C. J. Reynolds, who was born in Twiggs county, and grew to man hood as a farmer boy, receiving his education at the country schools, and was married at Crawford county, Ga., to Miss M. E. Jordan. He removed to Alabama in 1852, settling in Henry county, near the present home home place, and became one of the best known planters of Henry county. He was a successful planter, and a large slaveholder before the war. He was regarded as a man of superior judgment, and his opinion was sought

on various subjects from far and near. In 1861, he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, and represented his county in that body two years. He also served for many years as justice of the peace. He was also judge of the inferior court for several years. He began life for himself at the age of seven years, and by his own industry and well directed efforts became one of the prominent men of his day. His death occurred in August, 1888. His wife was born in Warren county, Ga., in 1820, grew to womanhood in Crawford county, Ga., and was married in her twenty-first year. She was the mother of seven children, five of whom reached maturity, and four of whom survive. Early in life she united with the Missionary Baptist church, and in connection with that church lived the rest of her days, dying in December, 1890. Robert J. Reynolds, when eleven months old, was taken by his parents to Crawford county, Ga., where he remained until 1852, when he removed with them to Alabama, where they settled on the farm which he now owns, within one mile of his present elegant home. There he passed his childhood days, and secured his education in a country school near his father's farm, known as the Gopher Hill school. But being of a strong and robust constitution, he was kept busy on the farm, and was made an overseer in his twelfth year. He continued this employment until he was fifteen years old, and then ran away from home to enlist in the Confederate service. He joined the regiment commanded by Col. William C. Oates, at Ledbetter's store, but was rejected on account of his extreme youth. Nothing daunted by this rejection, he promptly ran away again, went to Franklin, Va., and enlisted in the Irwin Invincibles, under Ex-Gov. Wise. This was in July, 1861. Later he became a member of Wise's legion. Soon after his enlistment he was prostrated by an attack of measles, which resulted in a long spell of typhoid fever. He was taken home a mere skeleton in December, 1861, and remained there until May, 1862, when, having recovered, he again left home for the scenes of battle. He enlisted this time in the Thirty-seventh Alabama infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Hood's campaign. He was severely wounded July 28, 1864, and was brought home on a swinging litter. At the end of three months he rejoined his command and remained in the field until the surrender. He was honorably discharged May 2, 1865, at Greensboro, N. C. He then returned home, but being of a restless disposition, he determined to seek out some business for himself. He took a trip in the surrounding counties with a view of purchasing some land, but on his returning home his father presented him with 440 acres of farming land, which he accepted, and built him a house where his present house stands. Then he built in the timber; now his house is surrounded with cleared fields covered with growing grain and fruit. He began farming at that time, has followed it ever since, and has added to his gift of land until he now owns one of the largest farms in Henry county, and is considered one of the

leading farmers in that part of the state. He was married December 17, 1867, to Miss Missouri Rice, daughter of Benjamin Rice, a native of Georgia, a farmer of note, and a member of the constitutional convention. His death occurred in 1865, and was the result of an accidental shooting. The wife of Mr. Reynolds was born September 27, 1845, in Randolph county, Ga., and grew to womanhood in her native state. She had every scholastic advantage and graduated at the Cuthbert Female college, Cuthbert, Ga. She was married in her twenty-first year, and has no children, but she and her husband have adopted two children, Ida S. and Carl G. Mrs. Reynolds early in life united with the Missionary Baptist church, and still retains her membership. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and makes her home a model of comfort and neatness, surrounded as it is by a paradise of flowers and fruit. Mr. Reynolds is one of the largest land owners in Henry county, owning some 7,000 acres of land. He is also one of the largest cotton producers, keeping thirty-five plows going, and has one of the finest residences in this portion of the county. He has an abundance of fruit, cereals, and everything that can be needed in a well regulated southern home, and on a well managed plantation, and his farmyard is well stocked with numerous varieties of chickens, turkeys, and stately peacocks. He dispenses with a liberal hand to the many poor dependent upon him for their daily bread. He built a school house, hired and paid the teacher and paid the entire expenses of the school for eight terms. He has always taken an active part in politics and maintains the the principles which he thinks are correct, against all opposition. He was elected, in 1878, to the legislature, serving one term, and he was again elected in 1882. He was instrumental in the passage of several bills advantageous to the farming interests of Henry county. He was announced as a candidate for the state senate, in 1892, for the twenty-third district, but was beaten by the third party. Although a member of the farmers' alliance, he would not support the principles of the alliance platform, as they were in his opinion undemocratic. Near his home he has erected a well equipped grist and saw mill, and cotton gin, all run by steam. He has pursued methods through life that have placed him on a high plane of citizenship, and having his barns well filled with everything necessary, he extends a hospitable welcome to all who seek a shelter under his roof. In conversation he is extremely interesting, relating reminiscences of earlier days with a liveliness and vivacity seldom surpassed. He is well known all over southeastern Alabama as a model man in every respect.

Eugenius A. Saunders, merchant of Abbeville, and one who has a large trade and extensive business association, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., June 15, 1848. He is the tenth in a family of sixteen children, born to Payton D. and Parmelia Ann (Davis) Saunders. The former was born in November, 1802, on the Rappahannock river in Virginia, in which state he lived until he had reached his eighteenth year, when he removed to Georgia, and bought a large plantation in that

state, bringing with him three negroes which he owned in Virginia. With the assistance of these negroes he began business for himself, and as his farm was situated in a fertile portion of Oglethorpe county, he became in a few years one of the foremost planters in the state. He remained in Georgia until 1858, when he removed to Alabama, settling in Henry county, where he purchased a plantation of 700 acres. This he continued to operate until he was disabled by an accident, when he retired from the farm and found a comfortable home with his son, Eugenius A., until his death in 1882, when he was eighty years of age. He was a man whose sterling qualities were recognized by all who knew him. He belonged to a long-lived race, some of his ancestors attaining the age of one hundred and five years. The family was, in fact, noted for its longevity. His mother was a native of Randolph county, Ga., and was born in 1812. Her education was obtained in the common schools of her native state. She was married at the age of twelve, and became the mother of sixteen children. She was a faithful wife, a kind mother, and a good neighbor. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. In 1868 she met with an accident which caused her death, in her fifty-sixth year. Her mother died at the home of her son, Eugenius A., at the remarkable age of one hundred and seven years. Eugenius A. Saunders was brought up on the farm, and attended the common schools of the country. When the slaves were freed he and his brother were given their liberty of time, as it is called, he being at that time eighteen years of age. He then entered the store of Dr. Martin, of Hardwicksburg, as a clerk, and worked as clerk three years. He then entered into partnership with Dr. Martin, and became a full partner in the business, the firm name being Martin & Saunders. He remained in this connection for fifteen consecutive years. Dr. Martin then retired from business, and was succeeded by his son, the firm name at the same time being changed to Saunders & Martin. This firm continued to do business until 1890, when it divided, each partner taking out his share. Mr. Saunders has since continued in the business, and now owns and operates a large store which contains a large and well selected stock of general merchandise. During the business career of Mr. Saunders his safes have been used for many years for keeping the funds of the county commissioners. It has also been customary for him to pay off county debts, taking receipts for the same. Much money has also been paid into his hands, for which he would give receipts, all of which served to show the unbounded confidence placed in him, which confidence he always highly prized. He was married in October, 1876, to Miss Melissa E. Martin, daughter of Rev. Dr. Martin, of Henry county, a Baptist preacher of distinction, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this volume. The wife of Mr. Saunders had the advantages of the common schools of her native county. She was married in her sixteenth year. She has been the mother of five children, three of whom survive. These three

are Robert M., James A., and Payton D. Mrs. Saunders owns and operates a millinery establishment in connection with her husband's store, in which she carries a large and well selected stock of goods, and has a large trade. Both Mr. and Mrs. Saunders affiliate with the Missionary Baptist church. Politically Mr. Saunders is a democrat. He is a member of Abbeville lodge, No. 818, K. of H., and is treasurer of the organization. Of Mr. Saunders' brothers and sisters, he has but one sister living. She is the wife of E. Oates, one of the enterprising planters of Henry county. Mr. Saunders had nine brothers in the Confederate service, three of whom lost their lives during the war. One died in Tennessee; one lives at Jefferson City, Tex.; one, a physician, lives in Georgia, and is postmaster of his town; two live in Geneva county, Ala., and one lives in Abbeville. It is needless to say, after the recital of the above facts, that Mr. Saunders enjoys the full confidence of the entire community in which he lives.

Robert E. Stokes is one of the enterprising young business men of Abbeville. He was born here July 27, 1866, and was the fifth in a family of seven children born to J. W. and Martha (Lee) Stokes. Robert E. Stokes grew up on his father's farm near Abbeville, and had the advantages of the common schools of Henry county. In September, 1882, he embarked into the fancy and family grocery business at Abbeville. He continued in this line of business for three years, applying himself very closely to his business, and at the end of this time, through his indomitable energy and close application to his duties, he had amassed enough money to enable him to purchase the building he had occupied during that time, and also the one adjoining. Upon the purchase of this property he immediately put in an immense stock of general merchandise, and having attained unprecedented success in his business, he decided to "spread out," and in December, 1891, he opened a branch store at Fort Gaines, Ga. This branch store has proven a successful enterprise, and is now considered to be one of the leading houses of that city. The success attained by the subject of this sketch is due alone to his individual efforts, and strict and constant watchfulness of his affairs. His reputation has extended as his business has grown, and is now such that any man might be proud of its possession. He may truly be considered a self-made man. Beside his stores he has considerable other property. His residence is a model for convenience and pleasure. It is one of the most beautiful and picturesque places in Abbeville. He was married in 1889 to Miss Vickey Lee, daughter of Dr. W. J. Lee, a prominent physician of Henry county. She was married in her seventeenth year, and died February 20, 1891, leaving her husband and one child, Irene. He was again married in May, 1892, to Miss Ola Bethune. Miss Bethune was a daughter of the late Dr. W. C. Bethune, a noted physician of this county. She possesses all the noble qualities fitted for

such a fit companion through life. Mr. Stokes is a democrat to the core, and takes a lively interest in public affairs. He is now lending his valuable time and assistance in helping to secure a railroad to this point, which will make Abbeville the garden spot of Alabama.

JOHN T. THRASHER, stock dealer and general business man of Dothen, Ala., was born in Newton county, Ga., in 1846, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, following the plow eleven consecutive years. At the age of fifteen he moved with his parents to Florida, they settling in Lake City, Columbia county. Here Mr. Thrasher reached mature years, and after his marriage in Georgia, returned to his home in Florida, and residing there a short time removed to Thomas county, Ga., and followed farming there a year and a half. In 1871 he moved to Brooks county, Ga., and settled in the thriving town of Quitman, where he engaged to work in a livery stable at one dollar per day. By paying strict attention to business, and by the use of good judgment, he soon got his wages raised to $150 per month, and in time bought out the business, which he continued to manage as proprietor for twenty years. In 1873 he was elected sheriff of Brooks county, and held the office eight years. He was also, during the same eight years, chief of police of the town of Quitman. In 1889 he began the sale of horses and mules in the village of Dothen, bringing large herds and cargoes of stock from Texas and other places. It was not long before the business justified an established base of operations, and he accordingly purchased a large barn and started a livery and sale stable. Soon, however, he abandoned the livery portion of his business, and devoted his attention exclusively to the importation and sale of stock. In this line he has ever since continued with success. In 1890 Mr. Thrasher moved his family to Dothen, and in the early part of 1892 he erected his present handsome residence on Foster street, one of the thoroughfares of the city. This new residence is a thirteen-room structure, standing on spacious grounds, is complete in all its appointments and is one of the handsomest residences in the city. Mr. Thrasher was married in 1868 to Miss Ophelia Reynolds, daughter of Capt. Monroe Reynolds, who was a farmer in Georgia. Capt. Reynolds enlisted in the Confederate service at the first call and went out as captain in the Fourth Georgia, fought gallantly for the southern cause, and lost his life at Kemple Gap, Ga., in 1864. Mrs. Reynolds was married first in her sixteenth year, and after her husband's death, she was married to James Jones in 1869, a prominent citizen of Georgia, and with him she spent the rest of her life. Miss Ophelia Reynolds was born in Jackson county, Ga., and taking advantage of her opportunities, she was educated as well as she could be under the circumstances by which she was surrounded. In addition to the ordinary education given girls, she took a short college course. She was married in her seventeenth year, and is now the mother of six children, all of whom survive, viz.: Jessie M., wife of Wallace M. Hunter, residing at Catskill, N. Y.; James M., married Miss

Maggie Barnes, who died August 8, 1892, leaving one child; Anna B.; Miss Johnnie T.; Mary L.; Barbour D., and Jelks. Mrs. Thrasher is of sterling worth, and to her far-sighted economical methods and sound judgment Mr. Thrasher attributes a large share of his success in life. Early in life she joined the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and she has ever since lived a consistent, Christian life. She takes active interest in all church and charitable work, and in this work she has the sympathy and assistance of her family. Mr. Thrasher is the son of James C. and Nancy (Travis) Thrasher, the former of whom was born in 1826, in Newton county, Ga., where he grew to manhood on a farm. He was married in Henry county, Ga., and became a stock raiser and trader. When the war broke out he raised a company and went into the field as its captain, the company becoming a portion of the Thirty-eighth Georgia infantry, and being assigned to the army of northern Virginia. He served until failing health compelled him to resign, and he then removed his family to Florida and subsequently joined James Dunham's artillery coast guards, and served in that arm of the service until the close of the war. After the war he continued farming and gradually turned his attention to dealing in live stock. This he continued until near the time of his death, which occurred September 23, 1879. His wife was born in Henry county, Ga., and was married in her fifteenth year. She became the mother of six children, three of whom now survive. She was the daughter of James Travis, who was one of the early settlers of the state. She died September 21, 1858. Mr. Thrasher, since locating in Dothen, has been one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens, and has contributed largely to the building of churches, and high school building. He erected in 1891, in company with Mr. McKinsey, a large two-story brick store room, with offices above. This building occupies a prominent corner in the city, and is really the commercial center of the place. He also erected another store building near the first, which he still owns. He also owns other valuable property, both business and residence. In June, 1892, he lost by fire his wooden sale stable, and is now (1892) replacing it with a handsome brick structure, 60x80 feet in size, in which his son-in-law, Mr. Hunter, is partner. Mr. Thrasher now owns nearly 1,000 acres of land near the city of Dothen. During the fire panic of 1891, Mr. Thrasher was the only man in Dothen the insurance companies would carry. During the summer of 1892 he was engaged in securing the right of way for a railroad in Georgia, in which he was unusually successful. A brother of Mr. Thrasher is now sheriff of Brooks county, Ga. John J. Thrasher, an uncle of Mr. Thrasher, was one of the early settlers of Georgia. He lived in the early days on the present site of the city of Atlanta, and cultivated it as a farm. For many years Peach Tree street was the path which his cows followed to the spring. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Thrasher, James Thrasher, was a native of Georgia, and participated in the war of 1812, and also aided in quelling the

numerous Indian outbreaks that occurred in the early days. John T. Thrasher has been a Mason since 1877, and he is a member of the following orders: The Knights of Pythias, the R. A. C,, and the C. O. T. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Thrasher is a courteous. dignified, civil, typical southern gentleman, and has the respect of the entire country.

EDWARD F. TUTTLE, manufacturer of naval stores at Gordon, Ala.. was born in Charleston county. S. C., in May, 1858. He was one of eleven children born to Robert and Harriet (Davis) Tuttle. The former was a native of South Carolina, and followed the occupation of a merchant and planter, owning a fine plantation on the Santee river. During his life time he was considered one of the stanch business men and citizens of the county. He was an owner of extensive negro property before the war. His death occurred in 1875. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in that faith. Edward F. Tuttle's mother was also a native of South Carolina, where she received her early education in the common schools. She was married at the age of fifteen, and, as stated above, was the mother of eleven children, only three of whom survive. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and remained such until her death, which occurred in 1875, within three months of the death of her husband. Edward F. Tuttle was brought up as a farmer boy, gaining his little education at the common schools. At the age of eleven years, he removed with his parents to the town of St. Stephens, S. C., and there was engaged for a year or so farming. Later he became clerk in a store, and continued so employed until 1878, when he removed to Georgia, and there engaged in the manufacture of naval stores. Following this business in all its branches as an employee, he became thoroughly familiar with it in all its details, and having followed various kinds of manual labor, his muscular development is such that he can endure with with ease the active out-door life of a woodman. He remained thus engaged till 1885, when he removed to Alabama, stopping at Gordon, where he established a turpentine plant, which he has continued to operate ever since. In 1888 he was married to Miss Winnie L. Wood, daughter of William Wood, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work. She was born in Henry county, where she received an excellent education. She was married in her twentieth year, and is now the mother of two children, Daisy W. and Hattie L. Mr. Tuttle now owns a plant worth $10,000, and manufactures about 600 gallons of spirits per day. He employs thirty-five men at an outlay of $46 per day. He owns nearly 1,000 acres of land, and his wife owns in her own right over 500 acres. Mr. Tuttle has made what property he now enjoys by his own efforts, and ranks with the foremost of the properous young business men of Henry county. Mrs. Tuttle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and Mr. Tuttle is universally known by the title of "Capt. Tuttle," the name being conferred upon him by his men in the forest.

THOMAS A. TRAWICK, clerk of the circuit court of Henry county, was born February 2, 1844. He was the seventh child in a family of ten born to George N. and Nancy (Galloway) Trawick. The former was born in South Carolina July 6, 1811, moved to Alabama when he was eighteen years of age, settling in Henry county, near the town of Abbeville, when the entire country was a wilderness. He purchased a plantation, which he proceeded to improve, and eventually accumulated a large tract of land. When the war broke out he owned some fifty slaves, whom, of course, he lost through the operation of the war. He was too old to enter the service, so he continued to manage his plantation through the war, and after the war also, and again accumulated considerable property. His death occurred in November, 1886, when he was seventy-seven years of age. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was a native of South Carolina, coming to Alabama while very small. She was a daughter of William Galloway, a planter of considerable note, of Henry county. She grew up in Henry county, with such advantages for securing an education as the schools of that county afforded, which were then extremely meager. She was married in her sixteenth year. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was the mother of ten children, and died in 1850. In 1855 Mr. Trawick next married Mrs. Lucinda Moor, who bore him two children, and died in 1884. Thomas A. Trawick was brought up on his father's farm, and his education was much neglected. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the service of the Confederate States, and served four years. He went out in a company known as the Henry Grays, as a private soldier, and served under John B. Gordon in the Sixth Alabama regiment. He was wounded five times. At the battle of Seven Pines he was shot through the thigh; at the battle of South Mountain he received a slight flesh wound; at the battle of Chancellorsville he was again wounded in the thigh; in May, 1864, he received another slight flesh wound, and on the 19th of September, 1864, he was wounded at the battle of Winchester, which caused about four inches of the bone of his right arm, including the elbow joint, to be taken out, an operation causing him much suffering. He has preserved the bone thus taken out as a souvenir of the war and surgical triumph. After the close of the war he turned his attention to farming. In July, 1866, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Henry county, and served in this capacity until 1869, when he was appointed sheriff of the county and served three years. In 1872 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1874 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, which office he has held ever since. He is now a candidate for re-election. On February 15, 1866, he was married to Miss Carrie V. Kirkland, daughter of Isaac Kirkland, one of the early pioneers of Henry county, and the first merchant in Abbeville. He was for many years clerk of the county court. Mrs. Trawick was born in Abbeville, May 19, 1844, and had the best educational advantages the country af-

forded. She was married in her twenty-first year, and is the mother of five children: Daniel G. is single and resides at home; Lula Lee, wife of Z. W. Laney, Jr.; George A., a young business man of Abbeville, occupying a position in the store of Robert Newman; William A., attending Abbeville high school; John T., also attending Abbeville high school. Both Mr. and Mrs. Trawick are members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Trawick had five brothers, two brother-in-laws, and one step-brother in the Confederate service, all of whom perished during that conflict, except one brother. This brother is one of Dale county's prosperous planters. Mr. Trawick is a straight-out democrat, is a Mason of the royal arch degree, is secretary of his lodge, is a member of the municipal board, and takes an active interest in everything promising to promote the material interests of the community. He is an advocate of religion, morality and law, and has held his present position for eighteen years.

CHARLES E. WALKER, deputy clerk of the circuit court of Henry county, is one of the most enterprising young business men of Columbia. He was born in Marion county, Ga., April 1, 1853. He was one of two children born to John F. and Martha (Ward) Walker. The former was a native of Georgia, and grew to manhood in the state of his nativity. While he was a man of limited education, yet he was a man of great brain power. He engaged in farming for some years, and was elected probate judge of Clay county, Ga., and held the office for eight years. He was a member of the Fort Gaines city council for many years, and he was for a number of years agent for the Southwestern Railroad company. In 1882, he moved to Columbia, where he opened a warehouse, in company with his son, and operated that warehouse until his death, which occurred in 1884, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was a son of William B. Walker, also a native of Georgia, who took part in the Florida, and also in the Mexican, war. He was a pioneer of Georgia, lived a good and useful life, and died at Fort Gaines, Ga., in 1885, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. The father of Charles E. Walker was married twice, first to the mother of Charles E. Walker, and the second time to Rebecca Stewart, by whom he had two children, and who still survives. The mother of Charles E. Walker was a native of Georgia, was married at the age of eighteen, and had two children, and died in 1855. Charles E. Walker was married in December, 1876, to Miss Lillie Grist, daughter of Fred Grist, a native of Georgia, prominent in agricultural circles, and a man of wealth. His death occurred in 1888. The wife of our subject grew to womanhood under the care of aunt, who traveled extensively. She graduated from St. Mary's college of Knoxville, Ill., and was married in her twenty-first year. She has had five children, only two of whom survive, viz.: Eugene G. and John W. Mr. Walker is a member of lodge No. 2,863, K. of H., is a democrat in politics, is public spirited, and is generally recognized as a representative man. He favors all enterprises tending to

HON. R. H. WALKER.

advance the public welfare. His education was secured first in the common schools, and he then attended a commercial college, from which he graduated in 1873. He then engaged with the firms of Loab & Co., and Solomon Coon, of Fort Gaines, Ga., as bookkeeper, remaining in their employ two years. He then engaged in business for himself at Fort Gaines, Ga., opening a commercial warehouse, and continuing in this business two years. He then disposed of his possessions and removed to Alabama, settling at Columbia, and engaging as bookkeeper with R. H. Walker, remaining in his employ four years. In 1882, he embarked in business for himself, opening a warehouse which he operated until 1884. He then engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Walker, Hays & Co., he being the "Co." In January, 1885, he retired from this firm and, engaged in the insurance business, and later in 1885, he was appointed deputy circuit court clerk, which position he continues to hold.

ROBERT H. WALKER, attorney-at-law of Columbia, and one of the most prominent citizens of the place, was born in Tallapoosa county, Ala., in 1849. His parents, Judge F. M. and Elsa C. (Thomas) Walker, had a family of seven children. The former was a native of Talbot county, Ga., where he spent his boyhood days. He went out during the late war as a captain in the Fourth Alabama state troops, and was soon promoted to colonel, in which capacity he served through the rest of the war. At the close of the war he returned home, and was soon afterward elected to the legislature of his state from Conecuh county, Ala., serving one term. He was then elected probate judge of Conecuh county, and at the end of his term was re-elected. Before the expiration of his second term he resigned, and his youngest son, P. C. Walker, was appointed to the vacancy by Gov. Cobb, and he has held the office ever since, that is, for twelve consecutive years. He is now a candidate for re-election. Since Judge Walker's resignation he has lived a life of retirement, except that he spent a few years engaged in the mercantile business. He now resides in Columbia. His wife, the mother of R. H. Walker, was born in Georgia, where she spent her girlhood days. She was born in 1819, and was educated as well as possible, considering the condition of the schools at that time. She was married at the age of twenty-seven, and became the mother of seven children. Both she and her husband have been for many years members of the Missionary Baptist church. R. H. Walker had a thorough academic education in his youth, and while yet a very young man entered the service of the Confederate States, as a member of the raiders. He took part in numerous engagements and skirmishes, and was captured and held a prisoner of war for a short time, but effected his escape soon afterward. After the surrender he returned home and took a trip west, lasting some eight months. He then established himself in the mercantile business at Ozark, Ala., and at the end of six months began the study of the law under a private preceptor. In 1872, he

removed to Columbia, manufactured the brick for, and erected, a substantial brick building in which he opened up a stock of general merchandise, and built up a business of $120,000 per annum. In 1883 he failed in business, but paid off all home creditors 100 cents on the dollar, and gave his foreign creditors notes secured by mortgage to the full amount of his indebtedness to them. In 1884 he was admitted to practice law, and has since then successfully followed that profession. His practice extends over the states of Alabama, Florida and Georgia. During his practice he has won thirty-one murder cases out of a possible thirty-four. In 1888 he was nominated in the democratic convention for the state senate, but was defeated at the polls by a small majority by the candidate of the independents. He has attained considerable prominence at the bar, and has made a record for himself of which any man might be proud. In 1872, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Ida Hays, daughter of Haris Hays. She was born in Henry county, and there spent her youthful days. She was married at the age of eighteen, and is the mother of eight children, six of whom now survive: Ida H., wife of Frank Reid; Frank H., Robert L., Allie E., Albert C. and Frederick. The mother of these children was educated at the Eufaula schools, and was a lady of culture and refinement. She died in 1887. Mr. Walker was married the second time to Miss Easley McIntyre, of Newton, Ala. She was born in Newton, was well educated, and married in her nineteenth year. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Walker is a large land holder, and has a handsome home. He has served as a member of the municipal board for a number of years, and one term as mayor of Columbia. He was active in getting the manufacturing interests started in Columbia, and is the attorney of the company which erected the cotton mill. He is a democrat in politics, and is alive to all public interests. Mr. Walker holds a commission from the governor of Alabama as captain of the Columbia Blues, and was elected to the state senate in 1892 for four years, defeating the Hon. R. C. Reynolds, which position he holds by an almost unanimous vote of his district, the twenty-third senatorial, composed of Henry, Dale and Geneva counties, and in which position he will take a prominent place.

John B. Ward, farmer of Abbeville, is one of the progressive men of Henry county. He was born August 31, 1856, in Henry county, and was the first child by the second marriage of J. J. Ward to Martha Ward, the former a native of Henry county, and a planter by profession. His first marriage was to a Mrs. Kelley, of Pike county. By this marriage he had four children, two of whom survive. He was a man of wide acquaintance, and attained considerable distinction. His death occurred in 1879, being then fifty years of age. While he was a man of limited education, he was of unlimited energy and pluck. His father represented Henry county for twelve consecutive years. The mother of John B. Ward was also a native of Alabama. She was born in 1832, and grew to

womanhood in Henry county, having the advantages of the common school. She was married in her twenty-fifth year to Mr. Ward, this being her second marriage. She died in her fifty-second year. John B. Ward began life on the farm, performing various duties incident to farm life, and attending school until he was fourteen years old. His education was then brought to an abrupt termination by the death of his father. He being the eldest of the family, the management of the farm devolved upon him. He proved equal to the emergency, though, and through his management, the farm was operated with success. In 1868, he was nominated for the legislature, and was elected by a majority of 1,400. He served during the years 1888-89, and during this time secured the passage of a bill providing for the erection of a new and modern court house, and also securing the establishment of an agricultural school and experiment farm at Abbeville, which is now meeting with success and the approbation of the people. This school he secured by his own efforts, engaging the house in a three-day struggle, before he accomplished his purpose. This school is termed the Southeast Alabama agricultural school and experiment station. The securing of this establishment was the means of his defeat for the following term, the people then not recognizing the great value of such an institution. They therefore voted against him. He, however, attended the legislature as a lobbyist, and secured the passage of a measure appropriating $2,000 for the support of this school. This bill was vetoed by the governor. Mr. Ward is now a candidate for re-election. He owns a fine farm of 1,500 acres, and he and his brother own 3,000 of timber and improved land. In 1872, Mr. Ward removed with his family to Abbeville, and has resided there ever since. In 1875, he was married to Miss Norah E. Newman, daughter of George Newman, a farmer and merchant of Henry county. This lady was born near Abbeville, and had the advantages of the best of schooling, attending the high school of Clayton, Barbour county. She was married at the age of seventeen, and has had nine children, four of whom survive: Miss Norah B., who is in attendance at the Judson institute, at Marion, Ala.; George A., who is at school at Abbeville; James, also going to school at Abbeville, and Robert W. Mr. J. B. Ward has been a member of the municipal board for years; is superintendent of the Missionary Baptist Sunday school, and is a moderator of the Judson association of the Baptist church. Both he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church. He is a democrat both by inheritance and conviction, and is public spirited, fearless in his views, takes an interest in everything that promises to advance the material interests of the county.

William Wood, deceased merchant and farmer of Gordon, was born in Washington county, Ga., March 22, 1826. His father died while William was a mere lad. His mother then moved to Campbellton, Fla., where she died, leaving a family of children small and destitute. He and his brothers and sisters were then bound out, and thus provided with

homes. The man with whom William found a home became involved in a difficulty and killed another. He then fled the country, leaving William again without the protection even of a foster father. Finding himself without a home, and one sister dependent upon him for support, he came to Gordon, Ala., being then ten years of age. He was a poorly clad and a half-starved boy, and sought employment in any capacity, no matter what, so long as it provided him with support. This, however, for a long time he failed to find, until he formed the acquaintance of an old negro man who had bought his time of his master. This old negro owned a yoke of oxen and gave William the use of them for a percentage of his earnings. He thereupon began to haul wood to the town of Gordon, and worked at this business, new and hard to him, with as much attention as his poor health would permit. He, however, persevered, and at the end of his year had taken care of himself, and of his sister, and had saved up $50. He now found employment as porter, or general man of all work, with Henry Hawley, merchant of Gordon, which position he occupied some six months. He then entered the store of Louis Bowden of Gordon as clerk, and was so attentive to business and so industrious that he rapidly grew into the confidence of his employer. He here permitted his wages to accumulate in his employer's hands until he had sufficient to purchase a half-interest in the store. This purchase he made, and remained in partnership with Mr. Bowden until 1854, when he withdrew from the firm. He then formed a partnership with E. E. and J. D. Pearre in a general stock of merchandise, continuing in this business until 1858. He then sold out to his partners in 1850, and in 1859 was elected to the state senate, serving four years to the general satisfaction of his constituents. By 1861, he had amassed the enormous fortune of $100,000, which, with the exception of what was invested in lands, was swept away by the war. His health was such that he could not take an active part in in the war, but during that bloody struggle he looked after the families of those that enlisted and supplied many of the poor with food and shelter, and after the war was over he found comfortable homes for many fatherless and friendless children. He afterward located at Eufaula, but soon the loss of health by his wife caused him to return to Gordon. He then moved to his farm and continued farming in connection with his other business until his death. In 1870, he engaged in mercantile business with Mr. D. Harrell, and in 1874 bought the entire stock, which he managed in connection with his farming operations. Shortly afterward he formed a partnership with E. E. Pearre, selling out to his partner in 1877, turning his attention entirely to farming until 1880, when he formed a partnership with R. H. Walker, this firm opening a store in the town of Gordon and continuing one year. He then bought out Mr. Walker and ran the entire business alone until 1883. He then sold his stock to Mr. George Leslie, and this terminated his remarkable business career. He then devoted his attention to his farm for two or more years, when his

health broke completely down. Then in the hope of recovering his health he removed to Columbus, Ga., where he died October 15, 1885. By his death there terminated a long, exemplary and useful life. He was a member of Caledonian lodge, No. 180, A. F. & A. M. He was married twice; first, April 29, 1856, to Miss Ida Ballard, who was at the time twenty-two years old. She died June 2, 1857, leaving no children. He was married the second time in August, 1861, to Miss Missouri Pynes, daughter of James and Winnifred (Register) Pynes, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina, where he grew to manhood and received his early training. Early in life he came to Alabama with his parents, who settled in Henry county, near Gordon. He was a farmer, and was elected to represent Henry county in the legislature, and served for a number of years. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and died in 1873. Mrs. Pynes was born in North Carolina, and at an early age came to Alabama with her parents, who settled in Henry county, and were identified with frontier life. She died in 1861. Mrs. William Wood attained her womanhood in Henry county, and was there educated. She was married in her nineteenth year, and is the mother of four children, two of whom survive, viz.: Charlie Alice, single and living at home, and Winnie L., wife of Captain E. F. Tuttle, whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Wood resides in her beautiful home one mile from Gordon, surrounded by all the comforts of life. She owns a fine plantation which she operates, enjoys a quasi-retired life, and the respect of all her neighbors and friends.

JACKSON COUNTY.

J. B. Allen, M. D., of Stevenson, Ala., was born in Granby, Mo., January 25, 1858. He came to Jackson county, Ala., with his parents in 1863, in the schools of which county he received the rudiments of his education. He then attended the Vanderbilt university, Tenn., and graduated from the Tennessee Medical university at Nashville. Locating in Stevenson he began the practice of medicine, and has ever since been in practice there. He is a member of the Jackson county Medical society, and also of the Alabama Medical association. He was married in 1881 to Miss Margaret Cargile, by whom he had four children, three of whom survive, viz.: Ora, Dean, and Lee. He was married the second time to Dicey McKelvy, September 1, 1892, of Jackson county. Dr. Allen's father was William D. Allen, a native of Jackson county, who was killed in the Confederate service.

John H. Anderson, lumber merchant of Bridgeport, Ala., was born in Monroe county, Ind., near Smithville, June 17, 1847. Leaving school at the age of sixteen, he remained one year on the farm, and then entered the naval service of the United States in August, 1863, and was

assigned to the monitor, Milwaukee, and served on this vessel thirteen months until she was blown up by a torpedo in Mobile bay. He was then assigned to the man of-war, Genesee, and served on her three months, and he was then assigned to service on a pilot sloop, on which he served until the war closed. While on the Milwaukee he was in the engagement on Mobile bay when Spanish fort and other forts were bombarded. On board the Genesee the bombardment continued after the Milwaukee was sunk. He was messenger during all his term of service. When Mobile surrendered he was on board the pilot sloop, and he remained on this sloop until July, 1865, when he was discharged. He was slightly wounded in the foot while on the Milwaukee. After the war was over he went to Nashville, Tenn., and remained there three months. He then returned to his home in Indiana and worked on the farm three years. He next went into the lumber business in Monroe county, Ind., and continued in that business there for a year, and then removed to Shelbyville, Tenn., where he established himself in the lumber business and carried it on for three and a half years. He was then in the same business two years in Scottsboro, Ala., next at Stevenson two years, and he then settled down in Bridgeport, Ala., in 1888, where he still remains. Besides his lumber business he contracts for the erection of factory buildings, and he also has farming and milling interests at Idalia, Mo. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was married in July, 1866, to Susannah Knott, daughter of Albert F. Knott, of Tennessee, to which marriage there were born five children, four of whom survive, viz.: Frazier A., Fanny M., William E., and Edgar T. Charles M. Anderson, the father of John H. Anderson, was born in North Carolina, and removed to Indiana when a young man. He was a Methodist preacher. He married Margaret F. Petree, who now (1892) lives in Monroe county, Ind. To his marriage there were born six children, of whom two daughters died unmarried, and four children survive, viz.: John H., Ellen R., wife of N. M. Stipp, of Bedford, Ind., Emma C., and Margaret, wife of John S. Keller, of Monroe county, Ind. Rev. Charles M. Anderson died in February, 1881.

James M. Bledsoe, president of Scottsboro Baptist college, was born in Barbour county, Ala., July 22, 1852. He was educated, first, in the schools of Barbour county, and then in the academy at Midway, Bullock county, leaving this school in January, 1873. He taught several of the classes in the academy during the second year, 1871–72. In 1873 he went to Winchester, Tenn., and was there associated with Prof. R. A. Clark, in the Carrick academy, they being the principals. He remained in that school five years, during which time the school gained a wide reputation, the attendance rapidly increasing from forty to 130. In the year 1878 Prof. R. A. Clark, Mr. Bledsoe and J. W. Terrell re-organized the academy, and founded the Winchester Normal school. Mr. Bledsoe was made professor of the classics and English literature, and held that chair

until 1882, when he accepted the chair of classics and pedagogics, in Mary Sharp college, at Winchester, which chair he held until 1889. He then removed to Scottsboro, Ala., and accepted the presidency of the Scottsboro college and Normal school, of which he is president and professor of the classics and philosophy. Prof. Bledsoe is a member of the American Legion of Honor, and of the Baptist church, of which he was ordained a deacon in Winchester, Tenn. He was married in 1879, to Ella Turman, daughter of B. B. Turman, of Winchester, and to this marriage there were born two daughters, viz.: Lilian and Alma. Mrs. Bledsoe died in 1890. Prof. Bledsoe is a democrat, but has never taken any active part in politics. His father, Dr. J. W. Bledsoe, was born in Butts county, Ga., in 1822. He was educated in medicine at the medical college at Augusta, Ga., and at Nashville, Tenn., graduating at both places, and parcticing in Barbour and Bullock counties, Ala., up to the time of his death in 1871. He was for a time in the Confederate service, raising a company toward the close of the war, of which he was made captain. He married Lillis Turk, a native of Alabama, and to this marriage were born seven children, of whom six grew to mature years, viz.: James M.; J. W., of Bullock county; Mary J., wife of T. J. Gains, of Winchester, Tenn.; Lillis, teacher of music in the college at Scottsboro, and principal of the music department in the normal school at Winchester, Tenn., for ten years; Lorena, wife of Mr. Lawrence, of Montgomery; Robert L., who died in 1889. The Bledsoe family is of English origin, and Mrs. Bledsoe, mother of Prof. Bledsoe, died in January 1868.

Andrew Boyd, M. D., a practicing physician of Scottsboro, Jackson county, Ala., was born in that county, June 11, 1866. He is the son of Dr. J. H. Boyd, who was born near Wytheville, Va., October 6, 1833, and removed to Madison county, Ala., with an elder brother, Andrew, his parents being dead, when he was a child. He attended Cumberland university, at Columbia, Tenn., but did not complete the course, returning to Alabama, and teaching school in Marshall county, three years, and then removing to Jackson county, where he taught school two years. He was in the meantime studying medicine, and when he ceased teaching in Jackson county, he attended the Louisville Medical college during the sessions of 1859 and 1860, and 1860–61, and the medical college at Nashville, Tenn., graduating in 1861. April 29, 1861, he entered the Confederate service as a member of company K, Fourth Alabama infantry, and served in that regiment most of the year 1861, being occasionally detailed for hospital duty. During 1862 he was detailed as assistant surgeon at Chimborazo hospital at Richmond, Va. He afterward went to a little village called Jerusalem, on Nodaway river, Va., and established a hospital, of which he was made assistant surgeon, and served as such several months, and was then transferred to hospital service at Petersburg, Va., where he remained until 1864, when he was sent to Raleigh, N. C., on hospital service. Soon afterward he rejoined his regiment and

remained with it until it surrendered at Appomattox. After the war he returned to Jackson county, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine there ever since. He is a member of the Jackson county Medical society, and has at different times held all the offices of the society. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was married September 14, 1865, to Miss Johnason Moore, daughter of Andrew Moore, of Jackson county, Ala., and to their marriage there have been born nine children, of whom seven survive, viz.: Andrew; Fanny; Lee; Edward; Anna; Hugh, and Mollie. Andrew Boyd, the eldest of the seven, was educated first in the schools of Jackson county, and afterward graduated at the university of Alabama, in 1884. He then entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., in the fall of 1884, and graduated there in 1887. He then spent a year in the hospital at Baltimore, and returned to Alabama, locating in Larkinsville, where he practiced with his father for a year. He then removed to Scottsboro, and in November, 1888, formed a partnership with Dr. J. P. Rorex, which still exists. Dr. Andrew Boyd is a member of the Jackson county Medical society, and of the Alabama Medical association. He has been a member of the board of censors since 1888, and also secretary of the society since that time. He was elected vice-president of the Tri-State, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, Medical association, in 1890, and served one term. He has been surgeon of the Third regiment Alabama state troops since 1889, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has contributed papers to the New York Medical News, to the Alabama Medical and Surgical Age, and to the Southern Medical Journal at Atlanta.

Virgil Bouldin, a lawyer of Scottsboro, Ala., was born October 20, 1866, in Jackson county, and until he was thirteen years old attended the schools of his native county. In 1881 he went to Burritt college, at Spencer, Tenn., for one year, and then to the normal school, at Winchester, Tenn., four years, graduating in the spring of 1886. He then taught school in Jackson county one year, and in Texas one year. He then went to Lebanon, Tenn., and took the law course at the Cumberland university, graduating in 1889. Returning to Scottsboro, he was admitted to the bar, in February, 1889, and in April, following, formed a law partnership with W. L. Martin, the attorney general of the state. Mr. Bouldin is a democrat, and takes an active interest in politics. He is now chairman of the Jackson county executive committee, and is a member of the congressional committee of the eighth district. In 1890 and 1892 he was a delegate to the state convention, and in 1892 he was one of the committee on credentials. He belongs to the Beta Theta Pi society, and to the Baptist church. The father of Virgil Bouldin is John Bouldin, a native of Warren county, Tenn. He removed to Jackson county in 1855. He is a farmer, and was a soldier in the Confederate army, serving through the war. He married Mary Collins, a native of Jackson county, Ala., and to this marriage there have been born fourteen children, of whom twelve

survive, Virgil being the second of the family. John Bouldin was married twice, but had no children by his first wife.

R. W. CLOPTON, attorney-at-law, at Scottsboro, Ala., was born in Jackson county, Ala., in March, 1857. While he was a small boy, his parents moved to Winchester, Tenn., and he was educated at that place. Leaving school at the age of fourteen, he went to his father's farm near Winchester, and remained there three years. He then removed with his father to Dallas county, Ala., and became clerk in a store, remaining there until the summer of 1875, when he removed to Jackson county, and began teaching school. After following this profession for two years, in 1877, he went to Huntsville, Ala., and there became a law student in the office of Humes & Gordon, and was admitted to the bar in 1878, at the fall term of court. He then returned to Jackson county, Ala., and, on account of ill health, taught school for three years, instead of practicing law. In 1888, he began his practice, however, in Scottsboro, and has remained thus engaged ever since. He has taken some little interest in politics, and has been a delegate to several democratic senatorial conventions. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was married, in 1884, to Effie Barnard, daughter of J. L. Barnard, of De Kalb county, Ala., and to this marriage were born two children, Effie and Albert. The father of Mr. Clopton, Dr. A. G. Clopton, was born and reared in Madison county, Ala. He was a graduate of the medical department of the university of Kentucky, at Lexington. He practiced principally at Winchester, Tenn., and in Jackson and Madison counties, Ala. He organized a company at Winchester, Tenn., in the spring of 1862, for the Confederate service, and was made its captain. Soon afterward he was made regimental surgeon, and served in that capacity through the war. He was taken prisoner at Ft. Donelson, in 1862, and made his escape almost immediately, from the fact that he had on citizens' clothes, having removed his uniform to have it washed. He was thus caught inside the Federal lines, but was given a pass by Gen. Grant, who, later on, discovered, much to his chagrin, that he had given a pass to a Confederate officer. Dr. Clopton married Eliza Walton, daughter of Robert Walton, of Virginia, and to this marriage were born six children, of whom three survive, viz.: Mollie, wife of J. W. Jeffers, of Ft. Payne, Ala.; Elizabeth, wife of W. C. Quarles, of Lowndes county, Ala., and R. W. Of the three that died, two died in infancy, and Emma, wife of John M. Cowen, died in 1874. The mother of these children died in 1858, and the father married, for his second wife, Jennie M. McKenzie, née Rigney, of Madison county, Ala., by whom he has five children, only one of whom is living, viz.: Mattie, wife of Mr. Fisher, of Florida.

W. A. COFFEY, president of Jackson county bank, was born in Bedford county, Tenn., August 26, 1837. He is a son of Alexander H. Coffey, who was born in Tennessee, always lived there, was a farmer all his life and died in 1864, aged fifty-five years. He was a justice of the peace

for many years. He married Nancy Weatherly, a native of Tennessee, and to them were born four children, viz.: Napoleon B., deceased; Mary, deceased wife of Pleasant Lovelady, also deceased; R. A. of Scottsboro, and W. A. W. A. Coffey was educated at the schools of Bedford county, Tenn., and came to Alabama at the age of nineteen, settling at Stevenson, where he clerked for two years for Austin, Coffey & Co., Mr. Coffey, of this firm, being his uncle. In 1858 he and his brother, R. A., purchased the business and carried it on until March, 1861, when he entered the Confederate service as a member of the Seventh Alabama infantry. commanded by Col. John S. Coltart. He served as a private soldier until June, 1861, when he was granted a furlough on account of ill health. In the fall of 1861 he organized a company in Jackson county, which became company C of the Thirty-first Alabama infantry. Of this company Mr. Coffey was made captain. The regiment afterward became the Forty-ninth. Mr. Coffey served as captain of his company until after the battle of Shiloh, when the regiment was reorganized, and though he did not retain his captaincy, he remained with the regiment until July 9, 1863, when he was captured at Port Hudson and immediately paroled. He was not afterward in active servive. The principal battles he was engaged in were those of Shiloh and Port Hudson, and he was in several minor engagement. After the war he went to Stevenson, remaining there until February, 1866, engaged in clerking. He then moved to Maynard's Cove, and was there engaged in farming until 1888, when he removed to Scottsboro. In February, 1889, he was made president of the Jackson county bank, which position he still retains. In March, 1892, he and his brother, R. A. Coffey, and J. W. Moody, opened a general store, which they still carry on. Mr. Coffey is largely interested in farming in Jackson county. He is a democrat, but takes but little interest in politics. He is a Mason and a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and he has been a deacon of his church for many years. He was married May 2, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Harris, daughter of Carter O. Harris, a native of Kentucky, and to this marriage were born six children, all of whom survive, viz.: Alexander Harris; Rice Abner, Eula Lee, W. A., Jr., Mamie and Vivie.

George W. Foster, M. D., a prominent physician of Stevenson, Ala., was born in Jackson county, December 19, 1856. He was educated first in the county schools and then in the William and Mary Austin academy at Stevenson, Ala. Leaving school when he was twenty-one years old he immediately commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William Mason, in Jackson county, and afterward attended Vanderbilt university, graduating in 1882. Locating in Stevenson, he began the practice of his profession there, and has remained there thus engaged ever since. He is a member of Jackson county Medical society, and was its secretary from 1882 to 1889. He was also a member of the county board of censors, and was president of the county society one year. He is also a member of

the Alabama Medical association, and of the Tri-State Medical association. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was married, December 5, 1883, to Miss Jennie Graham, daughter of F. J. Graham, of Jackson county, Ala., and to this marriage there have been born three children, viz.: Mary, Sarah and Jennie. Dr. Foster's father, T. Boyd Foster, was born in Virginia, and came to Alabama when yet a young man, locating in Jackson county. He was a civil engineer, and was surveyor of Jackson county about forty years. He married, for his first wife, Eleanor Cowan, of Jackson county, and by her he had eight children, viz.: William, who was killed at Peach Tree creek in the Confederate service; Samuel C., who was killed in front of Atlanta; Thomas T., who lost a leg at Peach Tree creek, and is now living in Jackson county; Andrew B., who served all through the war, and now lives in Texas; Hugh C., who was in the Confederate service from 1863 to 1865, and who now lives in Texas; Elizabeth, deceased wife of M. L. Rudder, of Jackson county; Prudence, wife of B. J. Rudder, of Jackson county, and R. A., of Texas. Mr. Foster married, for his second wife, Sarah Mumford Mason, of Wythe county, Va., and to this marriage there were born two children, viz.: Dr. G. W. Foster, and Mary E., wife of H. Colfield of Jackson county. Mrs. Foster died in February, 1861. Mr. Foster, as well as his wife, was a native of Virginia.

R. C. GUNTER, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Bridgeport, Ala., was born in Jackson county, this state, May 8, 1846. He was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools of his native county. Early in 1862 he entered the service of the Confederacy as a member of company H, Fourth Tennessee cavalry, and served as a private soldier until May 3, 1865, when he surrendered at Charlotte, N. C. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Bentonville, beside numerous smaller ones and skirmishes. He served as a scout under Gen. J. E. Johnston about a year. In 1864, he was captured near La Fayette, Ga., and sent to Camp Morton, Indiana. After the surrender he returned to his home in Jackson county, Ala., where he found nothing left on the farm, not a fence rail, not a house, not a horse, not a mule, simply nothing. That year, however, he raised a crop, and then went into business for himself in Jackson county, and remained at the same business eight years. He then became a steamboat owner, and ran three boats, the R. C. Gunter, the J. H. Johnston and the Wyeth City, between Chattanooga and Decatur, and continued in that business until November, 1888. Since that time he has devoted his attention to his large landed interests. He, in company with several others, was instrumental in starting the movement which resulted in the present growing little city of Bridgeport, in which he is a considerable property owner. He was the first president of the Bridgeport Land and Improvement company, and he is a director in the First National bank of Bridgeport. He was married in 1878 to

Fannie M. Johnson, daughter of Dr. J. R. Johnson, of Lebanon, Ala. The father of R. C. Gunter was Augustus Gunter, who was born in Warren county, Tenn., in 1814, and came to Alabama with his parents in 1821, they settling in Jackson county. He followed farming all his life. He served as a soldier in the Florida war. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and he was for many years agent for the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad at Bridgeport. He married Elizabeth Hobbs, a native of Tennessee, and to this marriage there were born three children, viz.: W. M., R. C. and John H., all of Bridgeport. The mother of R. C. Gunter died in February, 1889.

JAMES P. HARRIS, probate judge of Jackson county, was born in Huntsville, Ala., April 4, 1844. He is a son of Richard B. Harris, a native of Alabama, and he was a son of Richard Harris, a native of Fredericksburg, Va., and an officer in the Revolutionary war. James P. Harris was educated at Irvine college, Tenn., leaving there in March, 1861, his course unfinished, to enter the Confederate service. He enlisted in company K, Fourth Alabama infantry, as a private soldier, and served until August, 1862, when he was discharged as being under eighteen years of age. He afterward joined the Fourth Tennessee cavalry, under Gen. Forrest, in which he served until the war was over, surrendering at Greensboro, N. C. He participated in the following battles: First Manassas; Jamestown; Seven Pines; with Jackson in his fight with Banks, Shields and McDowell; seven days' fight around Richmond; on Forrest's raid through West Tennessee, in which there was a fight every day for a month; second Fort Donelson; Thompson's Station; Rome, Ga.; Tullahoma; Chickamauga; fifty skirmishes in east Tennessee in 1863 and 1864; Dalton, Ga.; Resaca; Tunnel Hill; Kenesaw Mountain; Peach Tree Creek; Atlanta; Franklin. He was wounded five times, but not seriously at any time. After the war he was engaged in farming in Jackson county, until 1887, and then removed to Scottsboro, where he has lived ever since. In December, 1891, he was appointed probate judge to fill an unexpired term, caused by the death of Judge John H. Norwood. He has served ten years as justice of the peace in Jackson county. He was married in October, 1867, to Miss Matilda J. Robinson, daughter of A. F. Robinson, of Larkinsville, and to this marriage there have been born four children, viz.: William E.; Anna; Mary S. and James P., Jr. Mr. Harris is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Honor, and of the Methodist Episcopal church, south.

DR. J. S. HILL, dentist, of Bridgeport, Ala., was born in Courtland, Ala., May 26, 1864. He was educated at Barton academy, at Mobile, graduating there with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1879. He then took a commercial course at New Orleans, La., and in 1885 went to St. Louis, Mo., graduating the next year at the St. Louis college of physicians and surgeons, and graduating in medicine the next year at the same college. He remained one year in St. Louis engaged in the practice of

dentistry. He then removed to Courtland, remained until September, 1888, and then removed to Huntsville, where he practiced his profession until March, 1892, when he was elected dean of the Alabama college of dental surgery at Bridgeport, which is sustained by more capital than any similar college in the country. Dr. Hill is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, of the order of Odd Fellows, and of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was married in Courtland, December 20, 1887, to Miss Lizzie Pippen, daughter of E. A. Pippen, and to their marriage have been born two children, viz.: Ordalia and Mattie S. The father of Dr. Hill is Rev. Felix Hill, who is a native of Nashville, Tenn., and is a son of John T. Hill, an old merchant of that city. He was educated at the university of Tennessee, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of seventeen. He is now pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church at Baltimore, Md. He served as a private soldier in the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Forrest all through the war, and was wounded severely once. He married Ordalia Mayes, daughter of Drury Mayes, of Courtland, Ala., and to this marriage were born seven children, of whom five survive, as follows: Dr. J. S.; Felix R., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Washington, Mo.; Dana S., of Baltimore, Md.; La Fayette B., of Baltimore, Md., and Edwin G., of Baltimore, Md.

R. C. Hunt, a lawyer of Scottsboro, Ala., was born in Franklin county, Tenn., February 5, 1850. He is a son of William H. Hunt, who was born in the same place, in 1812. He was a farmer all his life, and served as a captain in the Florida war. He married Miss Annie Clayton, a native of Jackson county, Ala., and a daughter of R. B. Clayton, originally of North Carolina, who came to Alabama about 1820, and who was the first clerk of the circuit court of Jackson county. He died in Baldwin, Miss., in 1872, aged eighty-two. To his marriage with Miss Clayton there were born five children, of whom four survive, viz.: Sallie, wife of J. W. Burress, of Baldwin, Miss.; David, who served in the Confederate army, and now lives in Texas; R. C., and George C. R. C. Hunt was educated in the common schools of Franklin county, Tenn., and in 1869 he began the study of law, with Judge Peter Turney, at Winchester. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and went to Texas, locating in Coffman county, where he practiced three years. He then, in 1875, returned to Alabama, locating at Scottsboro, where he has since resided, and where he has built up a large successful practice. He was married in 1877 to Miss Annie Scruggs, a daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Kimbrough) Scruggs, of east Tennessee, by which marriage he has two children, viz.: Sallie and Luke P. Mr. Hunt is a democrat, and takes considerable interest in politics. He was a delegate to the state conventions of 1890 and 1892, and to the national democratic convention held in St. Louis in 1888.

Rev. W. R. Ivey, late pastor of the Scottsboro Baptist church, was born in Dale county, Ala., on the 22d day of February, 1865. He was

kept in the schools of this county until about twelve years of age, at which time his father moved to Spring Hill, near Troy, Ala., where he attended the neighborhood school for about two years. His father then moved to Orion, in the same county, and his father being a physician, W. R. did his collecting until 1882, at which time his father retired from the practice, and moved near Tuskegee, in Macon county, settling on a farm, the management of which he turned over to his son, W. R. On February 1, 1886, the latter entered Howard college, in Marion, Ala., to prepare himself for his work as a minister of the gospel. In the fall of 1887, his father moved to Montgomery, where he now resides, and W. R. Ivey moved with the college from Marion to Birmingham, where he continued his work until February, 1889. He then traveled in Alabama, visiting the associations in the interest of missions and education. November 1, 1889, he was called to take charge of the Scottsboro Baptist church, where he remained as pastor until the 10th day of January, 1891, when he was asked to take charge of the Scottsboro college. An option in favor of the Baptists was granted him for five months, in which to raise $7,600 to meet the indebtedness on the property, and he succeeded in getting the amount in donations, just two days before his option expired. In order to build up a good school, he then took a lease of five years on the property, employed a strong faculty of ten teachers, bought a handsome laboratory and fitted up a school with six fine pianos, and furnished every department with maps and charts, at a considerable expense. The first year, under his management, the enrollment of students was 297. The demands upon him then forced him to build a large building, called "The College Home," at an expense of about $12,000, which is now occupied by the president of the school, J. M. Bledsoe, and a fine body of students. W. R. Ivey's father, mother, four brothers and five sisters are living.

R. A. JONES, a wealthy citizen of Bridgeport, Ala., was born in Madison county, Ala., December 10, 1842, and removed to Jackson county, Ala., with his parents when an infant. Leaving school at the age of nineteen, he entered the service of the Confederacy in May, 1861, as a private soldier in company A, Thirty-third Alabama infantry, serving in the following battles: Liberty Gap, Bragg's retreat from Tennessee, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, and Franklin, at which he was slightly wounded and captured. He was taken to Camp Douglas and held until the war closed six months later. After his release he returned to Jackson county, and followed farming for a year, and then established himself in mercantile business at Bridgeport, continuing in that line until 1890, since which time he has been looking after his interests in Bridgeport, which are mainly concentrated in the Bridgeport Land and Improvement company, of which he is now a director, and of which he has been treasurer. He is a member of the Methodist Episco-

pal church and is a steward and a trustee of his church. He was married December 9, 1869, to Eliza C. Glover, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Copeland) Glover, and to this marriage have been born two children, viz.: Lillie, died in infancy, and Ollie May, wife of F. H. Edmunds, of Bridgeport. The father of Mr. Jones, Charles Jones, was born in Virginia, and came to Alabama when a young man, and died in Jackson county in 1850, when about fifty years old. He was a trustee of the university of Alabama at the time of his death. He served as a soldier in the Florida war. He married Delia Jones, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Jasper J., who served as captain of company A, Thirty-third Alabama infantry, and afterward as register in chancery, which office he held at the time of his death; Marion N., a lieutenant in the Thirty-third Alabama infantry, now deceased; Bradley C., who served in the Fourth Alabama cavalry, now living in Jackson county; P. P., who died in the service as a member of the Thirty-third Alabama infantry; R. A.; Mary J.; Sallie E., wife of Thomas Dickens, of South Pittsburg, Tenn. The father of Mrs R. A. Jones was Samuel Glover, a native of England. Her mother was a native of North Carolina.

Walter F. Kirk, attorney-at-law of Bridgeport, Ala., was born in Russellville Franklin county, Ala., January 16, 1860. He was educated at Winchester Normal school, Winchester, Tenn., and graduated in law from the university of Lebanon, Tenn., in 1884. He was admitted to the bar in Franklin county the same year. He then located in Scottsboro, Ala., and practiced there with J. E. Brown until February, 1891. He then removed to Bridgeport and has been engaged in the practice of his profession at that point ever since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was married in 1888 to Lelia Parks, daughter of Mrs. Maggie Parks, and to their marriage there were born two children, James D. and Arleen. The father of Mr. Kirk was Frank Kirk, a native of Franklin county, Ala., and a farmer by occupation. He entered the Confederate service at the beginning of the war, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh in 1862. He married Miss Sue Drake, by whom he had two children, of whom only one, Walter F. Kirk, survives.

Elisha L. Lee, M. D., physician of Bridgeport, Ala., was born near Dunlap, Tenn., January 27, 1840, and educated at the academy at Pikeville, Tenn. Leaving school in July, 1861, he remained in Bledsoe county a few months, and then removed to Marion county, Tenn., where he taught school until 1867. He then attended medical lectures in Nashville, Tenn., and in 1869 removed to Jackson county, Ala., and began the practice of medicine. In 1872 he graduated from the university of Tennessee, and then returned to Jackson county, Ala., where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. From 1879 to 1889, he was in partnership with Dr. Spilling, in Bridgeport, in the drug business. Dr. Lee was a member of the Jackson county Medical society until its re-organization, a few years since. He is a director and vice-

president of the First National bank of Bridgeport, and since 1882, he has been largely interested in farming. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Millie A. Bean, daughter of Oen R. Bean, of Marion county, Tenn., and to this marriage there have been born six children, viz.: Fanny H.; John R.; William R.; Samuel B.; Clara L. and Lora M. Of recent years Dr. Lee has been practically out of practice. His father, Guilford Lee, was born in Bledsoe county, Tenn., in 1812, and lived there until his death, in 1875. He followed farming most of his life. He married Alice Deakins, a native of Tennessee, and to them were born six children, viz.: Dr. E. L.; Mary J., deceased wife of Stephen Richards, of Loony's Creek, Tenn.; John, of Belton, Tex.; Louisa K.; Martha R.; Emma A. Mrs. Lee died in 1876. The father of Guilford Lee, John Lee, was born in Virginia in 1789. He removed to Tennessee with his parents when a youth. He was a farmer all his life, and died in 1852. John Lee's father was William Lee, a native of Virginia, and he himself settled in Tennessee, and lived there till his death. The family is related to that of the great general, Robert E. Lee.

W. K. Spiller, M. D., a practicing physician of Bridgeport, Ala., was born in Decatur, Ala.. September 1, 1850. He was educated in Chattanooga, to which city his parents moved when he was a boy. He afterward attended the Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Va., where he graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts. Hethen attended the medical college in Nashville, Tenn., graduating in 1874. Locating at Stevenson, Ala., he practiced his profession there for a year, and then removed to Bridgeport, where he has since remained. In 1879, he established a drug store, which he still carries on. Dr. E. L. Lee, was his partner for the first ten years of his practice in Bridgeport. Dr. Spiller is a member of the Jackson county Medical society and of the Alabama Medical association. He is now (1892) treasurer of the Bridgeport board of trade, and dean of the Alabama dental college. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. He was married in November, 1879, to Miss Mary Glover, daughter of W. C. Glover of Bridgeport. To this marriage there have been born four children, all of whom are deceased. The father of Dr. Spiller, C. C. Spiller, was a pioneer steamboatman on the Tennessee river. He served for some time in the Confederate army, and held the rank of colonel. His wife was Miss Sarah Crouch, now deceased. Both were natives of Virginia, and Mr. C. C. Spiller still survives. Dr. Spiller stands at the head of the medical profession in Bridgeport, and keeps abreast of the literature and improvements in his profession. He is a close student, and a man of the highest moral character.

W. L. Stephens, attorney-at-law of Bridgeport, Ala,, was born in Larkinsville, Ala., January 23, 1868. He was educated in the schools of his native county, and graduated in law from the Cumberland univer-

sity at Lebanon, Tenn., in the spring of 1887. He was admitted to the bar at Lebanon, Tenn., and at Scottsboro, Ala., the same year. Locating at Scottsboro, in January, 1889, he practiced there two years, and in 1892 removed to Bridgeport, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a candidate for circuit clerk of Jackson county in 1892, but was defeated by ninety-seven votes. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. His father, Absalom Stephens, was born in Bolivar, Ala., was a merchant and traveling man, and died in October, 1890. He served all through the war as quartermaster in the Confederate army. He married Priscilla Larkin, daughter of David Larkin, of Larkinsville. To this marriage was born one child, W. L. Stephens, the mother dying when he was three weeks old, and he was reared by his uncle, William R. Larkin, at Larkinsville. Mr. Stephens was appointed judge of the city court of Bridgeport by Gov. Thomas G. Jones, March 2, 1893. The Bridgeport News, speaking of Mr. Mr. Stephens' appointment to the bench, says:

JUDGE W. L. STEPHENS.—It is no small compliment to have the unanimous endorsement of the bar of Jackson county. The occasion does not often arise when it shall be given, but it has arisen, and W. L. Stephens has received it. The occasion for this was the passage of the city court bill, which made it necessary that this court should have a presiding officer. The news of the passage of that bill was telegraphed from Montgomery on Saturday last, and on returning from that city to Scottsboro, Mr. Stephens was there tendered a petition signed by the bar recommending his appointment for that high and responsible position. * * * The news was hailed with almost universal approval in all parts of the county, and there are but few in the county but who would have taken special pleasure in adding their names to the list requesting the appointment of Mr. Stephens. The petition of the bar has been sent on to Gov. Jones for his action, and his signature will doubtless be affixed to that end in the near future * * * He thoroughly identified himself with Bridgeport, and soon won many friends here, as well as in different parts of the county. When the city court question was brought up, he at once drew the bill for it, and was accorded the lead in the contest. He gave it his untiring energy, and would not be suppressed by any opposition or obstacle. He worked for it here, and remained with it at Montgomery until its final passage. The compliment of the bar of the county is the best evidence of his qualifications and fitness for the position as judge of that court. Surely Bridgeport congratulates him on his success, and Jackson county congratulates him on the honors so well merited and bestowed.

E. W. WHIPS, real estate dealer of Bridgeport, Ala., was born in Saline, county, Mo., October 8, 1858. He was educated at Montgomery college, in Montgomery county, Mo., leaving college in 1881 and engaging in mercantile business in Montgomery city, Mo. He remained in bnsiness there six years, and then came to Alabama, locating at Decatur, and engaging there in the real estate business, being a member of the Decatur Real Estate company, and remaining there until 1890, when he removed to Bridgeport, and was the first real estate dealer to locate in

that place. He sold a large number of lots the first thirty days, and together with his partner made about $10,000 in that time. He then purchased 20 acres at Bridgeport, and platted it as the "Whip Addition," of which he has sold the larger portion. He is a director in the Bridgeport Investment company, is president of the Bridgeport Real Estate company, is a member of the town board, and mayor, pro tem., of the city of Bridgeport. In politics he is a democrat, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and of the order of Odd Fellows. He is steward of his church at Bridgeport. The father of E. W. Whips, J. N. Whips, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., and went to Missouri in 1857 locating in Saline county, and residing there until his death, in 1883. He followed farming and trading all his life. He married Elizabeth Rudy, a native of Kentucky, and to them were born five children, viz.: Cora, wife of J. W. Bingham, and after his death, of J. W. Blakeley, and afterward of T. C. Horn, now living in Vernon county, Mo.; Gertrude, wife of J. W. Lewis, of Montgomery county, Mo.; Ida, wife of J. W. Boatwright, of Vernon county, Mo.; Niran, of Victoria, Tex., and E. W. Whips. The mother of Mr. Whips died in 1882. His parents were Kentuckians, as far back as it is possible to trace the family.

Samuel Lutz Zurmehly, M. D., physician of Bridgeport, Ala., was born in Ross county, Ohio, February 16, 1861. He was educated at the district schools in his native county, and afterward at the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, Ohio, graduating there in 1887. In the fall of 1887 he entered the Miami Medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated there in March, 1890. He then spent four months in Chattanooga, Tenn., and in July, 1890, removed to Bridgeport, Ala., where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. In December, 1890, he bought an interest in the practice and drug business of Dr. W. K. Spiller, which partnership still continues. Dr. Zurmehly is a member of the Jackson county Medical society, and also of the Alabama Medical association, He is a member of the Jackson county board of pension examiners, and is professor of anatomy and physiology in the Alabama College of Dental Surgery at Bridgeport. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, He was married in 1892 to Nona Glover, daughter of T. G. Glover, of Bridgeport. The father of Dr. Zurmehly was Robert Zurmehly, who was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio in early youth, locating in Ross county. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Harriet Lutz, a native of Ohio. Her father, Samuel Lutz, was a member of the legislature, and was one of the earliest settlers of Ohio.

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